Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,836. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MARKET STILL IMPROVING

Good Effect of Wise Counsel in Wall Street Continues.

NO SETBACKS TO FINANCIAL RECOVERY

The Action of the Banks Materially Checked Gold Shipments—Prospects for the Proposed New Bonds.

Prices in the security market yesterday showed the continuing good effects of the return of wise leadership and sensible counsels in the financial district. No drawbacks interfered with the movement of recovery.

Holders of short contracts got rid of them as rapidly as possible by purchases. Bargain hunters had wholesale orders in the market. All dealers were buyers. Prices of some of the active stocks regained the level of a week ago. The impetus of improvement was so strong that the market no longer absorbed discussion.

Interest centered in the course of the banks, in the gold movement, and in plans for a bond issue. No bank had occasion to call for Clearing House certificates.

Rates for money ruled easy, touching 9 per cent. only for a moment and holding at 5 and 6 per cent. nearly all day. This was the first effect of bank protection. The banks secured a result more important in checking gold exports. Rates of foreign exchange were high enough to tempt enormous withdrawals from the gold reserve.

Opinion was general that, but for the action of the banks, gold would have been taken in as large amounts as insurance companies would underwrite. As it was, $1,700,000 was the gross amount of Treasury loss. Baring, Magoun & Co. took $500,000 for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston; Lazard Frères took $500,000, L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $400,000, and Muller, Schall & Co., $300,000.

The engagement by Lazard Frères was canceled at one time, due, it was said, to the difficulty that house had in getting legal-tender notes. The house found a way out of the trouble and renewed its order.

Against these withdrawals the City Bank made a gold deposit of $250,000 at the Sub-Treasury.

As was explained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, gold shippers can get no aid or comfort from the banks. They may withdraw their deposits, of which they do not carry heavy lines, but if they wish greenbacks for checks, they can get them only in notes of small denominations, which make delays in counting.

Shippers yesterday had a hard time to scrape together the necessary legal tenders. They managed it only by special arrangements, which involved dickering with various sources of supply, and taking a little from each. One house, which had intended to make a heavy gold shipment, abandoned the intention and made no engagement, being unable to get greenbacks from the banks.

The answer of the banks to shipping applicants was that the banks could not afford to part with currency for checks, because checks could only produce a Clearing House credit or payment in interest-bearing certificates. Insistence by shippers led to offers of small bills, which were useless for quick Treasury withdrawals. The banks acted up to the spirit of their plan to make gold withdrawals difficult, and received commendation for their work in every quarter, except among the gold speculators.

Talk of a new issue of Government bonds settled in the opinion that a proposal from the Treasury Department might be expected any day. The visit of J. Pierpont Morgan to Washington was interpreted to mean that he had gone for a conference with the authorities regarding bonds.

Gold holders will be ready to subscribe as soon as a call may be made. The city banks will doubtless do their full duty in subscriptions. Letters and dispatches from their correspondents indicated that out-of-town banks will also be generous in parting with gold. Definite assurances yesterday indicated sources of at least $4,000,000 for the new bonds. Banks in various cities, as far as Chicago, thus early signified their intention to take bonds.

Bullion dealers reported an inquiry for gold from the city and elsewhere. Some of the applicants said they wished to be ready to subscribe for bonds. The disposition seemed to be to pay a slight premium for the metal in order to make sure of prompt delivery.

It was confidently believed among bankers that the coming issue of bonds will be greatly over-subscribed and that banks and other gold holders and those who can buy gold will be incited by the present situation to show that the Government can get all the money it wishes among its own people, without placing a dollar of new obligations in any other country.

TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

Action Taken by Boston and Philadelphia Clearing Houses.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The Boston Clearing House Association, at a special meeting today, voted that Clearing House certificates be issued to any of its banks that may apply for them. The certificates will bear 7 3-10 per cent. interest.

The committee having charge of the details of the issuance of Clearing House certificates consists of Messrs. Ripley, Haven, Beal, Carr, Aldrich, and Hallowell. This is the same committee as in 1893, except that Messrs. Aldrich and Hallowell take the places of Messrs. Pierce and Burr.

The following was the resolution adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Chair, of which the Chairman shall be a member, to receive from banks, members of the association, bills receivable and other securities to be approved by said committee, who shall be authorized to issue therefor to such depositing banks loan certificates bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, and such loan certificates shall not be in excess of 75 per cent. of the market value of the securities or bills receivable so deposited, and such certificates shall be received and paid in settlement of balances at the Clearing House only.

The shipment of $500,000 gold by Kidder, Peabody & Co. to-morrow is compulsory. The firm has held off as long as it is possible so to do, but it has other people's money, and no other means of settlement is presented. It is probable that a further shipment will follow on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The Philadelphia Clearing House Association to-day authorized the issue of Clearing House certificates to any banks that may desire to make use of them. No certificates were taken out today, and it is not believed that any of the local banks will ask for them unless the financial situation shall change considerably for the worse.

The committee's action was taken merely as a precautionary measure, and is in line with similar action on the part of the New-York and Boston associations. The local money market is firm, but there is plenty of money to be had on call at 4½ per cent., and on time at 6 per cent. There are no indications of any undue stringency. The only previous occasions on which certificates were issued by the Philadelphia Association were during the panics of 1873, 1890, and 1893.

William G. Hopper & Co., bankers and brokers at 28 South Third Street, made an assignment to-day to Walter Godley. Neither the firm nor the assignee is prepared to make any statement concerning the failure, except that it is a direct result of last week's drop in the New-York stock market. The firm has been in business for more than twenty years, and has always enjoyed a high reputation in financial circles.

The failure had no effect on the local stock market, and it is believed that the assets will not be greatly exceeded by the liabilities. The local banks will not lose any money by reason of the assignment. The firm consists of William G. Hopper and H. S. Hopper, both of whom are members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The firm's New-York business is transacted through Bickley, Keech & Wood.

EXCHANGE RATES RAISED.

San Francisco Bankers to Stop Withdrawals from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The local banks have raised the rates of exchange on New-York to $2.50 on the $1,000, owing to the panic in the New-York stock market and the consequent high prices of money prevailing there.

This has stopped a good many speculators here from taking advantage of the tumble in prices East. The bankers were forced to do this to prevent the withdrawal of their money from New-York, where it is worth so much to them, for the rates of interest have run very high.

The rate of exchange has always been high at this time of the year, owing to the large remittances usually made, and last week the rate went up to $1 on the $1,000; but when trouble came and speculators of this city began to jump in and take advantage of the low prices of stocks, up went the exchange. Notwithstanding this, considerable money from here went into New-York stocks which had tumbled.

AMERICAN SECURITIES FIRM.

Prices of the Leading Stocks Advance in London.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Stock Exchange market opened quiet but firm. The settlement in mining stocks began to-day. American railroads were firm, and the dealings were nominal. The other stocks recovered by noon, when all railroads were better and the general aspect was quieter.

As compared with yesterday's closing quotations, consols, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, were up 9-16 for money and ½ for the account. Canadian Pacific showed an advance of 1⅜; Erie, ⅛; Erie seconds, 2; Illinois Central, 4¼; St. Paul common, 2⅛; New-York Central, 2; Pennsylvania, ⅝; Reading, ⅛; Mexican Central fours, 1; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, and Atchison common, 1. Mexican ordinary was unchanged.

The Stock Exchange market closed quiet. Consols were strong upon bear repurchasing. In American railroad stocks the business was limited, but the advance ranged from ⅜ to 2½ for the day.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 24.—The market here was of a more cheerful tone to-day, but misgivings prevail for the general financial outlook in the United States.

GOV. MORTON'S QUIET CHRISTMAS

The Executive Will Devote the Day to Studying Official Reports — Only One Holiday Appointment Announced.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Gov. Morton will spend a quiet day with his family at the Executive Mansion to-morrow. He had but few callers to-day and was thus enabled to give much time to looking over the data furnished by State officers for his annual message. He gave out but one appointment, that of Udelle Bartlett as District Attorney of Oswego in place of Nevada N. Stranahan, elected State Senator. Mr. Bartlett's appointment was urged by Mr. Stranahan.

The Governor has been requested to appoint a successor to Judge Wilmot F. Smith, who will assume the office of Supreme Court Justice Jan. 1, and thereby vacate the office of County Judge of Suffolk. The Republican State Committeeman, William J. Youngs, has presented the name of Benjamin H. Reeve of Greenport, but Mr. Reeve is not liked as well as he might be in the Republican ranks. Nearly every Republican voter in the county has a candidate, it would seem from the petitions, and this perhaps is the reason for some of the unpopularity which Mr. Reeve bears.

Among the more prominent of the candidates whose claims are being considered are Nathaniel S. Ackerly of Northport, who sat in the Constitutional Convention; Thomas J. Ritch, Jr., of Port Jefferson; Edward R. Ackerly of Huntington, Joseph M. Bellefort of Riverhead, William G. Nichols of Babylon, Elliot J. Smith of Islip, and Everett A. Carpenter of Sag Harbor.

NICOLL LUDLOW TO BE A CAPTAIN

Unexpected Christmas Present for a Commander in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Commander Nicoll Ludlow, United States Navy, to-day received a welcome but unexpected Christmas present from President Cleveland in the form of a promotion to the rank of Captain. The unexpectedness of the Executive action came from the fact that Mr. Cleveland recently had refused to approve the recommendation of the naval examining board that Commander Ludlow be promoted, on account of variations in testimony given by him a number of years ago, when Lieut. Sperry was up for promotion.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Robert S. Chilton, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Chief of the Consular Bureau, Department of State.

Major Thomas Henry Handbury, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, Major William Henry Heuer, and Major Thomas Henry Handbury, Corps of Engineers, to be members of the Missouri River Commission.

Charles Morganstern, to be Postmaster at Attica, N. Y.

The following were nominated to be Second Assistant Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service: Daniel W. Blake of Mississippi; Urban Harvey, Theodore G. Lewton, and Robert E. Wright of Virginia, Albert C. Norman of Kentucky, Henry K. Spencer of Wisconsin, Horace D. Glover and Henry F. Schoenborn, Jr., of the District of Columbia, H. Kotzschmar, Jr., of Maine, Taylor W. Ross of Indiana, and Milton W. Thompson of Pennsylvania.

Died from Drinking Ammonia.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Moses Terry, a well-to-do citizen of Southhold, died this morning from the effects of drinking ammonia in mistake for cider. He found it impossible to sleep Monday night, and got up to get a bottle of cider. In the darkness, he got hold of a bottle of washing ammonia and drank several swallows before he discovered his mistake. Dr. Hartrinft was called, but in spite of all his care, Mr. Terry died in great agony. He was about seventy-five years old and leaves a large number of relatives.

An Investment Company Fails.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 24.—The Lewis Investment Company assigned this afternoon. The company had $400,000 capital. It had investments in real estate mortgages in this city and Omaha. President George H. Lewis says the assets are about $425,000 nominally, and liabilities $400,000.

TARIFF BILL NEAR READY

Will Be Passed in the House Thursday, It Is Said.

A BOND BILL TO BE PASSED ALSO

Doubt that Either Measure Will Meet Approval in the Senate—Provisions of the Two Bills Outlined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—On the eve of the Christmas festival the House Ways and Means Committee is applying the finishing touches to the Tariff bill which Mr. Reed proposes shall be passed Thursday by the House. There have been some conflicting statements concerning this measure.

Its title will be: "A Bill to Increase the Revenues and to Prevent the Deficits in the Treasury."

It has been shorn of its bond features because of Mr. Reed's decision that it will stand a better chance of reaching the President relating to the tariff alone.

The Republican bond scheme will be presented in a separate bill.

Features of the Bill.

The Tariff bill proper will contain these items:

A duty on wool of 60 per cent. of the McKinley act rates.

A compensatory duty on woolen goods of 60 per cent. of the McKinley act rates.

A duty of 60 per cent of the rate of 1890 on lumber, which will be from 10 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

An increase of 25 per cent. from the Wilson act rates on cereal breadstuffs, dairy products, and live stock, including poultry.

A horizontal increase of 15 per cent. from the Wilson rates on all other schedules, excepting sugar, with the provision that in no case shall the duty exceed the McKinley rates, except where the Wilson rates exceed those of the McKinley law.

The features of the bond bill have been published by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is designed that the proposed certificates of indebtedness shall be offered for sale at the Sub-Treasuries and depositories of the Government.

Provisions as to the Banks.

There is in contemplation the addition to this bill of a section authorizing National banks to issue circulation to the par value of all the Government bonds deposited by them with the Government as security for their notes.

The horizontal increase of 15 per cent. in the tariff schedules, as stated, is not to be applied to the duties on sugar. The committee has decided that it does not care to "fool" with sugar. Iron and steel, already protected beyond the point necessary to enable the steel rail ring to establish an extortionate price for its products, are to get the benefit of the horizontal increase.

To be Passed Thursday.

While the general plan has been formulated, the Ways and Means Committee has a few minor points yet to settle, but it will be prepared to present both bills Thursday morning, and Mr. Dingley will insist on their passage before adjournment that day. Amendments will be presented by the Democrats, but, of course, they will be swept aside.

In pursuance of the Republican plan to deceive the people, stress is laid upon the alleged fact that it is the purpose not to afford protection in this bill, but only to supply revenues. The Wool Growers' Association, through its President, Judge William Lawrence, already has excited the suspicion that it is acting in collusion with the Republican tariff tinkers by declaring that the wool growers will not secure any relief by the proposed increase. Judge Lawrence appealed to the committee to-day to permit him to make an argument, but of course his prayer was unheeded.

Hearing from the Manufacturers.

The statement has been circulated that the committee is overwhelmed with letters from manufacturers all over the country asking for hearings in the interests of still further increases in the duties. The Republicans would not be true to themselves if they should not attempt to create the impression that the country is overjoyed with the idea of a return to McKinleyism. The Republican plan is too transparent to befog those who have kept watch of recent developments. The tariff bill will pass the House. The bond bill also will go through. The farce then will be played out so far as the House is concerned. There is only a remote possibility that the Senate will pass the tariff bill proper. If the Republicans and Populists should combine on the measure they eventually might send it to the President. There is little likelihood of such a combination, however.

Some of the Republican Senators who believe in both sound money and protection are opposed to the horizontal idea. These Senators take the ground that inasmuch as the Morrison horizontal bill was long the subject of ridicule by the Republicans, it would be unwise to accept the principle involved in it. Another objection is that the proposed plan accepts the ratio of rates in the present law for the most part. Some of the House Republicans are bending their energies to overcoming this feeling of antagonism against the Republican Senators, but it is not known what progress, if any, has been made.

Democratic Senators Against It.

The Democratic Senators have announced their determination to oppose the tariff bill by every means in their power. The Senate rules afford the utmost license to obstructionists, and the many successful up-hill fights in the Senate in recent years show that the Democrats can have their own way with any bill which does not suit them.

Even if the tariff bill finally should get to the President it would have a free-silver attachment. The idea of the bond bill passing the Senate without a free-coinage amendment is too silly to entertain. It must be apparent to every person who has kept track of the events of the last week that the Treasury is not to get any relief from this Congress.

The President is not worried over the prospects. He did his duty when he asked Congress for help in the existing emergency, and he will see that the credit of the country is maintained.

No Conferences with Financiers.

He has not had any conferences with financiers relating to the proposed replenishing of the gold reserve. A dispatch from New-York this morning said that J. Pierpont Morgan was in Washington, presumably to consult with the President regarding bonds. Mr. Morgan had not appeared at the White House at a late hour this evening. Some time may elapse before the President will issue a call for bids for bonds. The reaction on the Stock Exchange is regarded at the Treasury as a hopeful sign, and the opinion is general that the gold reserve may not go below its present figures in several days.

Representative Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, called on Secretary Carlisle at the Treasury this afternoon. It is taken for granted that Mr. Dingley acquainted the Secretary with the provisions of the proposed bill. Mr. Carlisle went to the White House soon after Mr. Dingley departed, and presumably the President now has the latest news from the Ways and Means Committee room.

JAMES L. STEWART GAS INSPECTOR

Gov. Morton Chooses a Successor to Andrew Clinchy—Business of the Bureau Has Been Delayed.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Gov. Morton has appointed James L. Stewart of New-York City a State Inspector of Gas Meters in place of Anthony Clinchy, resigned.

Mr. Stewart is a machinist by trade, and has been for ten years in the service of the New Home Sewing Machine Company, whose President, Allen Schenck, some weeks ago recommended him in a letter to the Governor as honest, reliable, and of good ability.

There are a number of deputies in various cities of the State, and there appeared to be a necessity for the appointment of a Chief Inspector for the proper administration of the business of the bureau. The deputy at Albany, Mr. O'Connor, was compelled yesterday to call on the Governor to obtain authority so that the State Controller might pay him his salary.

QUAY CALLS ON GOV. HASTINGS

Rumor Says the Pennsylvania Boss Will Favor His Old Antagonist as a Successor to Don Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—Senator Quay called on Gov. Hastings to-day, and a story is current to-night, which nobody will vouch for, to the effect that the outcome of the visit will be a declaration shortly by Quay in favor of the Governor for United States Senator, to succeed Cameron.

Senator Quay arrived in Harrisburg this morning, and was a caller at the departments on Capitol Hill until he left for Washington, at 1:40. He spent an hour with Gov. Hastings, but both gentlemen insist that it was merely a friendly call, having no political significance, and that politics was not discussed.

UTAH READY TO CELEBRATE

Great Rejoicing over Her Admission to the Union of States.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 24.—The announcement that President Cleveland would issue the proclamation admitting Utah to the Union of States on Jan. 4, and that the State officers-elect would assume their offices on the Monday following, Jan. 6, was received here with great and general satisfaction, and quickly the arrangements for properly celebrating the event were perfected.

As soon as the news of the signing of the proclamation is received on Saturday, Salt Lake City will resound with the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. Monday, inauguration day, will be a general holiday and time of rejoicing. Exercises will be held in the Mormon Tabernacle, where Chief Justice Merritt will administer the oath of office to the incoming State officers. In the evening a grand inauguration ball will be held.

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEART

Suicide of a Boston Merchant While Suffering from Disease.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—Wilbur L. Slade, forty-two years of age, a member of the Boston spice firm of the D. & L. Slade Company, of 13 India Street, this morning committed suicide at his home in Chelsea by shooting himself through the heart. Mr. Slade had been ill for the last two weeks, and his physician was in the house at the time of the suicide. The doctor was conversing with him when Mr. Slade excused himself and retired to the bathroom, where, a moment later, he shot himself.

Mr. Slade was formerly a member of the Common Council of Chelsea, and a member of the Suffolk Club, and of a number of other organizations. A widow and two children survive him.

ENGINEER AND BRAKEMAN KILLED

A Locomotive on a Georgia Railroad Dashes into a River.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24.—Engine No. 35 of the South Carolina and Georgia Road pitched into the Ashley River this morning, through a West Shore Terminal trestle, about two miles from the city.

Engineer George Baxter and Brakeman Clarence Turner were buried under the wreck and killed, while Fireman William Boyle was seriously and perhaps fatally injured. Conductor M. P. Dounar was also on the engine, but he escaped unhurt.

Judge Moore's Christmas Present.

County Judge Henry A. Moore of Brooklyn yesterday received a check for the $10,000 which the Kings County Board of Supervisors on Friday voted to pay him for his long services in drawing jurors for the Court of General Sessions. The resolution was signed yesterday morning by Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie, and County Treasurer Taylor at once drew a check for the amount. The check was taken personally to Judge Moore, who was lying ill at the Clarendon Hotel, by Jerry A. Wernberg.

A Foundling His First Care.

Policeman Heussler has been in the Police Department four days, and during that time has been attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station. He got his first case last night, shortly after 10 o'clock, in the shape of a female child, two weeks old, which was handsomely dressed and wrapped up in an old shawl. The foundling was handed to him by Timothy Crowley, of 328 East Fifty-Eighth Street, who found it in the hallway of his home. The child was sent to Matron Travers at Police Headquarters.

Honey in an Electric Light Globe.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 24.—For some time the electric light globe in Monument Square has been in disuse, and yesterday Frank Boudinot, a lineman, went to repair it. When he got up to remove the globe he was attacked by a swarm of bees that had taken possession of the globe as a hive, and was severely stung before he could escape. Afterward the bees were smoked out, and the globe was found to be more than half full of honey.

Hanged Himself in a Stable.

BARTOW, Fla., Dec. 24.—William Daring, a negro employed in Lightsey & Lewis's livery stable, discovered the body of a man hanging in the loft over the stable to-night. The deceased was identified as John A. Morris of Uniontown, Penn., who was spending the Winter at Fort Meade. No cause can be assigned for the act. He was the owner of considerable property in Fort Meade.

A Watch for Leader Graham.

Jo[illegible] Graham, Republican leader in the Thir[illegible]th Assembly District, was last night presented with a handsome gold watch by the members of the Hell Gate Republican Club, of which he is an active member, as a token of their appreciation of his work during the last campaign.

Cruiser Maine Starts South.

The United States cruiser Maine, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, which stopped here en route from Newport Monday morning, passed Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bound outward. The Maine is under orders to join Admiral Bunce's flag at Hampton Roads.

SWEPT AWAY BY FLOODS

Farm Property and Live Stock Destroyed in Missouri.

HEAVY RAIN CONTINUES TO FALL

Several Persons Said to Have Been Drowned—Low Lands Inundated—The Rivers Rising—Kansas Suffers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—Rain began falling here last night and has continued uninterruptedly since. Throughout Missouri the storm has been unusually severe.

The rain caused great alarm in the Osage and Moreau River Valleys, near Jefferson. The already swollen streams are rising, and it is feared that the high water of last week will be greatly augmented. On the bottom farms, fencing, haystacks, shock corn, and many outbuildings have been swept away, and many animals have been drowned, and if the rain continues for twenty-four hours longer the river valleys will be devastated.

Several lives are reported to have been lost along the Osage Valley.

Word from Tuscumbia, sixty miles up the Osage, is that more than 100,000 bushels of corn within a small radius of bottom land was washed away last night, and thousands of railroad ties and bridge timbers have floated away. The Osage River is now higher than it was in 1882, when it broke the record. A telegram says that the Meramec is higher than it ever was before. The Missouri is not dangerously high, but is rising, and promises to be booming soon.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas tracks have been washed away in Vernon County. During the flood two families camped on the White farm, near Smithfield, Mo., were missing, and were supposed to have been drowned. The Russell boys, the older under sixteen years of age, began a search for them, and finally found them, thirteen men, women, and children, in a wagon box on a haystack, with a mile of water around them in every direction. The lads conveyed them two at a time in safety to land.

At Coffeyville, Kan., the weather for the past week was without a parallel. The heavy snow of last Thursday melted, and rain has been pouring down almost incessantly for twenty-four hours.

This makes the eighth day of continuous rain or snow. Streams are out of their banks, and great damage is said to be the result.

DISASTROUS STORM IN TEXAS.

Railway Property Suffers from the Rains—High Wind Prevails.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 24.—The worst storm for years prevailed over North and Central Texas from midnight until 6 o'clock this morning. The wind blew a hurricane, and rain fell in torrents. Much damage was done to railways, and all trains are late.

Big washouts are reported on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé in Northern Texas. The Indian Territory and Arkansas trains are reported from seven to twelve hours late, and trains on the Santa Fé are entirely lost, so far as ability to hear from them is concerned.

Telegraphic communication between Dallas and Kansas City, and Dallas and New-Orleans is badly crippled. There is a wreck reported on the Santa Fé road.

SHERMAN, Texas, Dec. 24.—The heavy wind of last night covered a large area and did much damage to fences and light structures. Pittman & Harrison's grain elevator, at St. Joseph, ten miles west, which contained 20,000 bushels of grain, was totally wrecked.

Illinois River Rising.

PRINCETON, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Illinois River at Hennepin made further gains today, and added largely to the area of flooded lands. North of Hennepin the river is now four miles wide, extending to a point within one-half mile of Bureau. The Hennepin Canal at Bureau was only partially completed, and the embankments being of loose earth, have been somewhat damaged by washouts.

Runaway Horse Collides with Cyclist.

August Hahn of 96 Fifteenth Avenue, Long Island City, who is employed by the Croton Lake Ice Company, was knocked down and seriously injured at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at noon yesterday by a horse driven by Theodore Everrett of 241 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Everrett was driving down Seventh Avenue in a dog cart accompanied by a friend. When he was compelled to rein in his horses by a cable car of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line, the horse shied at the car, and, becoming unmanageable, started on a run down the avenue.

The horse had gone but a few yards when it ran into Hahn's bicycle, throwing him to the roadway and falling upon him and his wheel. Hahn was considerably bruised and his wheel was completely wrecked. No arrests were made. Mr. Everrett promised to pay all damages.

A Boy Attempts Train Wrecking.

JACKSON, Ohio, Dec. 24.—John Turner, a lad of eighteen, was arrested this morning on the charge of wrecking a freight train on the Ohio Southern Road last night. At Price's Switch Turner turned a switch. The engineer of an approaching train could not slacken speed, and the engine and several cars were ditched. The engineer and fireman saved their lives by jumping. Turner has made a full confession. He says he had been reading a novel about train wreckers.

McFale Held the Thief.

Murdo McFale of Corona, L. I., while walking through Seventeenth Street, between Third Avenue and Irving Place, this city, last night, was pounced upon by a man who grabbed his watch and chain. McFale held on to the stranger and yelled. Policeman Kinsman of the Twenty-second Street Police Station heard him and took the stranger to the station house, where he gave his name as George Stanton, a peddler, living at the Olive Tree Inn, in Twenty-third Street.

Temperance People Wreck a Saloon.

BUTLER, Ind., Dec. 24.—George Knopper's saloon, at St. Joseph, Ind., was wrecked at 3 o'clock this morning by temperance people. Under the Nicholson law all regular saloons have been excluded from the town, and George Knopper started a quart shop. This made the citizens indignant and led to the attack on Knopper's place. No arrests were made. Should the saloon be opened again, further depredations will be committed.

Fatally Hurt by an Exploding Anvil.

LANCASTER, Ky., Dec. 24.—"Ned" Burdette of Hedgeville was celebrating Christmas by firing anvils. By a premature explosion his right hand and part of his face and head were torn away.

Mr. Burdette is a brother of Mrs. W. A. Price of this place, who yesterday was married to a cousin of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough.

KILLED BY HIS BRIDE'S FATHER

A Runaway Marriage in Iowa that Ended in the Death of the Bridegroom Suddenly by Shooting.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Walter Scott, a young business man, and Miss Clara Dawson were married at 5 o'clock this afternoon by a justice of the peace. Scott went from the office of the Justice to the home of the girl's father, S. R. Dawson, and was shot dead by the father.

Nearly two years ago Scott and the girl met, and the friendship ripened into love. The girl's father forbade them to see each other, but, as they persisted, he took the girl before the Insanity Commission and gave testimony, on the strength of which she was found insane and sent to the asylum at Mount Pleasant. Scott took steps to secure her release, and at last succeeded in proving that she was sane. She was released, and her father, still bent on preventing the marriage, took her to Chicago and placed her in a convent.

For some time she was unable to communicate with Scott, but at last got a letter to him. He went to Chicago and induced the management of the institution to release the girl. Then her father took her somewhere in Ohio and placed her in a private school. She managed to get away from there, and her father brought her back to Keokuk and placed her in the charge of friends. Scott went to Keokuk to secure her release and was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Dawson, charging him with sending indecent letters to the girl. Scott, however, was released, but the girl then declared to friends she would not marry him till her parents were willing.

However, he met her from time to time, and yesterday she sent him a note saying she was ready to run away and be married. They met this afternoon, were married, and soon after Scott went to her home to get her belongings. He took an officer with him. Dawson refused to give him what they demanded, and, as they were leaving the house, drew a revolver and shot Scott. He fired four times, and three of the balls took effect, one of which went into the brain. Death was instantaneous. Dawson was arrested and taken to the county jail. There was much talk of lynching early this evening, and special guards were placed on duty, but at 9 P. M. there seemed to be no serious danger of trouble.

The girl's father is an eccentric man of sixty years, and is the inventor of a process for making Damascus steel, which has been pronounced of great value. The girl will remain at the home of Scott's parents. His mother is prostrated by grief and the girl is inconsolable.

BURGLARS USE CHLOROFORM

Two Women and an Infant Rendered Unconscious at Woodbridge — The Child Fails to Rally.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Dec. 24.—Burglars entered the home of James Dunn of this city last night and used chloroform upon Mrs. Dunn and a sister, who lives with her, and also upon a three-year-old child.

The two former recovered from the effects of the chloroform only after hours of hard work by the family physician, but the child still lays in a semi-conscious state late tonight.

Mr. Dunn, who is a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is away from home at night. As far as known, the burglars did not secure much booty. Subsequently they attempted to rob the residence of James McElroy.

Robert Glass Found Dead in Bed.

The wife and daughter of Undertaker Robert Glass of 23 St. Mark's Place returned to their home late yesterday afternoon after a day's Christmas shopping and found Glass dead in his bed. The police of the Fifth Street station found a bottle containing carbolic acid and a glass which smelled of the poison in the room in which Glass died. The police believe it to be suicide. The family declare that Glass died of heart failure.

Glass left Stolts's undertaking establishment on the Bowery about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and upon arriving home seemed to be in good spirits. He leaves a wife and three children.

What Keely Will Do.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Bloomfield Moore said to-day that, owing to the position taken by the managers of the old Keely Motor Company at the annual meeting, and the delay of the stockholders in accepting his proposition for a reorganization, Keely had decided to take out no patents on his inventions, and would adopt a "royalty system" in dealing with his discoveries commercially. To cover the system Mrs. Moore says at least thirty patents would be required to prepare, which would take a long time and cost a great deal of money, which could be used better in developing the system.

Big Side-Wheel Steamer Launched.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—The fine, new sidewheel passenger steamer City of Buffalo, which is being built for the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company by the Detroit Dry Dock Company, was successfully launched to-day. The new boat is 308 feet over all and 296 feet on the water line, and has an extreme beam of 78 feet. It is expected the City of Buffalo will develop a speed of more than twenty-two knots an hour. She will have 160 staterooms, with sleeping accommodations for more than 600 passengers, and will be fitted out in modern style. The steamer when completed will cost $500,000.

O'Hare Robbed at His Gate.

Thomas O'Hare, thirty-nine years old, a milk dealer of Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, was on his way home from Harlem at 10 o'clock last night, and had got to his gate when two men, armed with clubs, suddenly confronted him and demanded his money. O'Hare resented, but when the men raised their clubs he gave them $14 in small bills, which was all the money he had. The highwaymen were satisfied and ran along the Southern Boulevard and disappeared on the Hunt's Point Road. O'Hare hurried to the Morrisania Police Station and reported the robbery.

Policemen could find no trace of the men.

A Christmas Gift to Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—The citizens of Pittsburg to-day received $100,000 as a Christmas gift from C. L. Magee and his associates in the Fort Pitt Street Railway Company. The money is to be used in the establishment of a zoological garden at Highland Park. Highland Park is one of the prettiest in the city, and this handsome gift for a zoo will make it the more attractive. The money will be turned over to the Manager and Director of Public Works, who will see that it is used to the best possible advantage.

Complaint Against a Sergeant.

Acting Inspector Cortright, by direction of Chief Conlin, yesterday preferred charges of neglect of duty against Sergt. Jacob Braun of the Old Slip Station. Braun is accused of failing to comply with Chief Conlin's imperative order that all important crimes and casualties must be instantly reported to Headquarters.

The particular case in which Braun was neglectful was the shooting affray which occurred in front of the Mills Building, in Broad Street, Monday noon, when Frank Poynton, a broker's clerk, fired three shots at Louis A. Davis, a negro bootblack.

Post Office Dog on His Travels.

Onwey, the pet dog of the postal clerks of the United States, who has traveled around the world, and who arrived here on the steamer Port Philip, from Japan, Monday, was taken to the Post Office Building yesterday afternoon and turned over to Thomas J. Clark, Superintendent of Mails. Later Onwey was escorted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and left on the 9 o'clock train, en route for the West and his destination, Tacoma, Washington.

CONDEMN "PEACE" MEETING

What Citizens Say of the Cooper Union Gathering.

ALL SUSTAIN PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Opinions of Frederic R. Coudert, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, and Others.

MUST MAINTAIN OUR SELF-RESPECT

The Monroe Doctrine for the Protection of the United States, Not of South America.

The so-called peace demonstration of the Single Tax League in Cooper Union Monday evening to protest against the President's Venezuelan message, which resulted, contrary to the expectation of Henry George, Charles Frederic Adams, and other speakers, in an unrestrainable outburst of enthusiasm for the Chief Executive, was severely criticised by leading business and professional men of the city yesterday.

Reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who interviewed a number of citizens secured ample proof that such a meeting is considered to have been unpatriotic and unfortunate. Some of the opinions are herewith given.

What Frederic R. Coudert Said.

Frederic R. Coudert replied vigorously when asked what he thought of the matter. He said:

"I consider it most unfortunate that such a thing happened. It was ill advised and unwise as well as unpatriotic. No matter what the views of these men may be with regard to the Venezuelan message, they should not have forgotten that just now the eyes of Europe and of all the world are upon us.

"They might have known, one would think, that, with the great majority in the city against them, the result of the meeting could only have been what it was.

"If there is any result to such a meeting, what is it to be? Why, simply to encourage Great Britain not to yield to any reasonable concession that she might otherwise consider right. These 'peace' meetings can have no other effect. They cannot move the great body of New-York opinion.

"Do they consider what it is that we desire? It is not war that we desire, but simply that the question of a boundary line should be settled by arbitration. Of all questions requiring careful settlement by arbitration, this surely is one of the first. It is right in line with the spirit of civilization of this nineteenth century.

"President Cleveland's war talk—threatening war talk, if you like—was only used after eight or ten years' earnest endeavor to have the matter peaceably settled."

Gen. Martin T. McMahon.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, who was United States Consul to Paraguay during the Administration of Andrew Johnson, denounced the so-called "peace" meeting, which, he said, should have been named a "war" meeting. He said:

"If anything is likely to bring about hostilities it is just such demonstrations, which, though childish enough in themselves, might be responsible for dire results.

"It was evidently the aim of those people to give out the impression that the United States is not a unit in support of President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan matter, whereas we know here in this country at least that every American citizen, irrespective of politics or creed, is only too glad to be numbered with the vast majority who think Mr. Cleveland did just right.

"Mainly through the utterances of Chauncey Depew and a few other persons the British have got the idea into their heads that we are fooling over here, and that Mr. Cleveland is playing to the galleries for political following. The English, however, have misinterpreted Mr. Depew's language. When he said Mr. Cleveland had done an excellent thing for himself and his party he was not disparaging his action any, but simply making a remark which would apply to a just and patriotic step made by any politician.

No One Impugns the President's Motive.

"It certainly was a good thing for the Democratic Party, but few persons will be so foolish or ignorant as to impute to Grover Cleveland the what we might call crime of creating popularity at the expense of his country. He is not that kind of a man.

"The demonstration last night fell flat. Every one of these vapid protests meet a similar fate, I am sure. Some gentlemen who are unpatriotic enough to denounce the Monroe doctrine, I perceive, are trying to make capital on the score that Venezuela will concede the disputed land to Great Britain, in which case we will be left high and dry, a laughing stock for the world. Well, they are greatly mistaken.

"The Monroe doctrine was originated for our protection. That of the South American States is secondary.

"As a matter of self-defense, we are to regard the encroachments of any foreign power on this hemisphere as an 'unfriendly act.' If Venezuela says that the claim of the British is right and that the

war would be fatal to her. The fact that a commission is to be appointed does not mean war. Even should the commission decide that England is in the wrong about her boundary line, war will not follow. In this event, I think it probable that she will submit to the opinion of the Commissioners, who will be the most capable men to be found.

"Whatever else comes out of the affair, it will result in giving an impetus to American commerce such as she has never received before.

"I spent a long time in South America, and while Consul in Paraguay had many talks with Mr. Seward, who was one of the first to recognize the advantage of commerce with South America. Heretofore, most of the trading has been conducted by Europe. This is all wrong.

"South America is the richest country in natural resources on the globe. It is the coming country. With it we could do without the Old World entirely. We are the great producers of the world, and it is now given to us to start up a commerce with South America that will make us the most powerful nation on the globe. This is what the States in South America want to see. They would not be jealous of us, for they know that we would not encroach one hair's breadth on their territory, and would protect them.

"This war scare has opened up the whole country to us. They now look upon us as their natural protector, and to us they will look for all future arbitration, and be content with our decision. This, to me, is the real meaning of the Venezuelan question and the war scare."

Eugene G. Blackford.

Eugene G. Blackford said: "It was a very unwise thing indeed to hold meetings of this description or to give any expression of opposition to the sentiments expressed by President Cleveland in that message. It only encourages the feeling existing in England that it is all a sort of political bluff. I consider such a meeting most unpatriotic.

"Whether the Monroe doctrine applies or not in this case, there is one thing on which we all feel alike, namely, that it is the duty of the President to take every step possible for the enforcement of what we understand as the Monroe doctrine.

"While I do not want war any more than these gentlemen who proclaimed themselves the other night as the apostles of peace, yet there are other things which are worse—much worse—than war, and one of these is lack of self-respect on the part of the people.

"Mr. Adams used some strong language, I see. Intemperate language does no good in any case."

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy said: "I see no necessity for peace meetings. There will be no war, and therefore anti-war sentiment has no place. The outcome of the present excitement will be one of peace with dignity."

Corporation Counsel Scott.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott said: "Whatever might have been any one's opinion of the President's message on the Venezuelan question, it is now the plain duty of all good Americans to back up the attitude in which the message has placed the country, and to stand behind the President firmly and loyally."

Gustav H. Schwab.

Gustav H. Schwab said: "I do not believe in approaching the Venezuelan subject in the way in which Mr. Cleveland has done it. I am opposed to jingoism and everything that savors of it, but I see no use in peace meetings.

"There is not a shadow of a prospect of war, and the sooner all cease to talk of war the better it will be.

"'War' has already been expensive enough, and there is no need to continue its discussion longer. Those who talk war have nothing else to do. The ill success of last night's meeting should convince all that such meetings are not needed."

George L. Putnam.

George L. Putnam, of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., said: "I am not inclined to take that meeting seriously. In my opinion very little attention should be paid to it, or the utterances of the men who made themselves conspicuous there.

"It is really not worth discussing, and ought not to be dignified by considering it seriously. There are always a lot of cranks seeking notoriety. Like the east-side Socialists and Anarchists, they always have on hand a large amount of gas bottled up, and they must have a meeting as an outlet for this harmless effervescence.

"Who is this man, Charles Fred Adams, anyhow? Whom does he represent, and who is behind him? I never heard of the man, and if he was at all prominent or known in business circles, it is probable that I should have heard of him. The meeting will have no effect on the situation at all, and should not receive any consideration."

Approves the President's Views.

"What is your opinion of the President's course in the Venezuelan affair?" the reporter asked.

"I am fully in accord with the action of the President," Mr. Putnam replied. "I do not believe there will be any war as the outcome of the President's message, and I am confident there will be found an honorable means of settling the dispute. All this war talk is foolish exaggeration.

"If we consider calmly and dispassionately what the President has done we find he has simply asked Congress to give him the authority to appoint a commission to investigate the situation in Venezuela and report its findings. Of course, the message was couched in firm language, but that was necessary, under the circumstances.

"The situation in Venezuela, to my mind, can be summed up in a few words. Down there there are British Guiana, French Guiana, and Dutch Guiana. The British territory is nearest to the Venezuela line. Great Britain wants, as usual, to extend her territory. She dare not attempt to extend her lines into the French territory or the Dutch territory, because she would not be permitted to do so by the European powers.

"Venezuela being weak, the British Government takes advantage of this weakness to seize territory which it has no right. It is simply might against right.

Came at an Unfortunate Time.

"It was unfortunate, perhaps, that the message came at a time when our financial condition was not as promising as it might be. The war talk has been taken advantage of by the Wall Street speculators to make a raid on stocks, and, aided by London speculators, they created a short-lived panic, but that is now over.

"President Cleveland holds the key of the financial situation by the power which is vested in him to issue bonds without reference to Congress, and in this he has the whip hand of Congress. If Congress passes a financial scheme that the President does not approve he will certainly veto it, and then fall back upon his power to issue bonds to relieve the situation.

"When a business concern is in need of ready money and has good credit, it raises the needful cash by issuing promissory notes. This is exactly what the Government will do. I have the utmost confidence that President Cleveland understands the situation, that he has the courage of his convictions, and will do what he deems best for the interests of the country.

"I am sure the President will appoint on the commission men of prudence and wisdom, in whom the country will have confidence. Let us await in patience the report of this commission, and not lost our heads over the prospect of a war. I am sure that those who are now shouting for the conflict have not the welfare of the nation at heart. They will be disappointed if they think war will grow out of the present disagreement between the two most civilized nations of the world."

James Mitchel.

James Mitchel, ex-Fire Marshal, said: "The men who are responsible for the Cooper Union meeting are simply idiots, if not worse. It was utterly in bad taste, to put it mildly, that such a meeting should have been held at this time.

"While there may be an honest diversity of opinion as to the expediency of the President's message, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to uphold the President, and it is simply outrageous that the men should have been permitted to denounce the Chief Executive of the country in the manner they did at the meeting.

"The American people must bear in mind that they are dealing with the most grasping, unscrupulous, and deceitful nation on the face of the earth."

A. B. Boardman.

A. B. Boardman said: "The duty of the hour is to keep cool and do nothing to weaken the hands of the Government. Peace meetings are unwise, as are war meetings. Even casual excited talk about the Venezuelan situation should be avoided for the present.

"When the commission reports, every one will have a chance to make his influence felt. In the meantime we should each in his own sphere try to allay the existing excitement."

Major William Plimley.

Major William Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, said: "I deprecate very much any such meeting as that held at Cooper Institute last night. This is no time for loud talking on either side of the question. It is a time for sober, serious consideration. Taken all in all, I believe that the President was right in the position he took upon the Venezuelan question.

"Our statesmen at Washington ought to be the best judges of this. It is unreasonable to say that these statesmen would unanimously indorse the President's views simply on account of the popular clamor. I don't believe that they would do anything of the sort, and, in view of their action, I cannot see the necessity for any such meeting as that of last night. It is no time for these mass meetings.

"England has been grasping everything it can get, and it is time it was stopped. Lord Salisbury declared in his letter practically that we didn't know what the Monroe doctrine was. Lord Salisbury cannot tell Americans that. We know what it is and what it means, and he cannot change our views."

George W. Miller.

George W. Miller, a prominent man in Good Government Club circles, said: "It seems to me that the meeting at Cooper Institute last night was a disgrace to American civilization. I have lived in Guatemala and I know about the eagerness of the British to seize every inch of ground they can with safety."

"I believe all good Americans should back the President up in this matter, irrespective of their politics, and I don't see why men calling themselves Americans should gather in public meeting to oppose the President. It was astonishing and painful to learn that one of the speakers at this remarkable meeting should have said that if the Monroe doctrine gives ground for the attitude of the President and Congress, then —— the Monroe doctrine. That sort of talk is extremely ridiculous."

Alderman Goodman.

Alderman Elias Goodman (Rep.) said: "Well, that peace meeting was an extremely warlike affair, wasn't it? Some one said —— the Monroe doctrine, eh? Well, in some places and on some occasions tar and feathers might be applied to the maker of such a comment."

John E. Brodsky.

Ex Assemblyman John E. Brodsky said: "I have had but little time to read the reports of that Cooper Institute meeting, but from what I have heard of it, I should say it was decidedly un-American all the way through.

"This is no time for such meetings. It is a time for every American to stand by his guns, shoulder to shoulder, like men. It is no time for whining or whimpering. Every good American will stand firmly behind the President. He is right in this matter. It is inconceivable to me that any man calling himself an American should use the language in reference to the Monroe doctrine that is credited to Charles Fred Adams.

John Simpson.

Superintendent of Streets and Roads John Simpson of the Department of Public Works said: "In a matter like this, I don't care which of the parties may be in power; I believe in backing up the President of the United States. He is right. England is trying to secure all it can from the weaker powers, and I would like to know when it whipped a first-class power in war.

"You ask what is my opinion of that meeting at Cooper Institute last night. I will tell you. I believe it was absolutely un-American. It was unpatriotic. It was indecent. Why, I read that a man named Adams said: 'The Monroe doctrine be ——.' Now, I'll bet you 100 to 1 that that fellow was either an Englishman, or has English connections.

"I guess most of those fellows at that meeting had some English blood in them. Do you think any genine Americans would participate in such a meeting? I don't, and, as a Republican, I say that this is the time for Americans to stand by their President."

Alexander Meakim.

Ex-Excise Commissioner Alexander Meakim said: "Such a meeting as the one at Cooper Institute could not possibly have any effect. It was out of place and out of time. The President should be sustained by all good, honest Americans, whatever their politics. Certainly no American should seek at this time to side with England, and, in my opinion, no true American will do so. I firmly believe this whole matter will be adjusted entirely to the satisfaction of the people of the United States."

Col. E. T. Tallaferro.

Col. E. T. Tallaferro said: "I have not read the accounts of this meeting at Cooper Institute. I have heard that a speaker at it used language about the Monroe doctrine that no American can have the slightest sympathy with. If such language was used, then I want to say that the speaker was wholly out of touch with American sentiment.

"I am heartily, sincerely, and absolutely in favor of every line and every word of the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland, from the first word in it to the last. He is right, and the people are with him."

John B. McGoldrick.

John B. McGoldrick, Reading Secretary of Tammany Hall, said: "Why should people who claim that they are American citizens hold such a meeting at such a time as this, when every true citizen should be upholding the hands of the President? In talking with people whom I have met since the President's message was sent to Congress, I have found the universal opinion is that the President is right.

"I read that a man named Charles Fred Adams said: '—— the Monroe doctrine.' If that is so, this man is a disgrace to the name of Adams.

"It was John Adams, Representative from Massachusetts Bay in the Continental Congress who said, in his speech in defense of the Declaration of Independence: 'It may be that it may ask the poor sacrifice of my life. Well, let it come. The victim will be ready at the hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may.'

"Is not this a time for Americans to stand up straight and assert their National Manhood? I believe it is, and I don't believe this meeting at Cooper Institute will be regarded as anything more than a laughing matter.

"To what strange usage do these people put their so-called talents? It is interesting to notice that they did not even control their own meeting. Most of the people there were opposed to the doctrines they heard preached from the platform.

"I believe these speakers are sadly in need of light. If they want to find it let them go among the people of the great masses of the common, everyday citizens, I mean, and hear how they talk. By so doing, they can not only gain information, but they can gain what they evidently need very much, and that is a lesson in honest patriotism."

John S. Melcher.

John S. Melcher said: "I think peace meetings at present are unnecessary and ill advised. It is well and eminently proper for the ministers to preach upon the horrors of war and inform those who are thoughtless of what might be precipitated in the event of war, and so set them thinking, but I can see no prospect of war.

"While I am not in accord with Mr. Cleveland's final sentences in his message, and his diplomatic methods, I think it will be well to have a complete understanding of the Venezuela matter, and I think a commission may be able to give it to us.

"I do not expect that it will ever reach war, and favor dropping its consideration."

Levi Burgess.

Levi Burgess said: "We veterans do not fear war so much as some others do, but we do not go out of our way to search for it. We know what it is, and consequently dread to see a country plunged into it, but no thoughtful man considers war imminent.

"The sooner the agitation is dropped the better, and the fewer peace meetings we have the sooner it will be ended. Peace meetings are foolish. The war is already over, and the stock jobbers have reaped all they can get from it."

Moses Hirshfield.

Moses Hirshfield said: "It is possible that peace meetings will tend to allay the little that is left of the war scare—if it can now be found to be allayed. Such meetings are all nonsense; they amount to nothing, and if anything only serve to bait a few thoughtless persons who, intent on having fun, attend them.

"Those who first started the war scare did it through criminal ignorance or worse. They did not properly consider the message or purposely misconstrued it; the latter seems to be the fact, because no loss was occasioned until after the big bears had a chance to lay their heads together and use 'war' as a means for shaking out stocks held on margin.

"I have not noticed any losses except those made in purely speculative businesses, and although it matters little to me personally which way the stock market goes, the sooner the agitation is allowed to cease the better.

"It certainly will not cease while unnecessary peace meetings are being held."

John J. Hickling.

John J. Hickling said: "In the event of war—which I do not regard as a probable outcome of the present agitation—we will have plenty of time to consired it. I attended the peace meeting last night, but with all the talk of war, I cannot perceive that we will have it inside of two years, if then.

"The greatest agitation is by the 'bears,' who always seize every opportunity to demoralize the community and make what profits they can from the fears and misfortunes of others.

"I see no occasion to fear war, but it is always well to consider everything in connection with it at such a time as this."

Samuel L. Finlay.

Samuel L. Finlay said: "It requires a great stretch of imagination for any one to see why peace meetings should be held.

"A careful reading of the 'war' message would have convinced any one that war is one of the most remote of all international possibilities. My business is largely foreign, but I had no fear that it would be interfered with, as I have confidence in the diplomacy of the President and his Cabinet.

"After the Government finds out the exact situation of affairs in South America, those who are confident of war will see how easily such matters can be adjusted."

Capt. J. F. Nickles.

Capt. J. F. Nickles, a naval veteran said: "Old as I am, I would fight again if it were necessary. So far as Mr. Cleveland's message is concerned, I heartily agree with the stand that he has taken. But, as I read it, there is no prospect or necessity for war in it. Peace meetings are entirely uncalled for.

"The trouble with those who are calling peace meetings is that they have no appreciation of the situation, and are afraid they may have to fight some day. They spend their time talking of the horrors of war when there is no war in sight. I fought for four years, and over, and have no fear of all they picture.

"I do not believe in war or expect war, but every true American should support the Government when it is right, as it is now, even before there is a remote possibility of war, and, after war is declared, if it ever is declared, he who does not fight is no American.

"The Government is competent to handle this whole matter, and peace meetings will only serve to irritate the people."

James D. Bell.

James D. Bell of Brooklyn, said: "I am personally opposed to calling these so-called peace meetings. At the present time it would be unwise to create a feeling of distrust by denouncing the existence of distrust, as it would by any blatant jingoism or cry for war.

"In other words, persons by holding peace meetings may imply that there is war in the air, and this would create a bear feeling in the financial centres. I need not say that I am in favor of free speech. I repudiate those who endeavor, whether by police clubs, or stones, or cat-calls, to interfere with it. The question here is as to the advisability of these so-called peace meetings. I think they are inadvisable. While I concede the right of citizens to meet, I would be earnestly opposed to holding any such meeting in Brooklyn. Anyway, there is no danger of war. There is no good to be got out of such meetings. The Monroe doctrine, by the way, has never been formally ratified even by the American Congress. It has always been in the air. The present action of Congress is a more advanced step toward ratification of the doctrine than any action ever before taken.

"There were two parts of the Monroe doctrine—the one declaring against further colonization of the land on the North American and South American continents, the other declaring against forcible occupancy of territory on either continent by a European power.

"It seems to me the part relating to colonization is the one that really applies to the Venezuelan controversy."

Ex-Congressman Magner.

Ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner of Brooklyn said: "I believe in the old saying, 'My country, right or wrong, always my country.' I am personally opposed to the calling of any of the so-called 'peace' meetings in New-York or Brooklyn or anywhere else.

"I am pained and ashamed that any citizens of the United States wish to take a position opposed to the unanimously expressed wish of President Cleveland and Congress.

"It is little short of treasonable to utter such sentiments as were expressed last night by some of the speakers at the meeting in Cooper Union.

"All patriotic American citizens should denounce such a meeting and those in charge of it. These howlers are mere dilettanti—the broth of our National life. They are always opposed to anything American. Their rantings are the result of ignorance and arrogance. Fortunately, there are not many of them.

"I was surprised the other day at the peace meeting in Plymouth Church. Henry Ward Beecher was intensely patriotic, and I do not think such a meeting would have been held had he been alive.

"But these shouters against the President and Congress and the Monroe doctrine are in such a small minority that we can afford to laugh at them.

"There has been no time in the history of the United States when a public document has been received with more unanimity than President Cleveland's Venezuelan message.

"I do not think that any war was ever so popular as would be the war that might grow out of this message. The people are behind the President."

Charles J. Patterson.

Charles J. Patterson of Brooklyn, said: "I do not see that public meetings to agitate the Venezuelan matter, like the one held last night at Cooper Union, are productive of any good.

"At the same time, I am not in favor of going to war with England on the mere report of any commission which may be sent to Venezuela. I do not believe that any commission is so certain to be right in their view of this controversy as to justify us in disturbing the whole civilized world with war.

"I do not believe public demonstrations or mass meetings at this time can accomplish anything. They are far more likely to keep alive the heat than to allay it. The sooner we get down to a calm consideration of this whole subject, the more likely are we to arrive at correct conclusions. Public meetings, just now, are decidedly unfavorable to calmness."

Josiah T. Mareau.

Joseph T. Marean of Brooklyn, late regular Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court, said: "I think this whole Venezuelan controversy is somewhat of a tempest in a teapot. All that is to be done is to appoint a commission, the duty of which will be to inquire into the merits of a quarrel between a weak South American State and the most powerful Government of Europe.

"When that inquiry shall have been completed, and we are then able to form a just opinion of the merits of the controversy, the question will be presented to us as follows: What action, in view of the determination of the commission, ought this country, the United States, to take?

"To my mind, that is all that has been done up to this time, and it seems to me it ought to be approved by every true American.

"I do not say we should go to war with England. We do not yet know positively enough of the merits of the dispute to say what ought to be done in respect to the controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain.

"But we cannot stand calmly by and see a weak South American State bullied by this powerful European country without taking some interest in the matter.

"These public meetings to discuss the controversy, and the prospects of war do no good whatever. They disturb the public mind, and the financial flurry that has already been produced is aggravated by such meetings.

"Meetings like the one held last night in Cooper Union are not patriotic. Nothing has been so far done by the President and Congress which is not precisely right. I should certainly be earnestly opposed to calling a meeting of this character in Brooklyn. I am entirely with the action of the President and Congress. The action of Congress does not at all indicate that we want to go to war with England."

Edward M. Grout, last regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, said: "The incidents attendant on last night's so-called 'peace' demonstration at Cooper Union, in New-York, clearly demonstrate to any mind that there is no wisdom in holding or in attempting to hold meetings of this sort pending the result of the inquiry.

"Of course there is going to be no war between England and the United States. All danger of that is past. Public meetings will only arouse the passions of the people, will inflame men's minds, and will do more harm than good. Such meetings are unpatriotic, unwise, inopportune. They keep up the excitement and the injury to business, instead of allowing sentiment to cool down.

"The people should wait until the commission to be appointed by President Cleveland makes its report. This, I take it, will be months in the future, because the commission will first have to go through the original Dutch and Spanish documents in order to get at the facts as to the boundary which underlie the controversy.

"No matter what are men's individual opinions respecting the wisdom of the course of the President and the action of Congress they should act patriotically, and should stand by what has been already done, and await the result of the inquiry of the commission."

Frederick W. Hinrichs.

Frederick W. Hinrichs, Registrar of Arrears of Brooklyn, said: "It will be the part of patriotism to await quietly the result of the inquiry to be undertaken by the commission to be appointed by the President.

"I do not think, with my present light, that I would be in favor of calling a 'peace' demonstration in Brooklyn, and rather deprecate these 'peace' meetings. On the whole, I think they do more harm than good. They serve to arouse the smoldering fires of feeling which lie in every man's breast. A great many people are speaking without due reflection on the Venezuelan controversy.

"I think very few of us really understand what the Monroe doctrine is. I do not think any one can claim the Monroe doctrine has ever been recognized as part of international law.

"But what have Americans themselves hitherto claimed were the limits of the Monroe doctrine? Even that question has not been clearly settled. But, as I have said, I am in favor of quietly awaiting the result of the inquiry set on foot by President Cleveland and the Congress."

Charles F. Adams's Letter.

Charles Frederic Adams, one of the speakers at the Cooper Union meeting, whose language was considered extraordinarily intemperate, has sent the following letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

Dec. 23, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As at last night's Cooper Union meeting I, at least, left the impression (on some minds) that I was wantonly and deliberately indulging in offensive personalities against the President, I hope you will allow me to offer to the public, through your columns, this expression of sincere regret, and my most profound apologies, for having apparently allowed myself to be betrayed, in the excitement and confusion of the wrangle precipitated by the noisy and insulting shouts and interruptions of the Jingo contingent in the hall, into anything which was even susceptible of being so construed.

Realizing, as I do, the utter impropriety, mischievousness, and bad taste of injecting offensive personalities into the public discussions of questions of policy, I wish publicly to withdraw any expression I may have really used, which even tended in that direction. In justice to myself I must say that, whatever may have been the actual result, the only intention I was definitely conscious of, the only attitude I supposed myself to be assuming, was simply that of indignantly protesting against the Jingoe's preposterous demand that we accept as practically infallible and absolutely binding on all, the personal, dangerous, and suddenly announced policy of the very man whom they (the Jingoes) have, through their favorite organ, constantly ridiculed and jeered at with the very "personalities" which I quoted.

As to "President Monroe and his doctrine," what I said was that, if the Monroe doctrine was to be distorted and perverted into a pretext for abandoning Washington's policy of minding our own business, and for plunging the country into wars about the disputes of other nations, the people would "sooner or later be driven to exclaim, 'both President Monroe and his doctrine!'" This I uttered purposely in extravagant burlesque, to cause, (as it did,) a laugh, which somewhat relieved the tension of feeling in the audience.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS.

WILLIAMSBURG CITIZENS PATRIOTIC

Condemn the Peace Meeting and Uphold the President.

In the Eastern District of Brooklyn, yesterday, one of the most pronounced sympathizers with President Cleveland in his support of the Monroe doctrine, and one who was equally emphatic in denouncing "peace at any price" meetings, was the Rev. Sylvester Malone, one of the Regents of the State University.

"Who speaks of war at this momentous hour?" asked the venerable pastor, recalling Southey's lines on the eve of Waterloo. "We have no burning desire to see the two civilizations clash, but we do not want to see one civilization, and a representative monarchy at that, ride roughshod over us.

"The question at issue, it seems to me, is likely to lead to a decisive struggle, sooner or later, between the rival systems of republicanism and of monarchy upon this continent. We, as a people, have forever separated ourselves from Europe and its traditions, but Europe, however, seems resolved not to permit us to remain in republican isolation, and besides hemming us in along the 4,000 miles of our Northern border, has also erected strong fortifications in the West Indies.

"America stands for nothing if not for a new and a greater civilization than the world has ever seen. Our ethnological and racial diversities, our geographical position, situated as we are in the midway of the world of the future, having 300,000,000 of Europeans on one side of us, and 600,000,000 Asiatics on the other; with our magnificent domain kissing the bosoms of two oceans, render it necessary that this mighty republic, with its vast wealth and resources shall not tip its hat to any other nation beneath the sun.

"At the same time we are not courting war and I don't believe there will be any war or that the President has given any justification for the belligerent tone attributed to his message. I am a Republican, but I heartily and cordially support the President in his action. This is not only our duty as ourselves, but the President deserves such support.

"It is eminently wise on his part to send commissioners to examine all the facts. If there is justification for our interference then we ought to stand together once assured that we are right as one man, and cheerfully take up arms to vindicate the Monroe doctrine for all time.

"No power in the world to-day dare face America. Even in her present comparative state of unpreparedness it is obvious that the powers of Europe fear the weight of her influence since two paragraphs in the message of her Chief Magistrate have awakened a terror unparalleled since the days when the word of Napoleon sent a cold shiver through the Cabinets of Europe.

"The miracle of the nineteenth century is that within the short period of a generation the North is willing to take the Southern Confederates into her army and navy, and the latter are glad and anxious to demonstrate their participation and identity with the prosperity of their victors and to share alike in the fortunes and the patriotism of their common country.

"This is a significant state of things and one that doubtless does not escape the eyes of our rivals for the commerce of the world and for the supremacy of the seas.

"I think those peace meetings are apt to indicate an apparent division in our ranks and so create a false impression. It ought to go forth as something incapable of contradiction that we on this question are a united people. The President has spoken. A Congress overwhelmingly Republican has nobly sunk all party differences, and given to the President's action its heartiest cooperation.

"That is one of the grand features of this Venezuelan incident. It shows that as a people we can lay aside party pride and, confronted by any National danger, make a holocaust of ourselves and of our political feelings upon the altar of patriotism.

"This sacrifice is a lesson and a bright example for the older civilizations and has tended in no small degree to make America a model for other nations, which was the ideal intended by our Revolutionary fathers.

"One of the gratifying evidences of this unity is the tribute paid to America recently by Mgr. Satolli, who, carried away by the electric thrill of our institutions, recognized their magnificent character in a unity of purpose when the nation's future is at stake.

"It speaks well for the foreign population that it is thoroughly American, and that all classes, however divided in politics, are with the President.

"Speaking for myself, I can say that I have always strongly advised my Catholic and Irish fellow-citizens that they must not dream of ever going into a fight in the United States under any other flag than that of the Stars and Stripes, and with the single object of seeing that this great Republic of the West would, in any military contingency, triumph over all its enemies, come from what source they may."

The Rev. N. W. Wells.

The Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, the pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, said: "I think those peace meetings are making altogether too much of the matter. Americans are eminently a common-sense people, and common sense will enable them to see that the President's message is pacific in tone. The President could not do anything else in view of the circumstances. We have not yet begun to think seriously of war, and I take issue with the Rev. Lyman Abbott's view of the situation. We are not affected much in a financial sense by the message. It is probable some railroad securities and certain inflated stocks may have been hurt, but the general property of the country is secure. A business man told me yesterday that no solid houses are likely to suffer in consequence of the message, and that the atmosphere was sure to be cleared that in the long run we will be gainers by the belief in the permanence of our institutions and the impossibility of an attack by any foreign State."

The Rev. Frederick T. Koerner.

The Rev. Frederick T. Koerner, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, in Driggs Avenue, said: "I stand by the President in the position he has taken, and I hope Congress will sustain him to the end. Peace meetings are uncalled for, although I believe that their promoters are honest, and inspired by patriotism in the course they are adopting. There is not the least danger of a war, however, and if one should come, my knowledge of foreign-born residents leads me to believe that they would stand for the rights of the United States quite as firmly as the native-born."

The Rev. Samuel K. Spahr.

The Rev. Samuel K. Spahr, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, at Rosbling and South Fourth Streets, said: "The reading of the President's message stirred up my blood into such a refreshing condition as I have not experienced for a long time. I regret exceedingly the absence of public meetings that would indicate any division or lack of unanimity among our people, and our representatives in both branches of Congress have shown us a magnificent example of loyalty and discipline, and the people should also on their part see that all party lines and prejudices are ignored."

The Degradation of an Evening Paper.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you upon your calm and dignified attitude in the present "war" excitement, so far removed from jingoism on the one hand and Quakerism on the other.

I would also protest through your columns against the utterances of The New-York Evening Post, which all true citizens and decent men should sternly condemn. In the present situation there may well be honest difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the President's course, but his previous record and character forbid the idea of his having been actuated by other than high principles and conscientious motives. Yet we find The Evening Post accusing him of the most infamous behavior, and applying to his conduct and to the views of his supporters such terms as "devilish," "unspeakable wickedness," "devilry," "greatest crime of the century," "truculent savagery," &c. These unhappy people have committed the unforgivable sin—viz., disagreeing with the all-knowing Post. For the last few days this paper has descended to a depth of blackguardism worthy of a street arab.

It is sad for those who recall The Post of William Cullen Bryant's day to see this paper substituting abuse for argument, and vile slander for keen sarcasm. The editor remarks in last Saturday's issue: "Any blackguard can rise up and with perfect impunity make his own ravings about foreign affairs the only true expression of patriotism." One need only peruse the editorial columns of The Evening Post to be convinced of the truth of the above utterance. As a reader of The Post for nearly twenty years I enter my protest against, and express my regret for, this degradation of a once clean and respectable journal.

H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1895.

Principles Which Could Be Applied.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Kinglake, in his "History of the Crimean War," Vol. I., Chapter 2, Page 36, Harper's edition, in speaking of the principles which should govern the great powers, says:

But when the three circumstances are present—when a wrong is being done against any State, great or small, when that wrong in its present or ulterior contingency happens to one of the five great powers, and, finally, when the great power so injured is competent to wage war with fair hopes—then Europe is accustomed to expect that the great power which is sustaining the hurt will be enlivened by the smart of the wound, and for its own sake as well as for the public weal will be ready to come forward in arms or to labor for the formation of such leagues as may be needed for upholding the cause of justice. If a power fails in this duty to itself and to Europe, it suddenly becomes lowered in the opinion of mankind, and happily there is no historic lesson more true than that which teaches all rulers that a moral degradation of this sort is speedily followed by disasters of such a kind as to be capable of being expressed in arithmetic and of being in that way clear to even the narrowest understanding.

Mr. Kinglake elaborates these principles at great length. The United States is a great power. Why do not these same principles apply in the present crisis?

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1895. CIVIS.

Acting Police Sergeants Examined.

Six Acting Sergeants were examined by the Police Civil Service Board, at Police Headquarters, yesterday morning, as to their qualifications for permanent appointment. The men were John F. Flood and William E. Petty of the Central Office squad, George F. Titus of Morrisania, Charles F. Kelly of the Mulberry Street Station, Edward A. Burgoyne of High Bridge, and Michael Gorman of the steamboat squad.

The examinations were held in the court-room. They were conducted by Secretary Bell and Chief Examiner Dobbs of the Civil Service Board. Chief Conlin got up the list of questions to test the men. They were examined on police rules and regulations, laws, and ordinances, and the duties of a Sergeant. They were also asked a few military questions.

THEY ALL SAW SNAKES AT ONCE

BUT THE REPTILES WERE IN GLASS JARS AND REAL.

Prof. Ditmars Shows the Species Found Within Fifty Miles of This City.

"Have you ever seen a snake swallow her young?" was the question put to Raymond L. Ditmars at the close of his lecture last night to the Linnaean Society on "The Snakes Found Within Fifty Miles of New-York City."

"I never have," he replied. "The story so often heard that a snake when frightened will swallow her young, sometimes thirty or forty of them, is a superstition."

"When I was a boy," interrupted a gray-haired gentleman in the audience, "I saw a big black snake lying on a rock in the sun. He was surrounded by forty little wiggling baby snakes. I threw a stone into their midst, and in a jiffy the big fellow had opened his mouth and all the little chaps had scampered down into his throat."

The speaker added that he did not now believe that snakes swallowed their young. The incident described happened when he was a boy.

Mr. Ditmars's lecture was a very interesting one. It was given in the library of the American Museum of Natural History and was illustrated by over a score of live snakes, wriggling and writhing in glass jars on the lecturer's table.

"Our local snakes," Mr. Ditmars said, "are divided into two families, the colubridae and the crotalidae. All the latter are harmless; of the former only two are venomous, the copperhead and the banded rattlesnake."

The audience watched the contortions of the writhing reptiles in the glass jars and listened with a shudder to the lecturer's descriptions.

"The banded rattlesnake," he said, "is not found in the immediate vicinity of New-York City. The nearest place in which it has been found is Putnam County.

"The colubridae lay their eggs and then pay no attention to them. The sun hatches them in about two weeks. They lay the eggs in manure, sand, or under flat stones.

"There are two species of cannibalistic snakes near New-York and both are found on Long Island. They are the king snake and the milk snake. The milk snake is a very useful reptile. It enters dairy houses, as the country people suppose, to drink the milk, but in reality to catch the mice which frequent such places. It is a cannibal. Copperheads have been found in its stomach.

"One of the most beautiful and gentle of our local snakes is the green snake. I killed one in New-Jersey this Summer and found inside it spiders, crickets, grasshoppers, and moths.

"The blacksnake is one of the most familiar to the country folk. It's young are light gray, and do not become black for a year. This snake is very pugnacious and bold. It eats rats, and is sometimes six feet in length.

"The pilot blacksnake constricts its prey. It eats rabbits, squirrels, and rats. It is rare.

"The garter snakes are plentiful and harmless. I found ninety in one afternoon in Greenville, N. J., and thirty in a small field in Brooklyn. The female has from thirty to eighty young, and they eat frogs, earthworms, and fishes. In Central Park they are exceedingly common.

"One of the most curious of our local snakes is the hognose. It is of sinister aspect, and is often mistaken for a copperhead. It has a snout like a hog's. When angry it spreads its neck and head to an enormous degree, hissing and jumping from side to side. It eats toads, swallowing them slowly while still struggling. It lays twenty to thirty eggs white, and about the size of a robin's egg."

"I once found twenty-seven garter snakes in Central Park," said a man in the audience, "and they were all different."

"No individuals are alike in this species," explained the lecturer. "Some are green, red, brown, and others have diamond patterns and stripes."

The audience remained to watch the snakes in the jars long after the lecture was ended.

THE BELLS OF COVENTRY

Some Curious Old Mottoes Telling the Characteristics of Each.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Coventry is famous for its churches and bells. It was, it will be remembered, while watching "the three tall spires" that the Laureate "shaped the city's ancient legend" into verse in which he tells us that—

All at once,
With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless noon
Was clashed and hammer'd from a hundred towers,
One after one.

The most imposing of the churches is that of St. Michael's, the spire rising to a height of 300 feet. This church, which has the reputation of being the largest parish church in England, and one of the noblest of the lightest Gothic structures, has just had replaced in the belfry its famous peal of bells.

All these bells, as is customary, bear mottoes, some of which are quaint and interesting. The treble bell has: "Although I am both light and small, I will be heard above ye all." The second declares: "If you have a judicious ear, You'll own my voice to be sweet and clear." The third: "Such wondrous power to music's given, It elevates the soul to heaven." The fourth: "Whilst this bell we ring in cheerful sound, May love and loyalty abound." The fifth: "In honor both to God and King, Our voices shall in concert sing." The sixth: "Music is medicine to the mind." The seventh: "Ye ringers all, what price your pleasant and happiness, Be sober, merry, wise, and you'll the same possess." The eighth: "Ye people all that hear me ring, Be faithful to your God and King." The ninth: "In wedlock's bonds all ye who join, With hands and hearts unite; So shall our tuneful tongues combine To laud the nuptial rite." The tenor: "I am, and have been, called the common bell, To ring when fire breaks out to tell."

PRIVATE GLUCKAUF FEELS PROUD

Receives a Check from a Major Beebe for Punching His Fellow-Soldier.

WILLETT'S POINT, L. I., Dec. 24.— Private Gustave Gluckauf of the Engineer Battalion received to-day what is believed to be a reward for patriotism shown by him in precipitating a battle in the barracks last Friday night, by punching a fellow-soldier who declared that he would not fight against England, his native country, if war should result from the Venezuelan trouble. The story of the fight and the circumstances leading up to it have already been published. Private Gluckauf was the proudest man on the post this afternoon. He exhibited to his friends a check for $10 which he received through the mail from W. S. Beebe, who is said to be a retired Major of the Ordnance Department of the army. The check was accompanied by a request that the soldier meet Major Beebe in the Hoffman House in New-York City, as soon as convenient.

Gluckauf and the other soldier with whom he fought were so badly used up from injuries received in the fight that they required treatment at the post hospital. They are now nearly as well as ever. They were arrested and sentenced to one month's black list each. When a soldier is on the black list he is not permitted to leave the post. Notwithstanding this, when Private Gluckauf showed the commanding officer the check and letter from Major Beebe today, the soldier was granted a pass to go to the Hoffman House, in compliance with the invitation. It is said the pass contains permission to apply for an extension of leave for two days. Gluckauf had never heard of Major Beebe before, and the latter probably only heard Gluckauf's name in connection with the story of the fight.

Advice to a Budding Journalist.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Reference has rightly been made to Mr. Sala's kindness to journalistic beginners. Here is what G. A. S. wrote some years ago to a correspondent on the subject of the best education for a journalist:

(1) Learn shorthand thoroughly, and, when you have mastered it, advertise for a situation as general reporter on the staff of a provincial newspaper.

(2) Learn as many foreign languages as you have any aptitude for, and keep up your Latin and Greek, if any Latin and Greek you have learned at school.

(3) Read as many books on as many subjects as you possibly can get access to, and copy into a big book such passages as you may think useful or interesting.

(4) Work as many hours a day as you are physically and mentally able to do.

By way of P. S. Mr. Sala added: "You write a legible hand, and that is in your favor."

Weak

Nerves are due to impoverished and impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness because it feeds the nerves upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act har

COMMISSION NOT CHOSEN

The President Silent Regarding His Selection of Representatives.

MAY BE ANNOUNCED ON THURSDAY

It Is Now Expected that the Venezuelan Difficulty Will Be Adjusted in the Ordinary Way by the Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The gossips have selected many distinguished citizens for members of the Venezuelan commission, and an evening paper announces that the President has completed his list. In the absence of any information whatever from the White House bearing on this important question, the public will be obliged to wait until the President is ready to announce his decision. The statement is made on good authority that he is still undetermined regarding the composition of the commission. He has communicated with men of high standing and necessarily will have to wait some time to hear from them.

It is not probable that the announcements will be made before Thursday, at the earliest.

It is the President's desire to have this commission composed of men whose names will be a guarantee of the highest probity and intellectual force in connection with the proposed investigation. It is not known whether the commission will have three or five members, but the opinion prevails here that the smaller number will be decided upon.

Much satisfaction is expressed in diplomatic circles with the tone of the latest London dispatches regarding the proposed commission. The statement of The London Chronicle that if the commission is made up of men like Messrs. Phelps, White, and Edmunds "it must command respect, apart from its irregular origin," and that "it would in that case occur to Lord Salisbury that some further proposal from him would be expedient, indeed necessary," is regarded as a strong indication that diplomacy will yet be resorted to in the settlement of the boundary question.

FOR A PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

Plan to Have Western Republics Join Hands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In the Senate today Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Recent events have shown that European nations are making an aggressive attempt to obtain a greater foothold on the American continent, and

Whereas, Such an attempt shows the necessity of a closer union of the American republics; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States of America should as speedily as possible invite all American republics to enter into a closer union to be known as the Pan-American Union, for the purpose of promoting the general industrial and commercial welfare of the members thereof, and to secure said respective republics from European or other foreign encroachments.

Such union should be made of lasting benefit to the people of the several republics forming it, and a unit of value should be established and maintained therein, which shall be a full legal tender and circulate freely between the various republics and the people thereof.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In introducing a bill for the issue of Springfield rifles to each State and Territory for the National Guard thereof, in exchange for the rifles now held by them, Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) explained that it had nothing whatever to do with "the idiotic war scare." The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CONGRATULATED BY BRAZIL.

Message Sent to Representatives by South Americans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Speaker Reed laid before the House the following telegram, although, he said, it had reached the chair in an irregular manner:

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 21.

President Chamber of the Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

The Chamber of Deputies of the United States of the Republic of Brazil congratulates the Chamber of the Representatives of the North American Union for President Cleveland's worthy message, which so nobly and highly defends the rights and liberty of the American nations consecrated in Monroe principles.

ROSA E. SILVA, President.

The reading of the message was followed by applause.

AMMUNITION ORDERED FOR CANADA

Arguments in Favor of Arming All Vulnerable Points.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Manchester Courier says that orders have been given at the Woolwich and Devonport arsenals for a large quantity of ammunition, together with a great number of magazine rifles, Martini-Henry rifles, and other guns for shipment to Canada in January. The Courier also learns that the defenses of Canada are to be gradually strengthened.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 24.—Interviews with a large number of well-known and influential citizens upon the present situation with regard to the Venezuelan dispute are published to-day. While all those interviewed express the opinion that there will be no war between England and the United States, a number strongly advocated precautionary measures on the part of Canada, such as military organization and arming at all vulnerable points on the lakes and at the crossings of the Niagara, Detroit, and St. Lawrence Rivers.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

Prof. Rogers Expects the Monroe Doctrine to be Generally Accepted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—President Rogers, who occupies the chair of International Law at the Northwestern University, Evanston, today indorses President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. He says it is a purely patriotic document.

The Monroe doctrine, he said, was broad enough to cover an attempt such as had been made by England in regard to Venezuela. While it was not now a part of international law he expected it to become so in a few years. Nations would be compelled to ultimately acknowledge the principle involved, as it was one of the fundamental principles which alone kept them from encroaching on each other's power.

SCHOOL CHILDREN EXCITED.

A Little English Girl Suffers at the Hands of Her Associates.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Dec. 24.—Children in the Belvidere Public School had a little contest over the Venezuelan controversy yesterday. One of the scholars, Susan Briller, whose parents are English, brought a British flag to school, which she flaunted in the faces of the other scholars.

When the latter returned from their homes after the noon recess, nearly every one had an American flag. At a signal from one of the girls, the Stars and Stripes waved all over the room, while their patriotic owners vociferously cheered. The Briller girl was so incensed, that she grasped one of the flags, and tearing it to shreds, trampled it under her feet. The other children ran from their places and thrust her from the building. It is expected that there will be more trouble over the affair.

CARNEGIE FAVORS ARBITRATION.

A Value Should Be Placed upon the Disputed Territory.

The following dispatch from Andrew Carnegie was printed in The London Times yesterday as a letter to the editor of that paper:

A very great power has declined arbitration in a boundary dispute with a very weak power, because part of the boundary in dispute has been settled by its citizens, whom it is bound in honor to protect. But the great power might have agreed to accept arbitration of the whole dispute, provided a value was first agreed upon, or that arbitrators should fix one, upon the settled territory, continued possession of which was held to be necessary.

Thus would the principle of arbitration have been upheld and honor doubly protected; title perfected by honorable payment, if unexpectedly found defective, and all her citizens securely guarded.

There should be little difficulty in securing arbitration in this form through your able Ambassador at Washington, aided by the good offices of your kindred nation, whose services in your recent dispute with Nicaragua had so happy an issue.

Perhaps a price could be fixed without arbitration for Venezuela's claims to the settled territory, although this is less probable and infinitely less desirable, since peaceful arbitration is the precious jewel of our age, and should not be discarded. Those who have seen in it the Christian substitute for barbarous war, at least as far as boundary disputes are concerned, cannot but believe that the people of Christian England would favor arbitration with weak and helpless Venezuela, thus rendered compatible, in any event, with the performances of all her honorable obligations and reduced simply to a question of payment to perfect her title, if found defective, by impartial arbitration after careful investigation.

This is a matter at present resting solely between England and Venezuela, as far as arbitration is now concerned, but that arbitration would be hailed by the American people as a just mode of settlement, and restore unclouded friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations should not insure it less careful or less favorable consideration.

In this grave crisis, when the passions of men are so wildly stirred it is impolitic to refer to the strained relations between the two nations which promise all of our race, but it is important for the people of both lands to remember that the deplorable irritation now existing has its sole cause in the refusal of peaceful arbitration upon a point of honor which it is held rendered the continued possession of some disputed territory necessary, but which can readily be safeguarded, and let arbitration be made the instrument of peaceful and honorable settlement for all parties concerned.

Mr. Carnegie's letter has received considerable consideration from the London press.

SCHOMBURGK ON ALIEN SOIL.

Recognized that He Was Passing Beyond the English Line.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 24.—F. R. Diffenderfer yesterday forwarded to Secretary of State Olney a little volume, discovered among books in his possession, which will doubtless prove of value in the present difficulty with England. This book is Vol. XXXIX. of "Jardine's Naturalist's Library," published in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1843. It is a treatise on the fishes of Guiana, written by Robert Hermann Schomburgk, who surveyed the boundary line on which Great Britain now founds her claim to such a large share of territory belonging to Venezuela.

Prefixed to the book is a memoir of nearly one hundred pages, including a lengthy account of his operations in Guiana and Venezuela between the years 1835 and 1839. It is this part of the volume which may prove important to the Boundary Commission authorized by Congress.

Schomburgk and a party of explorers, on Sept. 20, 1838, sailed up the Takutu River and entered the Mahu village, where they remained several days, the guests of the Indians.

Schomburgk says: "At length the column was put in marching order, the coxswain at the head, carrying the British union flag, under which they had been marching for the last three years through hitherto unknown parts of Guiana. Now it was to lead them beyond the British boundaries, into regions known only to the copper colored Indian; but they were animated with the hope of reaching, for the first time, from this side of the continent, the point which Baron Humboldt had in 1800, after many difficulties, arrived at from the westward—namely, Esmeraldo, on the Orinoco."

This would indicate that whatever surveys or lines Schomburgk may have made afterward, in 1838 and 1839, he then admitted that that territory was alien to the British.

NO DANGER OF WAR.

Judge Lawson of Missouri Tells Why Hostilities Are Improbable.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 24.—Judge John Lawson, Professor of Law in the State University, is the author of numerous legal books. His work on "Contracts" is used in nearly all of the leading law schools of America. Speaking of the threatened war with England, Judge Lawson said:

"There will be no war, for the simple reason that England has given too many hostages to fortune in the shape of American investments. Every American citizen would be released for the time from any debt obligation to Great Britain, and, if it became necessary, the United States Government could, as a war measure, wholly annul obligations.

"Even without Governmental action all business relations would cease. Take the suspension of English insurance companies doing business in America; all the obligations incurred under these would be cancelled. It would be a long time before a commercial country like England involves itself in war with the United States."

Judge Lawson does not agree with the law professors of Yale and Harvard in their published utterances of international law. "International law," said Judge Lawson, "is not a code of principles reckoned from all that pertains to justice. It is simply certain important principles which each nation has been able to get other nations to acquiesce in through force. The Monroe doctrine will become international law as soon as the United States, holding firm, to its position, compels its recognition by another country."

Will Spend Christmas at Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Herbert said to-day, after the Cabinet meeting, that the officers of the North Atlantic squadron would eat their Christmas dinners at their present anchorage in Hampton Roads. Further than this he declined to give any information.

Bermuda a Menace to the Republic.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In view of our present relations with England, it may be of interest to some to read again the words of J. Fenimore Cooper on the subject of one of the several naval strongholds which that country has established near our coast. In Chapter X. of "The Sea Lions," published by Mr. Cooper in 1849, occurs the following passage:

Beaufort lies about 2° to the northward of the 400 rocks, islets, and small islands, which are known as the Bermudas; an advanced naval station that belongs to a rival commercial power, and which is occupied by that power solely as a check on this Republic in the event of war. Had the views of real statesmen prevailed in America, instead of those of mere politicians, the whole energy of this Republic would have been long since directed to the object of substituting our own flag for that of England in those islands. As things are, there they exist—a station for hostile fleets, a receptacle for prizes, a depot for the munitions of war, as if expressly designed by nature to hold the whole American coast in command. While little men with great names are wrangling about Southwestern acquisitions and Northeastern boundaries, that are of no real moment to the growth and power of the Republic, these islands, that ought never to be out of the mind of the American statesman, have not yet entered into the account at all; a certain proof how little the minds that do, or ought to, influence events, are really up to the work they have been delegated to perform. Military expeditions have twice been sent from this country to Canada, when both the Canadas are not of one-half the importance to the true security and independence of the country—(no nation is independent until it holds the control of all its greater interests in its own hands)—as the Bermudas. When England asked the cession of territory undoubtedly American, because it overshadowed Quebec, she should have been met with this plain proposition: "Give us the Bermudas, and we will exchange with you. You hold these islands as a check on our power, and we will hold the angle of Maine for a check on yours, unless you will consent to make a fair and mutual transfer. We will not attack you for the possession of the Bermudas for we deem a just principle even more important than such an accession; but when you ask us to cede, we hold out our hands to take an equivalent in return. The policy of this Nation is not to be influenced by saw logs, but by those manifest, important, and ulterior interests. If you wish Maine, give us Bermuda in exchange, or go with your wishes ungratified." Happily among us events are stronger than men, and the day is not distant when the mere force of circumstances will compel the small fry of diplomacy to see what the real interests and dignity of the Republic demand in reference to this great feature of its policy.

It is well known that Mr. Cooper was not democratic in his tastes nor ideas, but he was as ardent an American as any of our patriots of to-day. His prophecy has tarried long in its fulfillment. It will be interesting to see whether "the mere force of circumstances" will make our statesmen of to-day more clear-sighted than those who advised Zachary Taylor.

EDWIN D. WORCESTER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

Latest Arrivals.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Casquera, Havana Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Caballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

KIND WORDS FOR AMERICA

Literary Men of England to Their Brethren in This Country.

MESSAGE OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL

Men of Letters in the United States Urged to Use Their Influence to Avert War over the Venezuela Matter.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—An address from British to American literary men relative to the Anglo-American crisis has been compiled by an author of distinction, whose name, however, is not made public, and already has a good many signatures. Among those whose names undoubtedly will appear on it are John Ruskin, William Lecky, Walter Besant, Richard Blackmore, Thomas Hardy, William Black, Rider Haggard, John Morley, and others equally prominent.

After prefatory remarks, the address says:

There are two paths before us. One leads we know not whither, but in the end, through war with all its accompaniments of carnage, unspeakable suffering, limitless destruction, and hideous desolation, to its inevitable sequel, hatred, bitterness, and the disruption of our race. It is this path that we ask you to join us in an effort to make impossible.

There follow expressions of the pride felt by the British in American achievements, in the course of which it is said:

Nothing in history has earned us more glory than the conquest of a vast continent by the Anglo-Saxon race. When our pride is humbled by the report of things that you do better than ourselves it is also lifted up by the consciousness that you are our kindred. There is no anti-American feeling among Englishmen; it is impossible that there can be any anti-English feeling among Americans.

The address then dwells on the strength of the tie of literature, which, it says, will continue to live after the fever of any political strife shall have passed away. It is argued that if war should occur, English literature would be dishonored and disfigured for a century to come by patriotic songs, histories of victories and defeats, records of humiliation and disgrace, and stories of burning wrong and unavenged insult. "These," it is said, "would be branded deep in the hearts of our peoples, who would so express themselves in poems and novels as to make it impossible for any of those who had lived through such a fratricidal war to resume their former love and friendship."

In conclusion the address says: "Poets and creators, scholars and philosophers, men and women of imagination and vision, we call upon you in the exercise of your far-reaching influence to save our literature from dishonor, and our race from lasting injury."

COLOMBIA IS GRATEFUL.

A Demonstration at Panama in Honor of the United States Consul.

PANAMA, Colombia, Dec. 24.—The Star and Herald publishes an extended report of a grand public demonstration which was held here last night in honor of United States Consul General Vifquain, as the representative of the American Nation.

The demonstration was intended to express the gratitude of Colombia for the action of the United States in defense of the Monroe doctrine. More than five thousand persons were present, and speeches were made by several leading citizens.

Consul General Vifquain made a very appropriate speech in answer to a complimentary address. He said that the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine was not a declaration of war, but a declaration of peace and justice. Its object was, he said, the preservation of the integrity of America; nothing more, but still nothing less.

The meeting was orderly, but the greatest enthusiasm prevailed over the action of the United States, which is in accord with the sentiment of all classes.

LETTER BY LORD PLAYFAIR.

He Does Not Believe Peace Will Be Broken Between England and America.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times to-morrow will publish a letter written by Lord Playfair recalling instances of mutual expressions of brotherly sympathy by Great Britain and the United States. He reproduces President Cleveland's "noble" words in reply to him when he introduced the arbitration deputation to the President in 1887.

Lord Playfair dwells upon the celebration of the centenary of American independence in Philadelphia, and the enthusiasm displayed at a banquet there to the toast, "The Mother Country," to which he had the privilege of replying.

He says he refuses, after what he has witnessed, to believe that the best people in the United States do not entertain an affection for Englishmen equal to that which Englishmen entertain for them. He refers to his spending eighteen successive Autumns in the United States, thereby gaining knowledge of many of the leading men there.

He adds that the late James G. Blaine once assured him that nothing would induce the United States to war with England, and authorized him to express this opinion to Lord Salisbury, who was then, as now, Prime Minister. This message was delivered.

Lord Playfair concludes by urging the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's "commonsense" advice, and declaring that the two nations admire and love each other.

All the papers to-morrow will publish editorial articles, which are virtually long sermons from the text, "Peace on earth, good-will to men," with special reference to the United States and Great Britain. They reaffirm their relief that peace will not be broken.

THE POSITION OF SPAIN.

Understood that She Will Give Access to Her Venezuela Records.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Madrid saying it is understood that the Government will not object to the United States sending a commission to Madrid to seek information from the Spanish archives regarding the boundaries of Venezuela and British Guiana and Brazil and French Guiana, but previously will intimate that allowing access to the archives is an act of courtesy, and does not imply in the slightest degree that Spain admits the soundness of the Monroe doctrine.

It is an open secret in diplomatic and political circles, the dispatch says, that the Spanish Government will adopt the attitude of all the European countries whose opinions on the subject Spanish diplomats recently have ascertained are adverse to the Monroe doctrine.

The dispatch adds that, in view of the unanimous protests against President Cleveland's message in the press and by the public, Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, cannot afford to play into the hands of the United States, however much he may desire to avert fresh developments concerning Cuba.

RUSSIAN EDITORS HOPE FOR WAR.

They Sympathize with America, and Do Not Hesitate to Say So.

MOSCOW, Dec. 24.—The entire Russian press is discussing the Anglo-American crisis with an ardor approaching enthusiasm.

The papers daily calculate hopefully the chances of a conflict. They wholly sympathize with the United States, and are hostile to Great Britain.

They do not conceal their delight that Great Britain possibly may be paralyzed in the East by her troubles in the West.

The Presbyterians Interested.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 24.—The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh has sent a message to the American Presbyterian Church conveying greetings and the hope that "everything consistent with the will of Christ" will be done both by Great Britain and the United States to secure a peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan dispute.

Would Refer it All to Japan.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Truth advises the reference of the question concerning the entire territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela to the arbitration of the Japanese Government.

THE PROPHET'S FLAG UNFURLED

A Constantinople Letter Says the Armenian Revolutionary Committees Set Aflame the Moslem Fanaticism.

James M. Whiton of 62 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, has just received the following letter from a correspondent who has for many years held an important position in Turkey:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6, 1895.

Dear Sir: Even well-informed journals in America fail as yet to grasp one of the most essential facts of the situation. The terrible scenes which we have witnessed within two months mean that the Prophet's flag is unfurled, and the "faithful" are called to perform an act of worship in killing Christians and taking their spoil.

The massacres in nearly all cases have immediately followed the midday worship in the mosques, and have been undertaken as a continuation of that worship by order of the Sultan, as Caliph and head of the true believers. Next to this is the fact that thousands of the survivors have been compelled to become Mohammedans.

What has set aflame this Moslem fanaticism? Justice obliges me to say that it is the work of the Armenian revolutionary committees, in and out of Turkey, which has kindled this all-devouring fury, both in the Palace and in the country.

These committees have done their utmost to gain the support of the American missionaries. Utterly failing to gain a grain of it, and steadfastly shunned, they have unblushingly and most falsely proclaimed that they have it. Thus the missionaries have been placed between two fires. Their whole work and all its beneficent results in the past are thus placed in extreme peril.

Trade is ruined. The suffering is and will be terrible. We all hope the Red Cross Society will come forward and be backed by the powers. But we greatly doubt if we can reckon on the powers to do anything. * * *

Referring to this letter, Mr. Whiton says:

The foregoing letter, however, tells but half. Previous statements of the same writer lay large blame at Russia's door. Russian money has secretly kept on foot the revolutionary committees, whose work has so infuriated the Moslems. Russia's policy has been equally astute and unscrupulous. She instructed her consular agents in Turkey ten years ago to co-operate with the repressive policy then setting in against the educational work done by Americans for the Armenians. Why? Because Russia intends to absorb Asia Minor when Turkey goes to pieces. But if the American colleges and schools are permitted to do for Armenia what they did for Bulgaria, Russian despotism would be resisted by Armenians as it was by Bulgarians. Hence, the American educational work must be stopped and rooted out.

This began years ago. Repressive measures roused the revolutionary spirit. To foster this is the policy for Russia, as the quickest way to secure her end, by reducing the Armenian race, whatever is left of it, to the same level of submissiveness as her own stolid peasantry. When the time comes for Russia to take over the wretched country, the refractory elements will have been removed. Massacre will have swept the country clear of men trained in the institutions which Americans have been creating in that land, with lavish outlay of life and money for many years. Because the work of mental enlightenment, which American educators have been doing in Armenia, is in the way of Russia's intended annexation, she first fostered Turkish hostility to our schools; she then egged on the Armenian revolutionary committees; she now sits still and holds the powers in check, till the ground is cleared by slaughter for her ultimate design.

Mr. Whiton says his correspondent is recognized in America and England as an authority on questions concerning the Turkish Empire.

REWARDED FOR FAITHFUL WORK

Three Hundred Employes of a Philadelphia Railroad Receive $2,500 for Sticking to Their Posts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The Directors of the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company to-day gave $2,500 to its employes for the fidelity and ability displayed during the recent strike. The Hestonville Company is the only line in Philadelphia not embraced in the Union Traction system, and while the strike of the latter company's employes was in progress it was the only street-car line that was operated regularly. As a consequence, the traffic was very heavy. There are 300 men in the employ of the company.

Charles Leaser was convicted in the Quarter Sessions Court to-day for participating in riotous disturbances last week. He was sentenced by Judge Gordon to three years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for aggravated riot, and got an additional sentence of six months in the county prison for malicious mischief.

Magistrate South to-day held William Brewer and August Asman in $2,500 bail each for court. They are charged with having participated in an outbreak yesterday, in the course of which Policeman Ebenbach shot two men. The same Magistrate also held Thomas Denny in $3,000 bail, Jacob Linden in $1,200 bail, and Edward Hayes in $1,500 bail, on charges connected with the riots.

SHARP ADVANCE IN COKEWORKERS WAGES

All the Companies in the Connellsville District Not Affected.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—All of the coke companies of the Connellsville district will post notices to-morrow morning of an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. for all grades of labor.

The companies have been working in unison for the past two months, and the advance was decided upon. The new rate of wages will be the highest ever paid in the region.

Between 15,000 and 18,000 workers will be benefited by the advance. It is generally believed that the advance in wages will make an increase in the selling price of coke.

How Sala Praised Barnum.

From The London Daily News.

I remember being at a remarkable dinner given to the late Mr. P. T. Barnum at the Hotel Victoria, in Northumberland Avenue, on the occasion of the last visit of the famous showman to England. Mr. George Augustus Sala presided. In the reception room, where all were waiting to welcome the guest of the evening, Mr. Barnum came in beaming and, shaking hands with the Chairman, said, with a strong Yankee accent: "This is indeed a surprise to me." "Did you hear that?" Mr. Sala whispered to me; "why, he arranged for the dinner himself."

There can be no harm in telling the story, as Mr. Barnum himself, who publicly put forward his claim to be acknowledged a humbug, would doubtless have chuckled on hearing it told of him in his lifetime. After the dinner which followed, Mr. Sala was in excellent form. The gist of his speech was this—that every great man is a showman.

"We have had," he said, "Alexander Barnum, Julius Cæsar Barnum, Hannibal Barnum, Napoleon Bonaparte Barnum. But let me tell you, gentlemen, that the shows of all these Barnums, splendid as they were, had certain drawbacks. They made widows and orphans. Now, my friend Phineas T. Barnum is a totally different sort of showman. It is he who rejoices the hearts of the widow and the orphan and of all who go to see his wonderful displays."

All this may not seem very remarkable in the reading, but delivered, as it was, with an air of intense earnestness, that seemed to challenge any one to mortal combat who dared to dispute the validity of the great truths now for the first time confided to the world, set us all off in convulsions of merriment, amid which the speaker, save for a merry twinkle of the eye, looked as sober as a Judge.

Soft Berths for Favorites.

From The London Truth.

Sir Michael Biddulph has been a groom in waiting to the Queen since 1879, and Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower since 1891. He will vacate these offices, both of which are in the gift of the Queen. A groom in waiting gets £332 a year, and he is at Court for about three weeks in the year on an average. The place is held for life, or until a demise of the Crown. The salary of the Keeper of the Regalia is about £850 a year, and he has an excellent furnished house as an official residence. This is a post which ought to be conferred upon some officer of real distinction; but it will probably be jobbed away to some courtier whose "claims" consist simply of his family or personal interest.

Opposed to Dangerous Innovations.

From The London Truth.

The other day a proposal was made at a parish meeting for the lighting of the village of Godshill, Isle of Wight, with eight lamps, which, it seemed, could be maintained at the modest cost of a halfpenny rate once every three years. Up rose a farmer named Hollis to oppose the revolutionary scheme. To the mind of this worthy man its authors were "wanting to turn night into day." "It would set a bad example to the young," he continued, "keeping them out all hours of the night. What they ought to do was to set a good example by going to bed early and getting up early, and he would like to hear the curfew rung again."

CHRISTMAS EVE CHARITY

A Missionary's Visits to Needy West Side Families.

THE PATIENT SICK AND HUNGRY

Suffering Men, Women, and Children Surrounded by Scenes of Holiday Making—From Luxury to Poverty.

Christmas Eve seemed to be a happy time to the people of the extreme west side of the city not far from Fourteenth Street. Everybody in the neighborhood appeared to be out doing their Christmas marketing.

There were signs of happiness everywhere, and none of misery or want; that is, to the visitor who looked only at the gay throngs in the streets. But a sweet-faced little Methodist missionary, who does general work among the poor and knows that all signs fail in a big city like New-York, said that if she does not go out on her tour of Christmas Eve visits many families will go without a Christmas dinner, and, perhaps, any kind of a dinner.

In the streets little girls clasped in each others' arms were dancing around on the sidewalks, singing "Santa Claus, Santa Claus" in a gay sing-song tone, while wee tots were trimming little branches of green, making them bright with bits of gay paper, and standing them in the doorways of houses.

Every other corner had a popcorn man with a whole cartload of red and white popcorn, loose and on strings. Where there were no popcorn men there was Christmas trees for sale, big ones and little ones. The small stores were brilliant with bright toys and candies hardly less gay, and the markets were the liveliest places of all. They were festive with Christmas greens and tissue paper roses. The stock in the windows, whole animals, were grotesquely decorated. A big pink body was adorned with a green tissue paper tail; on the headless neck was a rose-colored paper ruff, and on the back mysteriously arranged with elaborate decorations, were the words "Happy New Year" and the figures 1896.

"It is only those in the very greatest need," said the missionary, "that we can aid. We have not the supplies to give except to those in absolute want. Still, you must remember that my poor are not among the worst off in the city."

On her Santa Claus visits the missionary carries a little leather bag, a little brown paper bag, and a brown paper bundle.

"There, I have forgotten Emma's greens," she said yesterday, just as she started out on her tour. "I must have something to trim her rooms with."

Back she went to her rooms, and soon reappeared with a little string of green, all that she had left.

"This is Emma's last Christmas on earth," she said. "She has consumption, and can never be any better. We had her three weeks in a sanitarium, but consumption patients are not accepted there, and she was crowding out the people for whom the place was intended. It was a great favor for her to be there for that length of time, and it did her so much good. She longs for the countryso. If I was only nearer my own home I could help her, for I know so many people who would be willing to take her for a few weeks. She is only fifteen years old, and is a sweet, patient little thing."

Emma's home is up two flights of stairs and at the back. The stairs are narrow, with an old-fashioned wooden railing. On each floor in the hall there is a sink, with a faucet where the occupants of one floor get all the water they use. In little niches stand kerosene lamps to light both the sink and the stairways at night.

The whole house is little and old-fashioned, and some years ago it must have been a comfortable home for one family.

A little girl of a dozen years, and another a few years younger, crowded up the stairs with the missionary. They were bright, happy looking children, despite the distress of the family. It was an untidy room into which the missionary went, but Emma looked clean and happy as she sat in a rocking chair with a little shawl pinned primly over her shoulders and her hair combed smooth and shining straight back from her face. She smiled brightly at her visitor and at the Christmas greens which were to be "all her own."

"It is the first time I have been up for two weeks," she said. "Yes, ma'am, it is nice, and I shall be up to-morrow."

Then the mother told all her troubles. Her husband died from the effects of an unhappy New Year's fall four years ago. There were three little children then, and a little girl, since dead, came into the world on the 19th day of the month that the father died.

As the mother spoke she folded a dark apron to place on her chair to support her back, for she, too, has had a fall, and for some time she has not been able to go out to work.

There is one more room besides the little kitchen, a dark room opening from it, with no light except that which comes from the larger one, and no circulating air. The door is open and shows it to be miserably squalid. There are two cots in the room, the mother and the consumptive daughter sleep.

"The other children," said the missionary later, in answer to a question, "I suppose sleep around anywhere—on chairs, perhaps."

Before leaving Emma's home the little missionary gave the sick girl some beef extract and told her how to use it, and some oranges and tapioca, and left two bound volumes of a magazine on the table for the two other girls.

"Now, Peggy," she said, scolding goodnaturedly and coining a name for the older of the two girls, "you must not let your mother do the scrubbing. You are quite old enough to help her. I could wash the pantry floor when I was your age."

And the little maid promised faithfully to do as she was told.

"You may expect to see Santa Claus tomorrow," said the little missionary, as she bade good-bye to Emma and the others.

Santa Claus will take a turkey or a chicken, some corn, tomatoes, and potatoes, and perhaps coffee and tea and bread and butter to the little household to-day.

"I had such a sad case not far from here last Thanksgiving," said the missionary when she got out into the air again. "It was that of a young couple, neither of them over twenty-five years old, with two children. When I went to see them on Thanksgiving Day they had just four white potatoes in the house. They had been accustomed to wealth and luxuries. They were fine looking, both of them. The wife had beautiful golden hair, and the husband's was very dark.

"The wife was ill with nervous prostration. It was pitiful to see her lying there, her feet covered with beautiful open-work silk stockings, and slippers that had been very dainty and expensive, but were then badly worn. Her husband was washing when I went in. He wore gold-rimmed glasses and patent leather shoes. His clothes were of the very nicest quality, but were very shabby. He was out of work then, but he has something to do now. The young people have moved out of town, but we still see them.

"They belonged to very good families in one of the large cities of the country. The wife was a college girl. She received part of her education in England and was at Vassar two years. I wanted her to let me write to some of her college friends, or her relatives, but she would not consent. I was so anxious about them I was willing to do anything. You see, they were both disowned on account of their marriage. It was a runaway match.

"Yes, they will have a better Christmas than Thanksgiving, but they are heavily in debt, and their hard times are not over yet."

It was to a very neat, comfortable place on one of the avenues of the west side that the Christmas missionary went next. A passageway was at the side of a store on the first floor. There was oilcloth on the hall and carpet on the stairs, and all was light, cheerful, and clean. No one would imagine there was want there, but in the house the missionary has found one of her saddest cases.

Her call was made on the occupants of a single room, a father, a young mother, and three babies, the oldest about five years, and the youngest three weeks old. The room is at the back of the house, but of very good size, and well furnished. There is a good carpet on the floor, covering about half of the room. The floor near the sink, which is in one corner, and about the stove, is covered with oilcloth. A hatrcloth sofa, a table, a large, clean bed, and several chairs complete the furnishing. The stove, a kitchen range, is new, like the rest of the furniture.

"Furnished rooms," said the missionary to her companion, "I always thought meant luxury, but this family is living in this one room, and is in the greatest need. It is a hard thing at such a season. When the baby was born three weeks ago the husband and wife had not a cent of money. The father went out to find a doctor and hunted everywhere for one. Finally, we had to go to the police station, and a police surgeon and a policeman went to the house, but before they reached there the baby had arrived. The poor mother ought to be in bed now, but she has been up ever since the baby was three days old, when she went to washing.

"The baby had no clothes and had to be wrapped in a blanket at first. The poor mother is not much better off now. She would not ask for anything, but I found she had only a night dress to wear under her day dress. She has had to manage as best she could to wash and dry them over night.

"They have furniture of their own at the place they came from, but they have not money enough to get it. The husband lays wood floors, but he has no work, though willing to do anything."

The two oldest children of this couple are pretty little fellows; have shining, clean faces. The mother was curling their hair when the missionary arrived. The baby, a very pretty little girl, considering her short span of life, was asleep. The room and the pale-faced mother were as clean as any good housekeeper could wish either of them to be.

There will be a Christmas dinner for this family also, and clothes for the mother, and perhaps for the babies as well.

"If we only had a store of clothes always ready to draw upon," said the little missionary, "it would be such a blessing. We do everything we can. We have our car fare given us and we frequently give that away and walk, and often the allowance we have for ourselves, too. You see, we are right among the people and we realize their needs, as the workers in the churches and societies cannot, and we have an interest that they do not."

A GIFT FOR EVERY CHILD.

Christmas Eve a Merry Time in the House of Industry.

Christmas Eve did not come in vain for the 260 children of the Five Points House of Industry.

The occasion was made a memorable one for them, to be ranked hereafter with the bountiful dinner of Thanksgiving Day. Many a little one hugged a new doll as she went into dreamland last night or anticipated the morning's fun from a new drum or game.

The occasion had been anticipated for some time by the little ones. A few days ago they were told to name what they would like to have for a Christmas present. Each child had a time of pleasure settling what it should have. Some, of course, chose impossible things, but it was possible to secure in the main what they asked for.

Mrs. Fannie Pinckney, Principal of the school, did the buying, the money being furnished partly by the institution and partly by funds which have been sent in during the last few days by charitably disposed persons.

The Christmas tree was in the chapel of the new building, which has been occupied only a short time. The children and their visiting parents were admitted to the room at 7 o'clock. When the lights were turned up there was an eager bending forward by the children to see the tree, which stood at one side of the room, 15 feet high, and laden from top to bottom with presents that left scarcely any room for the popcorn, tinsel, and candles.

There were dolls in profusion, dressed plainly, but neatly. There were small drums, and whistles, and trumpets, and other instruments for the delight of the boisterous small boy. There were small elephants and locomotives that would run when wound up. There were games of many wonderful kinds and books.

The distribution was made by Superintendent William F. Bernard, the Rev. William James, and Frank Smith, assisted by the teachers. Miss Henrietta Elting, Miss Mabel F. Nichols, Miss Emily Trube, Miss Imogene Bradford, and Miss Margaret Burr. Each child was given a present, and a number of toys were still left on the tree after the distribution had been made.

The evening was not a joyous one to the children alone. The parents had their share. They are allowed to visit their little ones only twice a month, but last night they were allowed to mingle with the children in the chapel. Some of them brought such little presents as they had been able to buy. Mothers, too poor to live with their children, held closely to them while in the room. Fathers, on whom the liquor habit had laid its hold, filled with remorse, tried to make friends with the little ones, who hardly knew them.

After allowing the children and parents two hours' freedom together, the little ones were marched up stairs at 9 o'clock, each with its precious bundle. The parents then went out with inquiries as to when the next visiting day would be.

The home distributed yesterday to deserving poor families 100 baskets of food, each including a turkey, bread, sugar, coffee, and potatoes. Part of these were donated.

The children will be allowed to enjoy themselves to-day to the full extent. Each one will be given a bag with nuts, candy, an apple, orange, and some other dainties, and a good dinner will be provided. The Christmas tree for the infants will be stripped and the tots will have a merry time.

PRESENTS FOR SICK LITTLE ONES.

Christmas Exercises in the Children's Ward of the New-York Hospital.

It would have been difficult to find a happier lot of children last evening than the sick and convalescent little girls and boys in the children's ward of the New-York Hospital, where a gorgeous Christmas entertainment had been provided by the friends of the hospital.

The poor emaciated little children in advanced stages of illness were given the front row in the semicircle of beds which stood in front of the glittering Christmas tree. At the foot of the cots sat those of the patients who were nearly well, some having been dismissed from the hospital a week or more ago.

The tree itself was a marvel of tinsel ornaments, in the midst of which, as the tree revolved, flashed colored electric lights. At the side of the tree stood a huge star of evergreen and holly, and in the centre of this revolved a wheel, containing all sorts of fancy figures, also lighted by electricity. Ropes of ground pine were intertwined about the white iron bedsteads, and, together with wreaths of holly, decorated the walls. The scene was so charming that a large crowd collected outside on Fifteenth Street, and many did not leave until the lights were extinguished. The room where the entertainment took place was too small to accommodate the large number of nurses, physicians, and friends who attended, but everybody was in a jolly mood and did not mind being jostled.

The fun commenced when Superintendent Ludlom, assisted by the directress, Miss Denike, and several nurses, began to distribute the presents, which were heaped up at the foot of the tree. The expressions on the faces of the children were almost pitiful, and when "Little Ben," a bright little chap who is a favorite in the ward, was presented with a train of "real" cars and a book of Brownies his eyes bulged out of his head till they might have been knocked off. Right and left the Superintendent dodged, provided with presents for almost every person present, and always with a merry jest on his tongue.

"Jimmy Mahoney!" he called out. A red-haired little fellow on the front row piped up

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,360 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Matinée, 2:00; Hamlet and Ophelia—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Bonnie Scotland—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Humanity—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée, 2:00.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Die Fledermaus—8:15. Matinée, 2:00—Zwei Wappen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Aida—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée, 2:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 286 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	24	40	50
6 A. M.	24	51	50
9 A. M.	25	47	49
12 M.	33	47	49
4 P. M.	30	47	48
6 P. M.	33	46	48
9 P. M.	38	43	48
12 P. M.	38	43	47

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 48.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 31.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGE

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE COUNTRY STANDS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The United States now holds the position it has held for twenty-five years—that if Great Britain has a lawful claim upon the territory also claimed by Venezuela, she can easily and surely prove her title before impartial arbiters; that as a strong power disputing with a weak one she ought to be willing to arbitrate if fair dealing is her purpose. If fair dealing is not her purpose, if her claim is not well founded, then, refusing arbitration, she clearly contemplates an act of aggression upon Venezuela. About that we have something to say.

President MONROE declared our policy in 1823 in these words:

"But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

President CLEVELAND has declared that the action England apparently contemplates is plainly that which MONROE said was dangerous to our peace and safety. "If a European power," he says in his message, "by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of Government to that portion of the continent which is thus taken." That is the American doctrine. If anybody doubts that it is the spirit of the American people let him read the array of testimony marshaled in our columns yesterday and to-day.

The President declares our hearty assent to any lawful claims of Great Britain. We should accept as final the finding of an impartial tribunal before which Great Britain should succeed in proving her case. Against her assertion of claims not lawful, against intended acts of aggression on American soil, we set up the policy we have asserted and maintained for seventy-seven years. We have taken our position in the present dispute after mature consideration, deliberately, justly, firmly.

Shall we recede? Shall we abandon the Monroe doctrine? Not because there has been a stockbroker's panic. Not because men whose vision is bounded by the tall buildings of down-town New-York denounce the President for an act that, while it has caused them loss and pain, has thrilled the country with an awakened sense of our National dignity and responsibility. We needed some such appeal to emotions nobler than those aroused by the contemplation of interest, tables and prices current. If American citizenship is to be rated as a mere huckster's license, then it is time to remove WASHINGTON'S statue from its pedestal on the Sub-Treasury steps, to make a market of Independence Hall, and to sink the Liberty Bell in the deep sea. Not a man of all the crazy throng in the Stock Exchange believed we were to have a war with England. Three-quarters of them were plunged into genuine fright by the crafty tactics of the other fourth, who swept in dirty gains from their half-treasonable assaults upon the Nation's credit and position. But strong and patriotic hands put a stop to their work before serious harm was done, and the banks of New-York, always conservative and patriotic, have helped to stamp out the panic. Assuredly the National policy is not to be reversed at the begging of any such patriots for profit only.

But must the appeals of the pulpit for Christian forbearance and peace pass unheeded? No, they will evoke hearty amens from every patriotic heart in the land. We have striven for peace in this matter for twenty-five years. We have been most Christian in our forbearance. We have exhausted the arts of diplomatic persuasion in the effort to induce Great Britain to send the controversy to arbitration. It is amazing that the Christian pulpit of New-York and Brooklyn should have wasted in vain criticism of the President and in ill-informed strictures upon the Monroe doctrine that prayerful counsel which it ought to have employed in the effort to incline the obdurate heart of her Majesty's Prime Minister to an honorable settlement of the Venezuelan dispute before a court of impartial arbitrators.

Those who set themselves up as the censors of the American President, the American Congress, and the American people have chosen the easy rôle. It costs nothing to declare that the Monroe doctrine has expired by limitation, that even if it existed it would be inapplicable to this dispute, and that the matter is not worth making a fuss about, at least not in opposition to Great Britain, for the English are our good friends and kinsmen, while the Venezuelans are, as Prof. MCVANE of the Government and Law Department of Harvard University has it, "not American born," or are Roman Catholics, as the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT avers. This line of argument requires no expenditure of time or tissue in research, nor do Mr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S unworthy political jests about the President and erroneous statements about our relations to the Venezuela case cost him more than the simple effort of talking to a stenographer.

Now that the "war scare," which was altogether the creation of those who have assailed the President and his message, has passed away and the firm convictions of the American people have made themselves known and felt, it is evident that the position taken by the President to prove by its practical use that the Monroe doctrine "was intended to apply to every stage of our National life," will not be abandoned. We shall not desert that advanced position because of schemes for speculative or party profit. It is the American position. It is held by the Government and by the masses of both parties alike, by all citizens who have taken the trouble to think rightly upon the question. It is the peaceful position. Firmly maintained by us, it will never be assailed by foes from across the sea.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

It may as well be understood at the outset that reckless propositions to increase tariff rates up to or beyond the old McKinley rates will not be accepted by the country from the majority in the House in lieu of the simple and honest financial legislation which the situation demands. The business of the country does not require any changes in the tariff, and will only be disturbed, confused, checked, and set back by the agitation of changes. Neither is the business of the country affected in any degree by any lack of revenue for the regular expenditures of the Government. No one fears or expects that these will not be met, and without the least difficulty, for a much longer time than it is necessary to plan for.

The trouble with the business of the country is the steady drain on the gold reserve and the lack of means in the Government readily to replenish the reserve. The pretension of the Republican leaders that this can be met by additional revenue is pure folly. If we had ever so large a revenue, the only way it could be used to affect the demand on the reserve would be by locking up legal tenders, and our whole financial history for a score of years shows that this is not only an uncertain but very risky operation. To throw the business of the country into confusion by a sweeping change in the tariff in order to get the chance to lock up legal tenders is a wild absurdity.

Mr. REED'S committee will probably report to-morrow a radical protective tariff bill. There is no way of preventing it from being debated and passed, if the House choose to make that disposition of it. But the business men of the country should make it plain that such a measure will be useless, and worse than useless. They should demand of Congress an unqualified pledge of gold payments for all obligations of the Government, and a gold loan. That will meet not only the present exigency, but any and all that may arise, and put the country on the broad highway to the prosperity that awaits us, if only we will take it.

DEBT-PAYING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

If the currency of the United States were made by law as stable as, in fact, it is bound to be, there would be no question about the credit to which the Government and its people are entitled. There is none now as to the full and prompt payment of their indebtedness, save in the minds of two classes—one, those who have an interest in nursing and spreading a gloomy view; the other, those who are ignorant of our history in the past, our present resources, and the vast development that awaits us in the future, as certain as the succession of the seasons. With the former class we have no desire and no patience to argue; we can only warn them that it is utterly unsafe, for more than a very brief "turn," to take the "bear" view of the future of this country. But for those who, in the excitement of the fluctuations of the market, and the agitation attending an unexpected declaration of an established policy, overlook the essential elements in our situation, as developed by the events of the last thirty years, we submit certain unquestionable facts that every American and every sensible foreigner would do well to consider.

In the first place, consider what debt we, as a Nation, have paid since the close of the civil war. As late as 1869, four years after the war, the National debt bearing interest was over two billions of dollars, ($2,162,060,522.) In 1893 this had been reduced to less than six hundred millions, ($585,037,100.) During the same period, the total National indebtedness had been reduced from $2,422,771,873 to $838,969,475. In 1869 the Government debt, per capita, was $64.43; in 1893 it was $12.55. In 1869 the interest charge, per capita, was $3.32; in 1893 it was 34 cents. There is no record like this for any other nation. Undoubtedly our Government has made blunders, gross and unpardonable, but Governments pass, and with the advance of popular intelligence and thoughtfulness the blunders are remedied. Meanwhile, despite all disadvantages and mistakes, here is the plain fact that the annual burden from the debt created by the most terrible civil war the world has ever known has been reduced to one-tenth of what it was a quarter of a century before.

Now, turn from the payment of debt to consider how and why we have been able to make this tremendous change. And here we call as witness an English statistician of acknowledged authority, Dr. MULHALL. In The North American Review for June, 1895, Dr. MULHALL published an elaborate article on the "Power and Wealth of the United States." He first considered the amount of motive power by which commodities are produced, conveyed, and distributed, expressing this in what are known as foot-tons—the unit being the force required to raise one ton's weight one foot—he found that the average force available daily for each inhabitant of the United States had advanced as follows:

	Foot-tons.
1820	446
1840	1,020
1860	1,240
1880	1,545
1890	1,940

At the latter date the average in Great Britain was only 1,470; in Germany, 902; in France, 910; while the total in the United States was great in proportion to its larger population. Dr. MULHALL says: "The United States possess almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany, and France collectively, and the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Frenchmen or Germans have at their disposal."

DR. MULHALL next turns to the growth of the National wealth, and sets it down in the following table:

1820	$1,960,000,000
1840	3,910,000,000
1860	16,100,000,000
1880	43,642,000,000
1890	65,037,000,000

The distinguished author takes note of the fact that "94 per cent. of American wealth has been created and accumulated since 1840. The new wealth added during a single generation—that is, in the period of thirty years between 1860 and 1890—was no less than forty-nine milliards (billions) of dollars, which sum is one milliard (billion) over the total wealth of Great Britain." And he concludes his article, of which we have indicated only a few of the salient points, as follows:

"The United States, in 1895, possess by far the greatest productive power in the world; this power has more than trebled since 1860, rising from 39 to 129 milliards of foot-tons daily; the intellectual progress of the Nation is attended to in a more liberal manner than in Europe, and the accumulation of wealth averages $7,000,000 daily. These simple facts tell us what a wonderful country has sprung up beyond the Atlantic in a single century."

This impartial testimony of a competent English scientist is conclusive as to our wealth and power. It is for the American people to insist that the defects in our currency which confuse public opinion shall be removed.

DISLOYALTY IS UNPOPULAR.

It will be a long time, we think, before Mr. HENRY GEORGE or any of his kind attempt to organize another seditious meeting in the City of New-York.

The Cooper Union meeting Monday evening was gotten up with disloyal intent. The speakers sneered at the Monroe doctrine and lied about it. They heaped coarse abuse and vile epithets upon the President of the United States. One of them went so far as to damn President MONROE and the American doctrine that bears his name.

The American flag was nowhere to be seen.

What happened? Not actual violence, because the audience, three-fourths loyal Americans to one-fourth "peace" epileptics and Socialists of the George-Crosby type, was good-naturedly contemptuous of the speakers and easily drowned them out with ridicule. But toward the end, when merciless chaffing had goaded the orators of peace to reckless fury and they began damning things that it is imprudent to damn in the hearing of Americans, there was a threatening movement toward the stage. But somebody had the good sense to turn out the lights and force a sudden adjournment. There was quite enough in the scene to serve as a wholesome warning.

The people of New-York are not accustomed to disloyal meetings or seditious speeches. They won't have them. At the present moment they are a little more sensitive than usual. They share the profound, awakened, patriotic feeling of the country. This is no time for assemblages where the American flag is offensive to the speakers and its exhibition out of keeping with their utterances.

IRON AND HOPE.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader remarks that "a pretty correct measure of the business revival is the production of pig iron during the year just drawing to a close," and goes on to show that "the output of the blast furnaces this year will be the greatest in the history of the United States and, possibly, the greatest in the world."

It is true that the output of the year has been greater than that of any preceding year. More iron has been made than was produced in any year of the McKinley tariff, more than was turned out by Great Britain in the year of its greatest output. All this is admitted by protectionist authorities. But the leading McKinley journal of Ohio adds the following comment:

"So much for the change from Democratic hard times to prospective good times under a Republican Congress and Republican President. If one year of hope and confidence begotten by the prospective return of the Republicans to power could have staged such a boom in the iron business, what will be the result when the Republicans actually assume control of the Government in all its branches?"

But this boom has taken place, has it not, with the Democratic tariff in force? It began in April last. At that time the Democratic tariff was only seven months old, and iron manufacturers and all other intelligent persons knew that it must continue in force for at least two years and a half. It could not be repealed, nor could the McKinley tariff be substituted for it, before the Summer of 1897, even if the Republican Party should "assume control of the Government in all its branches" in March of that year. Indeed, in the ordinary course of legislation the repeal of this tariff (if the Republicans should be successful) would be postponed until the Summer of 1898, so that the iron manufacturers and the buyers of iron and steel must have looked forward in April last to about three years of the present tariff.

Was the boom based wholly on "hope" that the present tariff would be repealed or revised on McKinley lines three years hence? Are producers in the great iron and steel industry accustomed to enter upon a period of unprecedented activity with nothing but "hope" of legislation three years in advance to sustain them? Have the people been induced only by "hope" of legislation in 1898 to buy and consume this enormous and hitherto unequaled output of iron? Was this "hope" the sole warrant for the large and general increase of wages granted voluntarily in the iron and steel industry since April last?

This notable expansion of the production and consumption of iron has not been due to a "hope" or even to an expectation that the McKinley tariff will be re-enacted in 1898. The owners of furnaces and mills have not "broken the record" for output for such a reason as that, nor has the enormous product been bought and consumed upon the encouragement afforded by so remote a contingency. Business is not done in that way by reasonable men.

The Leader and all the other McKinley papers conveniently forget now their assertions, published almost every day for months before the beginning of the revival of industry and business, that there could be no revival so long as the new tariff should be in force. They assured their readers that this tariff must have a "depressing and paralyzing" effect until it should be repealed and this effect would be caused by the lower duties. Being due directly to the lower rates, it must continue so long as those lower rates should be required by law. These rates, they said, would of necessity prevent recovery or any increase of wages, and no "hope" of a change in the future could prevent depression while the lower duties should be in force.

But the revival came, with increases of wages, notable activity, and greatly enlarged output. In a desperate attempt to save themselves the McKinley journals invented this theory that it was all due to "hope" of something to take place two or three years later, and the continuing effect of lower duties still in force was quietly ignored. The truth is that the reduction of the duties on iron and steel has not affected the industry injuriously. The condition of the industry is proof to the contrary. The duties are still too high, and the Republicans now propose that they shall be increased by 15 per cent. The tariff agitation which the Republicans are determined to bring about can scarcely fail to check the rapid growth and development which have taken place under the Democratic tariff during the last eight months.

VENEZUELA AND ARMENIA.

Among other things with which the English have reproached us since the President's special message on Venezuela was sent to Congress, it is complained that we have rendered impossible the relief of the Armenians, and turned them over to the tender mercies of the Turk. With every allowance for the excitement of the moment, this particular charge is, as the French are fond of saying about British procedures, a little too strong.

The plain fact is that the "European concert" before Constantinople had not only become flagrantly discordant, but had come to an end something like a week before the message was sent to Congress. The cable letters sent to the New-York newspapers of the Sunday before, reflecting the opinion that prevailed on Saturday in London, were entirely in accord in representing the performances, which they were inclined to treat as a solemn farce, as entirely played out. Really the last number on the programme had been the theatrical passage up to the Golden Horn of the British man-of-war and the Italian man-of-war abreast. This demonstration of itself was much more a demonstration of enmity than of amity, and was more a menace against the nations that were represented in the concert and did not take part in this number than it was a promise of protection to the persecuted Armenians.

The Eastern question was in fact ten days ago just where it was ten months ago, excepting that in the interval a very large number of Armenians had been massacred, and that at the later date it seemed that most of the survivors were not destined to outlive the Winter. But not even this frightful retrospect or this frightful prospect could bring about a real European concert, could induce the powers concerned to forget their mutual jealousies and to postpone, even in the name of Christianity, even in the name of humanity, their separate and possibly opposed interests. Whether the naval forces assembled near Constantinople could have effected much, or anything, for the ostensible purpose of the assemblage is quite another question. It is very probable that any intervention, to be effective, must have been made on the landward and not on the seaward frontier of Turkey, and must be made by the power that alone can attack Turkey by land. It is very probable, that is to say, that the only effective intervention would have been and would be that of Russia. This intervention is prevented by the jealousy of the other powers concerned, and of England first of all. We do not say that the jealousy is not justified. But we do say, and the facts clearly prove, that the whole business of intervention had collapsed before the business of Venezuela had been brought to the front. To ascribe the previous collapse to the subsequent message is to show, at the very least, extreme confusion of mind.

CIDER.

The British practice of forming "associations" to promote whatever two or three active-minded persons think to be desirable is open to a good deal of ridicule and has received a good deal. But very often it furnishes a laudable example. We referred the other day to one British movement that might very well be imitated here, and that is the movement to get a larger share for the farmer of the price of agricultural products by reducing the number or the profits, or both, of the middlemen. The abuse complained of in London in this respect is certainly not greater than that which exists in New-York.

Here is another "movement" which is equally commendable, and, as it happens, in the same interest. It is the production and supply of sound and wholesome cider as a substitute for other beverages. This is conducted "under the auspices" of a body, of no less a body than the "National Association of Cider-makers." This association is trying, among other things, to disseminate a taste for good cider, and it complains through its accredited agents that good cider is not what the public wants, and that the public does not know good cider when it tastes it, or, rather, would not know good cider if it tasted it. What the public wants, these agents say, is only "something sweet and fizzy," and this desire can be appeased without the use of cider at all, but by the substitution for it of an unwholesome concoction made from drugs and water, in which there is not even "a trace" of apple juice.

All these complaints will be recognized by the few American lovers of cider as entirely just, and these persons will have additional complaints of their own. The disparity between the price of cider at the cider mill and the price of cider at a hotel, restaurant, or club in New-York is ridiculous and monstrous. There are some wise and fortunate persons of rural nativity in New-York who order their cider by the barrel, and who are masters of the various arts by which it can be preserved to a green old age in midwinter. But these exceptional persons neither create nor supply a public demand for what ought to be as truly "the wine of the country" in the Middle States as it is in Normandy. There is a brief period when the rural cider mills are actually in operation, when a pint of cider, such as it is, can be bought at the city grocer's for not much more than a gallon would cost at the mill. But this is not sure to be, or rather it is sure not to be, good cider, even in its season, and it is not to be compared with the carefully and affectionately treated beverage that is in its prime at midwinter. In midwinter real cider is out of the reach of the ordinary citizen. This is a great pity, because cider is for many, if not for most, persons of sedentary habits a more wholesome drink than beer, while it is a temperance beverage, at least in the sense that to get drunk on it requires a man of stern determination. It is much to be wished that for the "metropolitan States" of New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, at least, an "association of cidermakers" should be formed which should devote itself at once to producing and to popularizing good cider, and the corporate stamp of which should be a guarantee of the genuineness, wholesomeness, and palatableness of the product to which it was affixed.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

M. FRANCOIS DELONCLE is commonly recognized in France as the leading expert in the Chamber of Deputies upon the colonial policy of the republic. He made an exposition of the same in a recent sitting, upon the occasion of the submission of the estimates. It is a familiar fact that at present the colonial budget is a matter almost entirely of expenditure, and not of income, either direct or indirect. That the French taxpayer is willing to pay the bills for such glory as may be derived from the recent French conquests was again shown on this occasion, for after M. DELONCLE'S speech the estimates were agreed to.

As might have been expected, the recital of the recent execution of the French colonial policy, at least outside of Madagascar, was a recital of various controversies between France and England; and M. DELONCLE would have been more than French if he had not allowed much ill feeling, not to say bitterness, for Great Britain to escape him. The three controversies at present most active relate to the rival pretensions of the two powers on the Niger, on the Upper Nile, and on the Mekong. The recent or present British Ashantee expedition M. DELONCLE described as in fact an effort on the part of England to reach the Middle Niger. The speaker declared it to be the duty of France, not only to maintain her claims in this region, but also to oppose any settlements on the part of any European power that might compromise "the background of Algeria and Tunis." This is a very large and liberal extension of the new theory of "zones of influence." The Middle Niger, which the English are suspected, no doubt justly, of an intention of occupying for business purposes, is distant by some fifteen degrees of latitude from the borders of Algeria and Tunis, from which it is, moreover, separated by the great Desert of Sahara and sundry ranges of mountains. That a naval power with designs upon Algeria and Tunis should approach them by the inaccessible back gates when their front doors open upon the Mediterranean does not seem reasonable.

The "question" of the Upper Nile contains matter still more irritating to France, by reason of its closer connection with the burning question of the British occupation of Egypt. This remark, from M. DELONCLE'S explanation upon this subject, is very evidently a sarcasm addressed to England: "Respectful of the rights of the Ottoman Empire in those regions, and not thinking for a moment of settling there in order to usurp a sovereignty which belongs only to the Egyptian Khédive," and so forth. He declared that England had shown herself entirely incompetent to police the basin of the Upper Nile, and appealed to her to support the neutralization of the valley under European control, or else the remitting of the control of it to Egypt, with such assistance as she could command from the neighboring camps of the French, British, and Italians.

The Asiatic question, that seemed a year or two ago so much more dangerous than all the African questions put together, and that Lord ROSEBERY is reported to have said brought the two countries "within a measurable distance" of war, is by no means closed. Upon this M. DELONCLE takes a tone that Frenchmen will call firm and that Englishmen will be apt to call defiant. He resents the British occupation of Mongsin as "a violation of the most solemn conventions" and as "an act by no means friendly—indeed, aggressive." Of the announcement that England is ready to give up Mongsin for an equivalent, he observes: "I do not quite see why we should give England compensation for restoring territory which belongs to us and which she has no right to occupy." He added: "It is certainly not at the moment when we are reaching the goal that any weakness on our part should permit England to settle in the very midst of these new possessions and be for us a source of conflict."

It does not appear that the debate was continued after M. DELONCLE'S explanation, which seemed to furnish the Chamber with ample reason for voting the estimates. It is very plain that the French Republic is in various parts of the globe cutting out a tremendous deal of work for Great Britain, and incidentally for itself.

Are the words "peace" and "profit" really so near alike in sound that men who never in their lives ever thought of anything but the latter can use the former in place of it and not realize that they are making themselves supremely ridiculous? Apparently such is the case, if one may judge by the developments of the last few days. These persons cannot believe, it would seem, that any other result than war can follow a vindication of National honor and dignity, and how they do hate the thought of war! Except, of course, when it can be used as a bear argument. Then it's not so bad.

Wall Street was well named, and by prophets. There be people to whom that street is a wall indeed, so high that the very suggestion of climbing over it to see what lies beyond throws them into a paroxysm of rage. There be other people, however, who know that Wall Street is open at both ends, and who, after business hours, manage without any difficulty at all to escape into—America, which is a large place.

PERSONALS.

—George Augustus Sala had a vast amount of collected notes on all matters, carefully indexed. These he would consult. Then he would walk up and down the room for a time, after which he would write or dictate without pause. Henry Labouchère says that there was probably never a man who produced more "copy" than Sala, or, on the whole, more readable.

—The last time Sarah Bernhardt saw Alexandre Dumas she congratulated him on the fact that the thousandth performance of "La Dame aux Camélias" was soon to be given, with proper ceremonies. "Ah, Madame," said the dramatist, "I am very willing that the event should be celebrated, but on one condition—that I be not present." And he was not.

—M. Faure was at the theatre when he learned of the death of Dumas. He and Mme. Faure at once left the house and returned to the Elysée, without waiting for their carriage or even to summon a cab. This act has caused much talk in Paris, and added to the President's popularity among all classes.

—A French critic, commenting on M. Bornier's last play, "Le Fils de l'Arétin," exclaimed, "Where will this Bornier stop! He has given a daughter to Poland, who had none, and a son to Aretino, who had none. Will the title of his next drama be 'Le Fils d'Abelard?'"

—Political foes of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman charge that in a recent speech to his constituents, he defined the Radical programme as he understood it, and then added: "These, gentlemen, are our principles; if you don't like them, they can be changed."

—Ernesta Frisi, eighty years old and last of the family that included Guilia Grisi, the singer, and Carlotta Grisi, the dancer, is dead. Ernesta was the elder sister of Carlotta and cousin to Guilia.

—Joseph Jefferson has bought back the old homestead at Undercliff, N. J., where he lived for forty years, and which he sold when he built Crow's Nest, at Buzzard's Bay.

TU WHIT! TU WHOO!

By C. M. Thomson in The Edinburgh Scotsman

Ken ye the lass wi' the gowden tresses,
Ken ye the lad baith big an' braw?
A lass as fair as the flooers she presses
'Neath her hasting feet i' the e'enin' fa'?

Ken ye the glen wi' the brambles breery,
Where the bourtree gleams like the drifted snaw?
Ken ye the foot or the face sae cheery
That comes to the glen i' the e'enin' fa'?

Ken ye the 'oer that 'mang a' gaes fleetest
To the lass sae trig and the lad sae true,
Ken ye the joy owre a' joys the sweetest?—
An owlet cries, "To Whit! Tu whoo!"

Ken ye ocht o' lips that are honey-laden,
Ocht o' hearts that wi' love are fu'?
Ken ye what's best for a man or maiden?
The owl replies, "To wo'! to woo!"

The Times Has No Equal.

From The Palmyra (N. Y.) Courier, Dec. 20.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the ablest newspapers in the country, and no one can read it without admiring the boldness and fairness with which it discusses all matters of National and State importance. It is, besides, a clean and handsomely printed paper; and its weekly edition is peculiarly well adapted to the refined family circle, either in town or country. To our way of thinking THE NEW-YORK TIMES has no equal as an up-to-date newspaper.

Punch Has Demoralized Even Paris.

From Figaro.

Marius Capoulade revient d'Afrique. Il raconte son voyage au pays:

Vous me croirez si vous voulez, mais jamais je n'ai vu des gens vivre si vieux. Il y en a qui ont près de deux cents ans.

Daniel observe un auditeur ironique, quand on est maure, c'est pour longtemps!

TURKEY'S NEW OFFICIALS

Christians as Assistant Governors in Three Provinces.

ARMENIAN QUESTION OF REFORMS

Zeitoun Is Still Besieged, and Troops Are Advancing from Various Points and Making Desolation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—It was officially announced to-day that the Sultan had appointed Christians as Assistant Governors in Sivas, Bitlis, and Erzeroum.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Le Gaulois publishes a report of an interview with Costaki Effendi, the newly appointed Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, in which that diplomat declares that there is no Armenian question except the question of reforms, which are difficult to apply in such a composite country as Asia Minor. The Sultan alone, he says, is the judge of what is useful, but time and patience will be required.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—The most recent advices received here from Asia Minor say that the Armenians at Zeitoun are still besieged. The official report of the attack on Mehel is probably intended to discount a fresh or impending slaughter of Armenians.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Constantinople correspondent of The United Press, telegraphing under the date of Dec. 23, says an official telegram received there from Zeitoun reports that the Turkish forces which have been advancing for some time upon the latter place made a successful ambuscade and were victorious, but withdrew to Marash, which place offered better facilities for the encampment of the troops.

The correspondent says also that other reports of the engagement have it that the Armenians won a victory over the Turkish troops, and took about 100 of them prisoners.

Letters received in Constantinople from the interior show that orders have been issued to the Turkish soldiers to spare neither man, woman, nor child. A Protestant clergyman, pastor of a church in Zeitoun, has acted in the capacity of envoy in the parleying that has taken place between the Turks and the Armenians at that place, the latter being in possession of the town.

A division of the Turkish Army has advanced to Geben, two days' march from Zeitoun. Upon the appearance of the troops the inhabitants of the town, about 2,000 persons, fled and took refuge in Zeitoun, leaving their cattle and other property. The soldiers are burning all of the houses and their contents as they go along. Terrific floods have prevailed, causing the roads to be kneedeep with mud. The wood, the only available fuel, is green and watersoaked, and the men are eating meat that is only half cooked, in consequence of which a large number of them are sick.

The sick ones were returned to Adana and others who were unfit to march further were left at Geben. When the soldiers arrived at Geben they ordered 8,000 loaves of bread to be supplied by the Christians. The bread was furnished and the ravenous soldiers ate every loaf before the last animal bearing the food was unloaded. Another division of Turkish troops is advancing upon Zeitoun from Marash, but the prevailing floods make the fording of streams difficult. A third division is advancing from Geokoun. This division must traverse a difficult pass which a hundred men can defend. The general opinion is that the Armenians in possession of Zeitoun have nothing to fear except hunger.

It is reported that the United States cruiser Marblehead has fired a number of blank shots at the town of Mersina, in Asia Minor. If the report is true, the shots were probably fired with the object of frightening the Turks as a means of securing the protection of American property at Tarsus and Adana.

An official telegram dated Dec. 24 says that the Armenians at Zeitoun have made an attack upon the village of Mebel, killing two men, five women, and three children and carrying away all the cattle and goods in the shops and houses. The inhabitants of the village fled to Genksun.

A ZEITOUN REPORT DENIED.

Sadyk Pasha, Abdul Aziz's Minister, May Be Recalled from Exile.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Telegraph will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying a telegram received in that city from Constantinople declares that the report that the insurgent Armenians at Zeitoun had killed their Turkish prisoners is absolutely untrue.

The Times's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the impression prevails in the Porte that Sadyk Pasha, the great Finance Minister in the reign of Abdul Aziz, who has been an exile in the Archipelago for sixteen years, will be recalled by the Sultan. This will mean the ending of the present Ministry. The Sultan has not one honest and capable adviser in his Government.

The dispatch adds that Zia Pasha, who was recently named as Turkish Ambassador to Germany, will succeed Tewfik Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter is said to be unpleasing to the Sultan.

ALLEGED ADVANCE OF REBELS.

Spanish Minister Says Gomez and Maceo Fight Like Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—If the Cuban insurgent forces under Gens. Maceo and Gomez are advancing "on Havana" with the prospect of reaching that city by tomorrow, as has been reported this afternoon, Senor De Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, has no information thereon. He gave a cable dispatch to-night to The United Press from Gen. Arderius, Acting Governor General of Cuba. This was written at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was received by Senor De Lome a few minutes before 5 o'clock. It reads as follows:

"I have just had a conference with Gen. Martinez Campos in Limonar. He reports that yesterday he overtook the forces of Maximo Gomez and had an important engagement with him. It was a horrible affair, because of the fighting being in the midst of burning fields. Twelve of the Government troops were wounded, and were sent to the hospital at Matanzas. Maximo Gomez's forces retreated in small bodies, according to their usual tactics. The Commander-in-Chief has just at this moment started for Guanabana, where he will pass the night. The forces under Gens. Valdes and Luque are in front of the insurgents, but remain in communication with the commander-in-chief."

Guanabana is a railroad crossing and strategic point southeast of Matanzas, the Government having quite a large force there. In the face of the receipt of the foregoing statement in Gen. Arderius's cablegram, that the rebels, after fighting, retreated, Minister de Lome does not believe they are making a movement on Havana. He said the Cubans are fighting after the fashion of our own Indians, who caused the Government so many years of trouble before they were conquered.

"The advance of the insurgents," he continued, "is for the purpose of devastating the cane fields and preventing the gathering of the sugar crop. They do not intend to risk a pitched battle, as the consequences would not be favorable to them, considering our military equipment and well-trained soldiers. The insurgents are not now any more powerful because they are in the province of Santa Clara than they were in the other provinces.

"It is nothing more than a guerrilla raid, as they advance in small bands through unpopulated parts of the country. It is to be expected that they should be more familiar with the country than our troops, and they are. But there is no use talking about their being victorious, as such a thing is out of the question. They have not taken a single town, and it is not likely that they will be able to do so. I have received a cablegram, under date of Dec. 23, which is similar in nature to others I have received, which are intended to keep me fully advised." The cablegram referred to says:

"Gen. Martinez Campos left Colon Dec. 22 for Jovilanos. The bands of Maceo and Gomez are advancing in a fortuous way through the uninhabited portions of the island, trying to avoid engagements, and occasionally burning some cane fields. The engagements lately have been very satisfactory to our forces. The rebels have not entered Matanzas nor any other town. They wander in the fields of the provinces endeavoring to destroy property, and prevent the gathering of the sugar crop."

Jovilanos is situated about twelve miles from Colon. In conclusion, Senor de Lome said that the reason the Government troops have not captured any insurgent stores is simply because the latter never have any with them worth taking.

MAXIMO GOMEZ IS REPULSED.

Planters Confident of Finishing Their Crops Without Difficulty.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—The Government troops had a severe engagement yesterday at Andas, near Coliseo, with the insurgent force under the command of Maximo Gomez. The rebels were compelled to retire. Their loss in killed and wounded is not known. Twelve of the Spanish troops were wounded. They were sent to the military hospital at Matanzas.

Gens. Suarez Valdez and Luque have been dispatched to take positions held by the vanguard of the enemy.

Captain General Martinez Campos slept last night at Limonar, near Matanzas.

Heavy fights have taken place recently, principally in Las Villas, but the rebels have always had the worst of it. Most of the sugar estates are beginning to grind, or are preparing for that work, and confidence prevails that the troops in their zones are more than sufficient to allow their finishing the crop without any uncommon difficulty. Although some fires have been reported in cane fields, most of them were due to the season, and would not have attracted special attention in peaceful times.

HOPEFUL LETTER FROM GEN. GOMEZ

He Writes Mr. Palma that Everything May Be Decided in Six Months.

The following letter was received yesterday by Mr. Palma, Minister of the Cuban Republic to the United States, from Gen. Gomez, General in Chief of the revolutionary forces:

REMEDIOS, Cuba, Dec. 8, 1895.

Mr. Tomas Estrade Palma, New-York:

My True and Good Friend: It is now eight days that Gen. Maceo and myself had an encounter with the enemy, strong in the three arms; but with victory for the arms of the republic, we advanced slowly, but with strong and firm foot. The Spaniards lack everything—soldiers, money, sympathy, chiefs with courage and faith. If the valor and determination of the Cubans are not wanting in this beautiful land, if these virtues and revolutionary qualities do not fail in the hearts of her children, her men, in the campaign now open for six months, I think that everything will be decided. Let no cane be ground on any consideration, (as is my advice, and the opinion of the most loyal friend Cuba can count upon,) let the fountains whence the enemy yet expect to draw all their resources be stopped and dried. We should not be deterred by a foolish and superficial world. We Cubans do not seek, nor do we wish, aught else than honor, country, and liberty. Everything else will come as a matter of course. What we need is to triumph over the enemy, and the most effectual and decisive means, though seeming harsh, to attain the end will be always the best, the most worthy, and the most applauded. What would be unfortunate and dishonorable is being defeated, and it would be cruel and foolish to prolong our triumph. This is not the best way of loving the country. I have always been of the opinion that we should not be sanguinary, but radically revolutionary.

We yesterday took leave of the members of the Government. I did not wish them to follow our steps, and it is better that they impel us from a distance. Your humble friend,

M. GOMEZ.

EDWARD JAMES HARLAND DEAD.

Famous Shipbuilder Who Represented North Belfast in Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Sir Edward James Harland, member of Parliament for North Belfast, died at his home, Glenfarne Hall, County Leitrim, last evening. He was sixty-four years of age.

Sir Edward Harland was born at Scarborough in 1831. He was educated at the grammar school there and at the Academy at Edinburgh. He was the head of the Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, which built some of the best known steamers in the transatlantic trade. From 1875 to 1886 he was Chairman of the Belfast Harbor Commissioners, in 1887 High Sheriff of the County Down, and Mayor of Belfast in 1885 and 1886.

He was made a Baronet upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Belfast in 1885, when he was Mayor. He was a Conservative and supported the Unionist policy of the Marquis of Salisbury's Government as being of vital importance to Protestantism in Ireland and to religious liberty generally. He had represented North Belfast since 1889.

WRECK OF THE SHIP MORESBY.

Nineteen Persons Drowned in the Bay of Dungarvon in a Fierce Gale.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British ship Moresby broke up this afternoon on the south coast of Ireland, in the Bay of Dungarvon, in a fierce gale. Nineteen of the persons who were on board of her have been drowned. Among those lost were Capt. Coomber's wife and son.

The remainder of the ship's company have been saved, but some of them are in such condition as the result of their exposure to the storm and injuries received after the vessel stranded that no hope is entertained of their recovery.

The Moresby was an iron vessel of 1,259 tons. She was built at Whitehaven in 1882.

Death of "Le Petit Sucrier."

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire, whose name has been before the public several times for his extravagances, died to-day from typhoid fever at Amélies-les-Bains, where he was serving in the regiment into which he was recently conscripted.

Max Lebaudy was the son of a sugar refiner, and the chroniclers of the Paris journals, for that reason, named him "Le Petit Sucrier." He gave banquets, fabulous gifts of jewels to women, his signature to excessive drafts on the wealth which came to him at his majority, his intelligence, which was not ordinary, to an infinite variety of sports, and the years of his life which should have been the most agreeable to the sad labor of attaining distinction in the class of fashionable people satirized by Henri Lavedan in "Viveurs." He bought horses, won and lost fortunes in races, gave capital to the managers of the journal Le Soir, wrote witty letters filled with bankbills to Séverine whenever she compared the folly of his prodigality with the misery of her protégés, and went into the army, when his time came to serve, frail and apparently doomed to death from consumption. This, at least, was the reason given for making his work as a soldier lighter. Radical writers used this as a pretext for attacking the army disciplinarians, chroniclers made copy of his adventures, moralists texts of his evidences of heedlessness, and everybody who read of Parisian life read of him as its latest Morny.

Engagement of the Prince of Naples.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Rome to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Prince of Naples, heir to the Italian throne, is engaged to be married to Princess Mathilde, granddaughter of Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria.

Chinese March into Port Arthur.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Chei-Foo to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Chinese marched into Port Arthur Saturday and hoisted their flag.

Hall Caine's Compromise Supported.

GLASGOW, Dec. 24.—The Glasgow Herald asserts that the Colonial Office will support Hall Caine's copyright compromise.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Forty-nine horses and 200 carriages, hacks, and wagons were burned this morning in Strickland's livery barn. The loss is between $40,000 and $50,000; insurance, $5,000. Many of the horses were owned by outsiders, and a number had fast records. Two men were rescued unconscious from the second story of the barn by firemen.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 24.—Fire damaged the Warren Block and partly destroyed the Green Block adjoining. The principal losers are Donovan & Packard, furniture and undertaking; H. H. Gage, drugs, and Mrs. Beckwith, millinery. The losses aggregate $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 24.—A fire occurred here last night whereby Cassidy's lumber and shingle mills and factory were destroyed, and the dry kiln of Spicer's mill and the cottage were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The farm buildings of Hiram Sweesey, near this village, burned last night. Live stock, farm implements, grain, and hay, worth several thousand dollars, were destroyed. It is thought a tramp set fire to the barn.

The New Texas Tax Law.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

If the new tax law should bring the settlers in the droughty district into court with all their lands, a natural result of the litigious trouble would be a movement on their part to divide the State. The new law is not going to work well in the dry districts. There is in it entirely too much litigation for any portion of Texas.

NO ANIMOSITY REMAINING

The Senate Passes the Confederate Restoration Bill.

MR. SHERMAN WITHDRAWS OBJECTIONS

Senator Hill's Measure Receives Favorable Consideration After Debate—Only Formal Objection Made in Any Quarter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—There was a rather interesting discussion in the Senate to-day prior to the passage of the bill introduced last week by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) to repeal the statutes which forbid the employment in the army or navy of the United States of any person who, having held a commission therein, afterward served in the Confederate Army. There was no opposition manifested to the provisions of the bill itself, but only to passing it without its going through the regular form of being referred to and considered by a committee.

As soon as the bill had been called up by its introducer, Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) declared himself as heartily in favor of it, but thought that it should take the ordinary course and be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hill argued that the bill was a perfectly simple one and needed no consideration by a committee. He thought that it would be a good thing, just before Christmas, to make this present to the old Confederate officers who had formerly held commissions in the United States Army.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) favored the bill, and declared that it ought to be passed, and passed to-day. It was simple in its character. As the Senate had, the other day, unanimously, without distinction of party, come to the support of a Democratic President when he announced National principles in relation to Venezuela, so he hoped that, to-day, without delay, without criticism, without amendment, freely and generously, this bill might be passed by the affirmative votes of every Senator.

Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) while favoring the bill, agreed with Mr. Sherman that it should be referred to a committee in the regular way.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) while favoring the bill, justified the act which it was now proposed to repeal. It was proper legislation at the time it was passed, but that time had now passed away.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) favored the bill and presented resolutions of the Virginia Legislature favoring its passage, and indorsing the President's Venezuelan message. He said that when the Confederate soldiers laid down their arms they were done with fighting. The disagreeable memories of the war were obliterated, and ever since, the men of the South and of the North were one people, with a common country. It should not be forgotten, he said, as to the young men who had been educated at West Point and Annapolis, that the expenses of those institutions had been contributed to proportionately by their own States.

Mr. Sherman submitted the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) was inclined to favor the motion to refer. He attached no great importance to the bill, except as an expression of nationality, brotherhood, and total reconciliation. He called attention to the fact, however, that Confederate officers of the highest rank who had resigned their commissions in the United States Army—Longstreet, Johnston, Maury, and others—had been confirmed by the Senate for many important positions.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) explained that his opposition to the bill last week was merely as to a technical point, not as to its merits, for he favored it. But yet, he said, newspapers in the South had taken occasion to laud Mr. Hill, to condemn him (Mr. Platt) as wanting in every attribute of patriotism, and to apply all sorts of epithets to him, being very careful to send him a marked copy of each paper. He had examined the bill, and was satisfied that it was now in proper form, and that it would effect the purpose which its author had in view, and he was so full of forgiveness this morning—the day before Christmas—that he was willing to join the Senator from New-York in presenting this Christmas gift to those officers who fought in the Confederate Army, and who, he was sure, would rejoice to fight in the army of the whole country if the opportunity presented itself, of which he believed there was no prospect at present.

Mr. Allen (Rep., Neb.,) expressed his belief that the bill would not have become heard of if war had not been threatened, and if President Cleveland had not been "twisting the British lion's tail." He hoped, however, that the motion to refer would be withdrawn, and that the bill would be passed at once.

Mr. Hill said he had not supposed that the bill would have occasioned such a long debate. Every Senator had heard the bill read; every Senator understood it; yet, for divers reasons, no Senator wished it to pass immediately. It would have to be referred to a committee which knew all about it, but which would have to take some time to consider it. Why, he asked, go through those useless forms? He had labored under the idea that if last week the Senate could afford to take up and pass the Venezuelan Commission bill, involving consequences of peace or war, without action by a committee, it would not scruple to pass this little bill and to give to those old Confederates that Christmas present. He thought that the situation was one of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. He remembered that the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, had moved to refer that bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but he had not pressed that motion nor voted for it himself. As to Mr. Platt's reference to newspaper articles lauding him, (Mr. Hill,) he said that he would like to have seen some of those complimentary notices, as he saw very few such in print nowadays.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. Sherman's motion to refer the bill, and the result was: Yeas, 8; nays, 30—less than a quorum. A subsequent roll call showed the presence of forty-seven Senators—over a quorum—and then Mr. Sherman withdrew the motion to refer, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

A bill for the purchase of the Dolly Madison picture, by Anderson, was reported from the Committee on the Library and placed on the calendar, and one for the purchase of a statue of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was introduced by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) and referred to the Library Committee.

GENERAL BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

The Rush for Building Appropriations Is Not Lessened.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Cooper (Dem., Fla.,) offered in the House to-day a bill making Palm Beach a sub-port of delivery and entry, and asked consent for present consideration. The necessity for the passage of the bill was that Mr. Flagler intended to put on a line of American steamers between that port and the Bahamas, the first steamer of which, the Northumberland, was due to arrive at Palm Beach Jan. 17. At present there were no facilities for entering and clearing the vessels nearer than Key West, which would involve a week's delay in every case. The bill was passed.

Representative Northway (Rep., Ohio,) introduced a bill directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish six silk, flax, and ramie experimental stations, to be situated, one in the Middle States, one in the Northwestern States, one at Washington, one in the North Pacific coast States, one in the South Gulf States, and one on the Pacific coast. The bill provides that the work at the stations shall be carried on by appointees of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Experiments in growing ramie have been going on in the public grounds of this city for some time, and it is alleged they have shown conclusively that ramie can be grown successfully in this latitude, three crops of excellent quality having been grown the past Summer at the Botanical Gardens, and the product is now on exhibition here.

Among the other bills introduced were the following:

Mr. Beach, (Rep., Ohio,)—Providing for the reciprocal interchange of products between the United States and other nations, similar to the provisions of the McKinley law.

Mr. Murphy, (Rep., Ill.)—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between the City of St. Louis and the County of St. Clair, Ill.

Mr. McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.)—Authorizing the issue of a banknote circulation to the amount of $500,000,000, to be issued to National banks to the extent of 50 per cent. of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, upon the deposit of bonds of United States legal-tender notes. The Secretary of the Treasury is requested to maintain a redemption fund for the redemption of the notes issued under this act.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)—Authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to the Governors of States for the purpose of arming the militia, the Springfield rifles lately discarded by the army. This bill is similar to the one introduced to-day in the Senate.

Mr. Minor, (Rep., Wis.)—Appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Green Bay, Wis.; also making Green Bay a port of delivery.

Mr. Elliott, (Dem., S. C.)—Donating to the City of Charleston, S. C., the old Post Office lot and building for the use of commercial bodies.

Mr. Tracey, (Rep., Mo.)—To prevent the stopping and reduction of pensions without investigation.

Mr. Cooper, (Dem., Texas.)—Establishing a customs collection district at Sabine Pass, Texas.

Mr. Henry, (Rep., Ind.)—Appropriating $2,000,000 for a public building at Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Curtis, (Rep., Iowa.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.)—Increasing to $50 per month the pensions of all helpless soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Price, (Dem., La.)—To supply revenues by placing a duty of from 1 15-100 cents per pound to 2 88-100 cents per pound on sugars imported, with a duty of 5 cents per pound on candy sugar, and of 6 cents per gallon on molasses.

Mr. Hendrick, (Dem., Ky.)—Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Mayfield, Ky.

Mr. Hall, (Dem., Mo.)—Providing for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the army. Under the bill medical officers will not be entitled by their rank to command in the line or other staff corps, and by the change their pay will not be increased or diminished.

Mr. Shatroth, (Rep., Col.)—Providing for opening to the location of mining claims the timber reservations in Platt, Parke, and Douglass Counties, Col. He said important gold discoveries had been made in this territory, and the people of the State wanted it opened, so that they could locate and establish mining claims therein.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)—Appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Joliet, Ill.

The bills took the usual reference.

TO REDEEM SILVER NOTES.

Senator Vest Proposes that the Bullion be Coined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Vest to-day in the Senate modified his silver coinage resolution of last week by making it a joint resolution and changing it in some other particulars, so that it now directs the Secretary of the Treasury to coin as rapidly as possible the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars, and with such dollars to redeem the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of the bullion, when offered for redemption, "such notes to be destroyed as soon as they are redeemed."

It also directs the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the Treasury notes commonly called greenbacks, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars, as the condition of the Treasury may require, the greenbacks so redeemed to be reissued, as provided by the act of May 31, 1878.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) indicated a purpose of discussing the resolution, but questioned the propriety of beginning the debate today.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee, but before calling for a vote on that motion he moved an adjournment, and the Senate at 2 P. M. adjourned till Friday next.

"CARMEN" AS MELODRAMA

Olga Nethersole Acts the Wicked Gypsy Coquette with Superfluous Energy at the Empire Theatre.

Olga Nethersole has little of the sense of form, an essential faculty in all artistic walks. The proportions of all her impersonations are sadly inharmonious, and her Carmen, seen for the first time at the Empire Theatre last night, fails chiefly on this account.

She has beauty, physical force, and a sufficient degree of versatility to play Carmen well, and she began her performance well last night. In two scenes she was piquant, alluring, and devilish within the modesty of of nature. Then she "went all to pieces," as the actors say. One who remembered the dainty skill of Minnie Hauk, and bore with him a fresh impression of Calvé's splendid genius, could yet admire Miss Nethersole's Carmen in the first and second episodes of the crude melodrama. Henry Hamilton has made with the scenario of the French librettists, (not Prosper Merimée's story,) as his starting point.

But the scenes at Lillas Pastia's were so grossly overacted that the patience of the most susceptible spectator was soon overtaxed. Such an osculatory exhibition we do not remember to have seen in public. Kissing became comic. The seductive dance was the reverse of fascinating. It was vulgarly suggestive and grotesque.

In Bizet's wonderful opera a coarse subject is elevated, and, apart from the music, we have been used to seeing it treated on the stage dramatically, with the dignity of tragedy. In a prose play made on the subject—even one written by an author more imaginative and skillful than Mr. Hamilton—this dignity could scarcely be preserved. It is the story of the befooling of a common soldier by a common wanton. Miss Nethersole takes the frankest and least poetical view of her rôle at the start. But her natural vivacity, quick changes of temper, and her beauty would be very effective if she could free herself of the habit of illusion-destroying exaggeration.

She redeemed her performance somewhat in Act III., with the fortune-telling "business," which is a fair reflection of the scene in the opera, and not very well devised by Hamilton. The actress's expression of the woman's belief in fate and her defiance of it was very fine. The play is all rather heavy and lurid, however, and the last half of it exceedingly coarse.

Dolores (the Micaela of the opera) is too much in evidence. She is even brought into the Pastia inn, to plead with Carmen to give up José. Carmen is here made to partly relent, and advise José to go away with the "pale saint." This revelation of a "good heart," however, is both inappropriate and ineffective. It should be expurgated, for it only serves to delay the action.

"Carmen" is very showily and expensively staged. Miss Shannon is a picture of forlorn innocence as Dolores, and Mr. Leicester plays José very well.

Don José Libengoa.....Ernest Leicester
Don Manoel Sarceda.....Thomas Kingston
Lucas Mendez.....Luigi Labiache
Bernal d'Alla.....William Farren, Jr.
Pedro Diaz.....Forest Flood
Dancaire.....John Blair
Remendado.....Charles Forest
Lillas Pastia.....J. Findlay
Sergeant.....George Humphrey
Dolores.....Edie Shannon
Lisa.....Lilian Hingston
Juana.....Madge Meadows
Anita.....Jane Emmerson
Teresa.....Alexes Leighton
Carmen.....Olga Nethersole

PURSUING BELASCO AGAIN.

Here's a "Distinguished Authoress" After Him with an Injunction.

There is one drawback to successful dramatic authorship. Every profitable play is sure to be claimed as stolen goods, generally by a person or persons quite unknown to fame. The man who defined a "plagiarist" as a writer of plays, had some sense besides the sense of humor. Every popular dramatist is accused of being a plagiarist. Mr. Belasco has been the victim of "claimants" since the beginning of his career. Thus far, he has kept his health and temper, though, and his royalties, too. He is now confronted by a new charge.

A dispatch from Butte, Mon., says that Mrs. Marino, of that town, who was formerly Mrs. Alice M. Leitner of Augusta, Ga., and is "the authoress of a number of meritorious plays," accuses Belasco of taking his bell scene in "The Heart of Maryland" from a piece by her called "The Southern Convict." She is going to law. Mrs. Marino used to live in this city, it seems, and studied for the stage with Emma Waller.

Big Drafts for Wolf Bounties.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

The people of the State of Montana knew they had wolves and coyotes, and in order to exterminate them passed a bounty law. They never imagined, however, that it would be possible to secure up so many wild animals as the hunters have brought in. Up to a recent date $68,000 had been paid in bounties.

REPUBLICANS TO CONTROL

Committees of the Senate Will Be Reorganized Next Week.

ASSIGNMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATS

Members of the Minority Will Divide Eleven Unimportant Chairmanships Among Themselves—The Lucky Ones.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The committees of the Senate will be reorganized next week and will then pass into the hands of the Republicans. The Democratic steering committee held a long session this afternoon in the room of the Committee on Appropriations, and heard those Senators who desired to talk regarding their committee assignments. After this was done a sub-committee, headed by Mr. Cockrell, was appointed to take the whole matter in hand and report to the full committee Thursday.

This committee will then call a caucus of the Democratic Senators, probably Friday, when the assignments as agreed upon will be approved. As soon as this is done the list will be handed to the Republicans, and the motion will be made the next day in the Senate to reorganize the committees in accordance with the list, which will then be sent to the Clerk's desk and read. No vote will be taken on the question, but the reorganization will be agreed to, as it has been in the past, by a simple viva voce.

In addition to the readjustment of the assignments of other Senators the committee has had to place the new members, Bacon, of Georgia, Chilton of Texas, Martin of Virginia, and Tillman of South Carolina. The committee had, when it adjourned to-night, agreed upon the new men it would add to the important committees of the Senate. The Committee on Appropriations will contain the present Democratic members, Cockrell, Call, Blackburn, and Brice, with the addition of Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, the committee having been increased by the Republicans from nine to thirteen.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, which was also increased from nine to eleven will retain the present four Democrats—Messrs. Morgan, Gray, Turpie, and Daniel. For Mr. Butler, whose term has expired, it has been decided to place thereon Mr. Mills of Texas. The committee found it hard work to reconcile the conflicting claims for this very desirable berth. Mr. Call, by reason of his seniority of service in the Senate, demanded the assignment, but the committee thought it best to deny Mr. Call, and, therefore, agreed upon the Texan.

Mr. Pasco of Florida has been added to the minority representation on the Committee on Commerce, the committee that handles River and Harbor bill. The other members will be Messrs. Vest, Gorman, White, Murphy, and Berry.

Mr. Walthall of Mississippi goes to the Committee on Finance, his Democratic associates being Messrs. Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and White. This committee will thus consist of six Republicans, six Democrats, and one Populist, the latter being Jones of Nevada. Its financial policy can be easily determined when it is known that it stands as follows: Six Democrats, one Populist, and one Republican for free coinage, making a total of eight for the unlimited coinage of silver to five against.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia goes to the Judiciary, his Democratic associates being Pugh, George, Vilas, Hill, and Lindsay.

The eleven minority chairmanships, all of them small committees, and now held by Republicans, will be divided among the oldest Democrats in point of service. Of these, Mr. Cockrell becomes Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Mr. Morgan on Nicaraguan Canal, Mr. Vest on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products, Mr. Harris on Epidemic Diseases, Mr. Voorhees, Additional Accommodations for the Library, and Mr. Gorman on Corporations in the District of Columbia. The other Chairmanships will be divided among Senators Call, Pugh, George, Jones, and Blackburn.

Under this policy Mr. Pasco, who is the ranking member on the Committee on Private Land Claims, the best committee and room given the minority, will be compelled to give way to some one else, Mr. Pasco's entrance into the Senate only dating back to 1887.

FOUR HURT BY A BLAST

Stones Thrown into an Excavation, and the Workmen There Are Injured—The Foreman Under Arrest.

A blast fired on a rock excavation on the east side of Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, at 11:20 o'clock yesterday morning threw pieces of stone in every direction and injured four men who were working in an excavation on the west side of the avenue, nearly 300 feet away.

The injured men are Michael Muncher, thirty-three years old, of 111 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, wounded in the head and left side, and is in a dangerous condition; Pasquale Sabbi, thirty-six years old, of 313 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, serious scalp wounds and possible fracture of the skull; John Corgee, twenty-seven years old, of 321 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, serious scalp wounds, and William Booth, thirty-six years old, of 411 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, left leg broken.

All the injured men were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Patrick Reddy, contractor, of 444 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street is engaged in blasting the rock, which is about twenty feet high on the east side of the avenue, and is also excavating for building purposes on the block on the west side of the avenue.

John Markey, the foreman engaged on the blasting work, was in charge, and he had several drill holes charged with dynamite cartridges, and, as he says, properly covered, as the law directs.

When the blasts were fired they sent a shower of rocks flying in a westerly direction, filling the air, as a spectator describes it, with a cloud, as if it were raining.

The dozen men who were working in the excavation on the westerly side of the avenue were in the direct line of the fire, and so was the tenement house 125 East Ninety-seventh Street, which is about 300 feet from the situation of the blasts.

As the stones fell into the excavation four men were struck down, while the others, as soon as they could recover from the shock, fled from the spot.

Markey was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Crane at the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon, and held without bail to await the result of the injuries inflicted on the men.

Patrick Moylan, forty-four years old, of 748 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, foreman of the work of opening of Hawthorn Street at Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, was arrested at noon yesterday charged with reckless blasting.

A large blast was about to be fired at 1 o'clock, and the red flags were displayed. William Ready, thirty-six years old, a driver employed on the work, was driving his wagon away when the blast was fired. A large piece of rock, weighing 150 pounds, was thrown nearly 200 feet and struck Ready, fracturing his right knee and both bones in the lower right leg. Ready was taken to Fordham Hospital.

When Moylan was arraigned in the Morrisania Court he testified that the blast was properly covered, and that the accident was due to Ready's failure to get under cover when told. Moylan was held in $500 bail to await the result of Ready's injuries.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1:05 A. M.—21 and 23 West Fourth Street; Stern, Bernheim & Co.; damage, $30,000.

—2:30 A. M.—60 West Twenty-seventh Street; Ella Wallace; damage, $75.

—3:20 A. M.—50 Mulberry Street; damage slight.

—4:20 A. M.—2,100 Third Avenue; Rudolph Marks; damage slight.

—11 A. M.—185 East Seventeenth Street; damage slight.

—3:05 P. M.—313 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; A. C. Demorest; damage slight.

—4:30 P. M.—217 West Sixteenth Street; James Brinkell; damage slight.

—1:45 P. M.—932 Second Avenue; Samuel Jenning; damage, $10.

—7:25 P. M.—123 and 125 Wooster Street; Baer & Co.; damage, $200.

—7:45 P. M.—2,264 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. Kane; damage, $25.

—9:15 P. M.—Prospect Avenue and Fulham Bridge Road; Mark Monahan; damage, slight.

RELEASED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM

A New-York Broker, Son of a Rich Ohioan, No Longer Under Restraint.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 24.—George B. Monypeny, a member of one of the wealthiest families of Columbus, his father, now in Europe, being worth upward of $3,000,000, was released to-night from the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane on a writ of habeas corpus.

Probate Judge Hagerty granted the writ on the ground that Monypeny was not now a legal resident of the State, having been engaged in New-York City as a broker for more than a year past, and so could not be confined in an Ohio asylum. However, it is understood that Judge Hagerty, as well as Superintendent A. B. Richardson of the State Hospital, believe that Monypeny is not insane, though morally diseased.

Bishop Watterson of Columbus recently found Monypeny in a violent condition on a train at Philadelphia, he having left a private sanitarium in New-York. The Bishop brought him to Columbus, and last Thursday, at the instance of his family, he was committed to the State Hospital.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Norman A. Calkins.

Norman A. Calkins, a prominent educator, who died Dec. 22 at his home in this city, was born in Gainesville, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1822. He was the third son of a pioneer settler of that town, was educated in the district and classical school of that section, and at the age of eighteen began to teach during the Winter months. He became Principal of the Centre School in his native place, and in 1845-6 was elected Superintendent of Schools of his town. He resigned that position in the Fall of 1846, and came to this city, where he took editorial charge of The Student and Schoolmate, and during several years conducted teachers' institutes in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

Mr. Calkins was chosen by the Board of Education in 1862 to be Assistant Superintendent of Schools of the City of New-York. He entered on the duties of that office Jan. 1, 1863, and held it by subsequent elections until the time of his death. He was known as the Superintendent of the Primary Departments, and for efficiency in that branch ranked not only as the foremost in this city, but throughout the country. No Superintendent ever equaled him in popularity among the teachers or excelled him in the work of the primary schools.

Mr. Calkins was appointed instructor in method and principles of education in the Saturday Normal School in 1864, and it was noted that the attendance of teachers at his lectures was greater than at those of any of the others. At the opening of the Normal College in 1871 he was appointed Professor of the Method and Principles of Teaching in the Saturday sessions, which position he filled till 1883.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him early in the eighties by Marietta College, in Ohio.

Mr. Calkins was one of the leading members of the National Educational Association, and as such became recognized as one of the leading educators of the country. He was President of the Department of Elementary Schools in 1873, President of the Department of School Superintend

THE FOUR TALL LADIES

Methods of Making Caryatides in Terra Cotta.

THE ELEVATION ABOVE THE STREET

Conception of the Work—The Modeling—The Plaster Cast—Precautions Necessary—Shrinkage—Artistic Skill.

There are many tall females existing in New-York or in its immediate neighborhood. Not women in flesh and blood, but in stone and bronze, and at certain altitudes. As time goes on, with the creation of high buildings, the family of the gigantic sisterhood will be likely to be increased. In architecture the caryatides occupy a distinguished place. It may be that the introduction of the woman who bears on her head the weight of an upper story symbolizes her patient endurance, for, indeed, does she carry the burden of the world. The probability, however, is that there was a time when architects became tired of the male Atlas, and, seeking variety, put a woman in his place. There are nice modifications of the pose when women take upon themselves the duty of columns. Sculptors have understood the physical condition of the gentler and weaker sex. Outstretched arms, holding up, apparently, tons of stone, would have required for their treatment strongly accentuated muscular development. So the woman's burden is usually borne on the head, for it was natural for early woman to have carried her husband's baggage

Modeling the Caryatides, Size 20 Feet High, F. Miranda, Sculptor.

in that precise way. It was kindly, too, of the old designer to have put in at times, a pad or a cushion on her head. You may see an Italian woman carry her load to-day on her head, using the pad. Here is a prosaic load of over a hundred pounds of bread held in a ticking sack.

In the American Tract Society Building on Nassau Street, what is novel and striking are the four caryatides which surmount the front of the building, and they are 257 feet above the level of the street.

These figures are of terra cotta, and are twenty feet in height. They follow somewhat in style and feeling the carved figures of the spandrels over the main entrance. The wings are spread, and follow the curves of the openings of the loggia. The idea of caryatides is one embodying strength. They supposably do up some thing above them, but at the same time anything like rigidity of pose would bring with it want of grace. The hands carry palm branches. The head of each figure upholds a Doric capital, which follows the sentiment of the ihdial.

The method employed by Mr. Ferdinand Miranda in the construction and modeling of these caryatides is worthy of particular notice, because these are the largest of terra cotta figures known in the United States. The process of making these figures may be described as follows:

The exact character of the composition having been decided upon by Mr. Miranda, a careful study was undertaken with a model, and a figure four feet high was the resultant. In this reduced form, an exact idea of what the figure was to be like was ascertainable. From this a cast was made in plaster. Then, most carefully, measurements were made, for now the more serious work of producing four actual figures, each to be twenty feet in height, commenced.

A skeleton of strong wood, plentifully braced with iron, was built, for this frame would have to support many tons of clay. If the skeleton were not strong enough, when the clay was applied, there would not alone be accidents to the mold, but the artist at work might run some risks. All the parts of the skeleton, with its braces of iron, having been tested and adjusted, the artist began his work with the plastic clay. This clay had to be applied by the hand of the sculptor himself. Though an infinite number of careful measurements had been taken, making it appear as if it were a mere mechanical process, still the artist has to judge effects, and a figure twenty feet high, to be understood in all its aspects, has to be looked at from a distance of sixty feet. A very large workroom was then one of Mr. Miranda's necessities. The size of the figure, compared with the artist, when he was at work on the caryatid, may be appreciated when looking at the illustration. While modelling the face the artist's feet would reach about the breast of the figure.

After about seventy-five days of incessant work on the part of the sculptor to produce his clay model. As every precaution had been taken, there were but few accidents. To keep the clay moist a hose with a perforated nozzle threw water in fine sprays over the figure, and of nights the lady was swathed in a damp cloth.

As soon as the last touch was given, then the cast in plaster had to be made. This is special work, requiring no little skill. The plaster was applied first to the base of the figure, and acted as a support. This plaster mold is built up in pieces, so that one part can be detached from the other. In the process the clay matrix itself is lost, because portions of the model become detached. It would be impossible for it to be otherwise. The service of the designer must now be constantly called upon, for he must be able to correct all errors as they occur. What may have stood out originally in relief, he must now remember, even when it lies below the surface of the plaster. It is a time of artistic anxieties. No matter what happens, the sculptor must never forget a single detail.

Finally all the parts of the caryatid, beginning at the bottom and ending at the top, having had plaster of paris applied, are removed in separate pieces, and then these become the many matrices or molds for the terra cotta. There is the one constant factor of shrinkage in terra cotta which the artist must not forget. He hardly could fall into an error, because all lineal measures for molds in a terra cotta establishment are made one-twelfth larger, so as to allow for the regular shrinkage in the kiln.

Poised high in the air, away above the ordinary level of the houses, Mr. Ferdinand Miranda's caryatides will be visible for many centuries to come. They are excellent specimens of decorative art, and singularly well fitted for their lofty position.

INSANE MAN IN THE COURT

Fought Desperately When the Policeman Tried to Calm Him—Charged with Pocketpicking.

When Isaac Aronson, thirty-one years old, living at 104 Waverley Place, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of having picked the pocket of Miss Frances Pringle of 77 West One Hundred and First Street, he startled the court by suddenly becoming violently insane and attempting to do damage to himself and the policeman who tried to restrain him.

Aronson was arrested in Fourteenth Street near Fifth Avenue Monday night by Policeman Kennedy of the Charles Street Police Station. He had picked the pocket of the girl, and when she had detected the theft and had tried to detain him he had broken away from her. He was stopped and held by a pedestrian until the policeman arrived and arrested him. On his way to the station Aronson acted in a disorderly manner, and gathered such a crowd that the policeman was forced to take him into a furniture store and ring for a patrol wagon. On the arrival of the wagon Aronson went quietly to the station.

When arraigned in court Aronson pleaded not guilty in a quiet tone, and said that he waived examination. Magistrate Kudlich evidently thought that the man did not know what waiving examination meant and started to interrogate him. Without warning the prisoner burst into loud tones and declared that he demanded a fair trial and that he would refuse to be railroaded to prison as he has been four times before. Then, before the Magistrate could speak again, he began to rave incoherently and to sing in a loud tone about all his troubles.

Magistrate Kudlich ordered that the police quiet the man, and policeman Mattox of the court squad took hold of his arm and told him to keep quiet. Mattox is fully six feet two inches tall, and the prisoner was barely five feet in height, but, seeing his chance, Aronson, with a maniac's strength, made a quick blow at the policeman, and, striking him, knocked him down. Several other policemen tried to hold Aronson, but the insane man successfully fought them off for a time.

During all this fight he was yelling loudly that he was a desperate criminal and had served several terms in a number of State prisons. Finally the policemen succeeded in getting a good hold on the man, and as they attempted to carry him out of the court room, with the agility of a circus athlete he vaulted into the air. He twined his arms about Mattox's neck and almost strangled the policeman. As they were carrying him past the line of prisoners he struck a woman in the face and finally kicked another policeman.

When the policemen got him back to the prison it took seven men to place a straight-jacket on him and strap his legs together. In the meantime Magistrate Kudlich had heard the testimony in the case, and he held Aronson in $1,000 for trial. Before he will be arraigned, Aronson will be sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for examination as to his sanity.

NEGRO ACCUSED OF MURDER

Clinton Jackson Under Arrest at Somerville on the Charge of Shooting Lawrence Sullivan.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 24.—Clinton Jackson, a colored stable boy employed on the estate of Paul Beardsley, near Millstone, was arrested to-night on suspicion of murdering Lawrence Sullivan, aged eighteen years, who was found shot through the heart in a barn on the Beardsley place this morning.

Sullivan was employed by Douthard Mattison, who farms the Beardsley estate, and was last seen alive in the company of Jackson early this morning.

Mr. Mattison drove to Millstone this morning. On returning to his house at 10 o'clock he was met by Jackson near the barn. Jackson, who was excited, told him to go to the stable at once, as something was the matter with Sullivan. On entering the barn, Mattison found Sullivan leaning over a manger apparently lifeless. Blood was still flowing from a wound over his heart. Jackson was questioned sharply as to the manner in which his companion met his death, but insisted that he knew nothing about it. A search of the barn and the premises failed to reveal any trace of the pistol with which Sullivan had been shot.

County Physician Wagoner went to the scene of the tragedy this afternoon. His examination showed that Sullivan had been shot in the heart. He will report the arrest of Jackson, and set to-morrow for the time of holding the inquest at Millstone.

Jackson was brought from a colored industrial school in New-York State to work on the Beardsley farm two years ago. Sullivan was also placed in the charge of Mr. Mattison by a New-York State industrial institution, and bore an excellent reputation. The lads owned a revolver between them, which they used in the morning at target practice. This revolver is now missing, and is believed to be the weapon with which young Sullivan was killed.

George IV.'s Queer Clock.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The timepiece ordered of Bouchier by the Duc d'Aumale's grandfather, Egalité, for George, Prince of Wales, afterward fourth King of England of his name, was recently sold in Paris along with other curios of the late M. Leopold Double. Bauchaumont, in his memoirs, devotes a paragraph to this timepiece.

"Every one," he says, "goes to see an odd clock at Furet's, of the Palais Royal. It is a negress's head, modeled admirably; jewels are incrusted in the bronze round the neck to form a necklace in the woolly hair, and in the bust as a clasp for the handkerchief. A pair of openwork gold earrings, long, and delicately carved, hang from the ears. On pulling one of them, the hour is shown on the right eye and the minute on the left. If the other earring is drawn, a set of musical bells, lodged where the brains should be, chimes out the time of day."

PUDDINGS OF OUR FATHERS

Receipts That New-York Housewives Followed Fifty Years Ago.

A GLANCE AT A VERY OLD COOK BOOK

Macaroni Made Up into Desserts and Served with Sweet Sauces and Custards—Suggestions for Modern Housewives.

"What would you like for dinner, love?" she asked, and he answered, "Make me one of your delicious macaroni puddings."

That was over half a century ago. He was one of New-York's merchant princes; she, of course, was his wife—else she would not have called him "love." He was just starting for business and she, knowing that he was worried about some of his affairs, thought to make his day brighter, perhaps, by putting into his mind the assurance that when the day should come to an end he would be able to sit down to a comfortable dinner of his own choosing. He was not a gluttonous man; but he was a healthy man, with a creditable appetite, and such a man gets a good deal of pleasure out of his dinners if they suit him. He gives pleasure too, while he is taking his own. What sight is more agreeable to a proper housekeeper than to see the head of the house happy while he handles his knife, fork, and spoon?

The macaroni pudding was ready when the husband got home to dinner.

"It's delicious," he said, as he passed up his plate for a second serving.

How far the world has moved since the days when well-to-do New-Yorkers made puddings of macaroni—not things they called puddings, which we would call something else—but actual puddings, designed expressly for desserts! It may be that if one could take a peep into every kitchen in New-York next Sunday morning—take Sunday, for that is the day when there are more puddings under way than are in preparation on any week day—one might find a macaroni pudding in the house of some aged person who still clings to the cooking of other days; the chances, however, are that the making of macaroni puddings as they were made fifty and sixty years ago is a lost art.

Would some of the New-York women of to-day like to experiment with a macaroni pudding? If any would they may follow this receipt:

Macaroni Pudding.—Simmer an ounce or two of the pipe sort in a pint of milk and a bit of lemon and cinnamon till tender; put it into a dish with milk, two or three eggs, but only one white, sugar, nutmeg, a spoonful of peach-water and half a glass of raisin wine. Bake with a paste round the edges.

A layer of orange marmalade or raspberry jam in a macaroni pudding for change is a great improvement, in which case omit the almond water or ratafia which you would otherwise flavor it with.

In the sixty years and more that have passed since this receipt was printed in a little calf-bound book published in New-York by E. Duyckinck of 68 Water Street, and printed by Andrus & Judd of Hartford, New-Yorkers have learned what macaroni is for. Probably in the days of the "Lady" who wrote the cook book Mr. Duyckinck published macaroni was made into puddings because persons did not know what else to do with it. At any rate, there is not a receipt in the book which gives directions for cooking macaroni as it is cooked nowadays, while there are several which deal with it as a substance fit to convert into desserts. Perhaps some who experiment with the macaroni pudding may like it well enough to take another chance. Let them try this receipt, which is recommended as "a very nice dish of macaroni dressed sweet":

Cold Macaroni Custard.—Boil two ounces of macaroni in a pint of milk, with a bit of lemon peel and a good bit of cinnamon, till the pipes are swelled to their utmost size without breaking. Lay them on a custard dish and pour a custard over them hot. Serve cold.

Somehow this receipt looks more promising than the others. It may encourage experimentation with it to say that it is found in our "Lady's" cook book in very good company. There is no doubt that there were better puddings in New-York in the thirties and forties than are made here now, for the obvious reason that in the earlier time housewives gave more personal attention to their kitchens—and, of course, to their puddings—than is given by housewives of the present time.

"Make a nice pudding for dinner, Margaret," the modern housewife says.

The old-timer was quite apt to do the making herself, and not only the rice pudding, but the suet pudding, the baked-apple pudding, the orange pudding, and innumerable others. It was part of her business to be an expert "puddingist." Here are a few of the receipts found in the book from which the macaroni receipts are taken:

Almond Pudding.—Beat fine four ounces of almonds, four or five bitter ditto, with a little wine, yelks of six eggs, peel of two lemons grated, six ounces of butter, nearly a quart of cream, and juice of one lemon. When well mixed bake it half an hour, with paste round the dish.

A Very Fine Amber Pudding.—Put a pound of butter into a sauce pan with three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar finely powdered; melt the butter and mix with it; then add the yelks of fifteen eggs well beaten and as much finish candied oranges as will add color and flavor to it, being beaten to a fine paste. Line the dish with paste for turning out; and when filled with the above lay a web over it; then as you would a pie and bake it in a slow oven. It is as good cold as hot.

Dutch Pudding or a Souster.—Melt one pound of butter in half a pint of milk; mix it with two pounds of flour, eight eggs, four spoonfuls of yeast; add one pound of currants and quarter of a pound of sugar beaten and sifted. An hour will bake it in a quick oven.

Pudding in Haste.—Shred suet and put with grated bread a few currants, the yelks of four eggs and the whites of two, some grated lemon peel and ginger. Mix and make into little balls about the size and shape of an egg, with a little flour. Have ready a skillet of boiling water and throw them in. Twenty minutes will boil them, but they will rise to the top when done. Pudding sauce.

New Cottage Pudding.—Grate the crumb of a two-penny loaf, shred suet eight ounces, and mix with eight ounces of currants, one of citron minced fine, nine of sugar, a handful of sugar, half a nutmeg, three eggs beaten, yelk and white separately. Mix and make into the size and shape of a goose egg. Put half a pound of butter into a frying pan; and when melted and quite hot stew them gently in it over a slow fire; turn them two or three times till of a fine light brown. Mix a glass of brandy with the batter. Serve with pudding sauce.

Boiled Bread Pudding.—Grate white bread; pour boiling milk over it and cover close. When soaked an hour or two, beat it fine and mix with it two or three eggs well beaten. Put it into a basin that will just hold it, boil the cloth well over it and put it into boiling water. Send it up with melted butter poured over. It may be eaten with salt or sugar. Prunes or fresh plums make a fine pudding instead of raisins, either with suet or bread pudding.

Brown Bread Pudding.—Half a pound of stale brown bread grated, ditto of currants, ditto of shred suet, sugar and nutmeg; mix with four eggs, a spoonful of brandy and two spoonfuls of cream; boil in a deep dish or basin that exactly holds it, three or four hours.

Transparent Pudding.—Beat eight eggs very well; put them into a stewpan with half a pound of sugar, pounded very fine, the same quantity of butter, and some nutmeg, grated. Set it on the fire and keep stirring it till it thickens. Then set it into a basin to cool; put a rich puff paste round the edge of the dish; pour in your pudding, and bake it in a moderate oven. It will cut light and clear. You may add candied orange and citron if you like.

Batter Pudding.—Rub three spoonfuls of fine flour extremely smooth by degrees into a pint of milk; simmer till it thickens; stir in two ounces of butter; set it to cool; then add the yelks of three eggs; flour a cloth that has been wet or butter a basin and put the batter into it; tie it tight, and plunge it into boiling water, the bottom upward. Boil it an hour and a half, and serve with plain butter. If approved, a little ginger, nutmeg, and lemon peel may be added. Serve with sweet sauce.

Rice Pudding with Fruit.—Swell the rice with a very little milk, over the fire; then mix fruit of any kind with it, currants, apples cut and boiled, pared and quartered apples, raisins, or black currants,) with one egg into the rice to bind it; boil it well, and serve with sugar.

Plain Potato Pudding.—Take eight ounces of boiled potatoes, two ounces of butter, the yelks and whites of two eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream, one spoonful of white wine, a morsel of salt, the juice and rind of a lemon; beat all to a froth; sugar to taste. A crust or not, as you like. Bake it. If wanted richer, put three ounces more butter, sweetmeats, and almonds and another egg.

Hunter's Pudding.—Mix a pound of suet, ditto flour, ditto currants, ditto raisins, stoned, and a little out, the rind of half a lemon shred as fine as possible, six Jamaica peppers in fine powder, four eggs, a glass of brandy, a little salt, and as little milk as will make it of proper consistence; boil it in a flannel cloth or melon mould eight or nine hours. Serve with sweet sauce. Add sometimes a spoonful of peach water for change of flavor. This pudding will keep, after it is boiled, six months if kept tied up in the same cloth and hung up folded in a sheet of cap paper to preserve it from dust, being first cold. When to be used it must be boiled an hour.

Brandy Pudding.—Line a mould with jar raisins, stoned or dried, or dried cherries, them with thin slices of French roll, next to which put ratafia or macaroons; then the fruit, rolls, and cakes in succession, until the mold be full, sprinkling in at times two glasses of brandy. Beat four eggs, yelkes and whites; put to a pint of milk or cream, lightly sweetened, half a nutmeg and the rind of half a lemon, finely grated. Let the liquid sink into the solid part; then flour a cloth, tie it tight over, and boil one hour; keep the mold right side up. Serve with pudding sauce.

Welsh Pudding.—Let half a pound of butter melt gently, beat it with the yelks of eight and whites of four eggs; mix in six ounces of loaf sugar and the rind of a lemon grated. Put a paste into the dish for turning out, and pour the above in and nicely bake it.

There are a good many other pudding receipts in our "Lady's" cook book, but the foregoing are enough to show that the New-York women of sixty years ago were well skilled in "puddinging." Anybody can see by glancing through these receipts that some of them would turn out puddings that would "eat good." This phrase "eat good" is borrowed from our "Lady."

BATTERY OF DYNAMITE GUNS

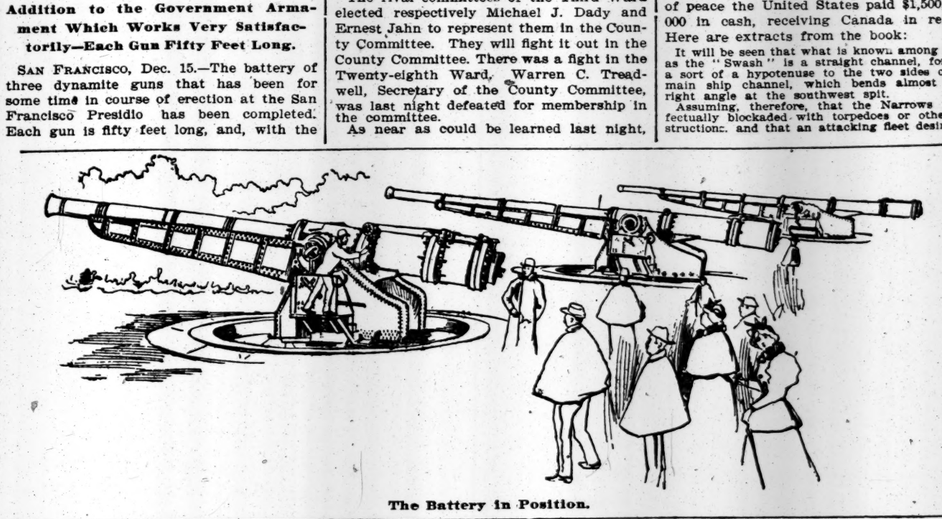
THREE NEW WEAPONS SUCCESSFULLY TESTED IN CALIFORNIA.

Addition to the Government Armament Which Works Very Satisfactorily—Each Gun Fifty Feet Long.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The battery of three dynamite guns that has been for some time in course of erection at the San Francisco Presidio has been completed. Each gun is fifty feet long, and, with the carriage, weighs forty-five tons. They are of fifteen-inch bore, and fire shells of 6, 8, 10, and 15 inch calibre. The tests have been very thorough, and the result satisfactory. The Government will now pay the contract price of $200,000. Each shot fired in the testing cost $1,000.

The experiments have been a source of pride for California skill and industry. The Fulton engineering and shipbuilding works built the air compressors and erected the guns. The work exceeded the contract requirements by 5 per cent. The Government prescribes that the guns have a rapidity of five rounds in twenty minutes. On being tested it was found that Gun No. 1 resulted in 5 rounds in 9 minutes; Gun No. 2, in 10 minutes, and Gun No. 3 in 8 minutes 23 seconds.

The velocity of the shot was above the standard, or 400 to 500 yards a second. The attack on the side of Devil's Slide, a hill across the Golden Gate, showed that at a distance of 3,800 yards—over two miles—a



The Battery in Position.

370-pound projectile, containing 100 pounds of explosive, could be landed within a few rods of the point indicated as a target. Shells loaded with sand, weighing 1,100 pounds, were used. The elevation was 30 degrees, and the loading position 7 degrees. The first projectile struck the water midway between Point Lobos and Point Bonita, at a distance of 5,200 yards. The others averaged beyond the contract requirements of 4,000 yards under a pressure of 1,000 pounds.

This is the largest battery of dynamite guns in the world, and the air-compressing plant which furnishes it with force is also the finest. The latter is one of the most interesting features of the battery. The work of this plant is to compress 137 cubic feet of air into 1 cubic foot, thus giving a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch.

At a range of two and three-quarter miles the battery can so injure a vessel as to sink or disable it. This distance is the extreme range for eight-inch calibre projectiles, which carry 100 pounds of explosive and weigh 370 pounds. It is also capable of scattering to splinters or capsizing a ship coming within a mile and a half of Golden Gate, and at this range fifteen-inch 110-pound projectiles, containing 500 pounds of explosive, can be handled with comparative ease and accuracy.

The trial of these guns has been watched by prominent officers of the United States Army, representing both those who advocate and those who oppose the principles involved.

RIETTE

A little excitement, a little affection,
A little consent, and a final rejection;
Consent and denial, a sister and brother,
Each just sufficing to sully the other—
A week to remember, a day to forget—
And there you have love as conceived by Riette.

How much more delightful a passion like this
Than the love which turns earth into Heaven with its kiss,
But which wounds while it heals, and before you're aware,
Turns a prayer to a kiss, and a kiss to a prayer.
It is all very charming, but this is the trick of it—
It refuses to go when your prudence is sick of it;
And ev'n if you kill it, you'll find to your cost
It is hard to get rid of the corpse of the lost.

How much better is love as conceived by Riette,
With its week to remember, its day to forget,
Which comes without life and which goes without pain,
And leaves nothing behind in the heart but a stain!
—The Saturday Review. W. H. M.

This Bishop Has Had Experience.

From The London Figaro.

There are some quaint passages in the new Bishop of Rochester's address to his flock, printed in the diocesan magazine. Dr. Talbot takes the public fully into his confidence concerning his own and his wife's physical infirmities and peculiarities. He himself has a certain difficulty in kneeling and standing, owing to a stiff joint, and likes to be provided with a small stool for praying, while, as for Mrs. Talbot, "I shall, I think," he remarks, "conduce to my wife's comfort, and to others' convenience, if I mention that she has lost a little of the quickness of her hearing powers, especially in the right ear. It will be a kindness to address her distinctly, but still more, and very specially, never to attribute failure on her part (if such there be) to notice or answer a remark made to her to discourtesy, 'distance,' &c. This, I can confidently say, will never be its meaning."

His Broker's Advice.

From The Boston Transcript.

Hicks—Want to consult your broker? There's no dependence to be placed upon the advice of a broker.

Wicks—Not with some brokers, perhaps; but I have every confidence in Pootsinkalls. I've consulted him a hundred times, and I never regretted it.

Hicks—And you always follow his advice?

Wicks—On the contrary, when he says buy I sell, and I buy when he says sell.

REPUBLICAN WARD COMMITTEES

Meeting Last Night in Brooklyn to Choose County Delegates — Uncertainty Over the Chairmanship.

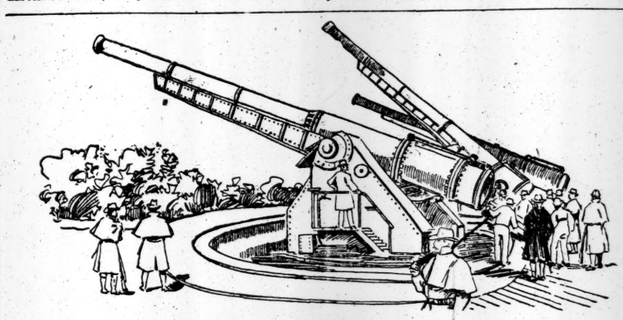
The Republican ward committees met last night in Brooklyn to organize, to elect delegates to the County Committee and to select the new Executive Committee of the County Committee. From returns received from some of the wards it was evident the new County Committee would have a personnel distinctly different from that of the present body.

The most important change will be in the matter of the Chairmanship of the County Committee. Jesse Fuller, now Chairman, will not be a member of the new body. Another prominent man in the same position is Francis P. McCall, the present Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The rival committees of the Third Ward elected respectively Michael J. Dady and Ernest Jahn to represent them in the County Committee. They will fight it out in the County Committee. There was a fight in the Twenty-eighth Ward. Warren C. Treadwell, Secretary of the County Committee, was last night defeated for membership in the committee.

As near as could be learned last night, the new Executive Committee of the County Committee will be composed as follows:

First Ward, Theodore B. Willis; Second Ward, John J. Casey; Third Ward, M. J. Dady or Ernest Jahn; Fourth Ward, W. John Beattie or Frank Partridge; Fifth Ward, William J. Buttling; Sixth Ward, Jackson Wallace; Seventh Ward, George H. Roberts; Eighth Ward, Henry A. Hanbury; Ninth Ward, William H. Ziegler or Elisha Everett; Tenth Ward, Jacob Brenner; Eleventh Ward, F. J. Schlosser; Twelfth Ward, John F. Daly; Thirteenth Ward, William H. Leaycraft or John Droscher; Fourteenth Ward, Herman A. Wagner or William Schnitzspan; Fifteenth Ward, H. C. Saffen; Sixteenth Ward, Charles F. Rhinehardt; Seventeenth Ward, George H. Nason; Eighteenth Ward, Henry Schulz; Nineteenth Ward, William Kramer or John S. McKeon; Twentieth Ward, William E. Phillips; Twenty-first Ward, Joseph Benjamin or J. J. Tumbelby; Twenty-second Ward, Timothy L. Woodruff or W. W. Goodrich; Twenty-third Ward, Frank C. Elliott or Lorrin Andrews; Twenty-fourth Ward, Alexander H. Wray; Twenty-fifth Ward, Robert A. Sharkey or William Chambers; Twenty-sixth Ward, Israel F. Fischer or Joseph R. Clark; Twenty-eighth Ward, Charles J. Haubert; Twenty-eighth Ward, John G. Duebert or John Tennant; Twenty-ninth Ward, Webster O. Estes or John F. Oltrogge; Thirtieth Ward, Robert B. Sedgwick; Thirty-first Ward, M. B. Campbell or Theodore S. Jenkins; Flatlands, John C. Matthews or Jacob Remsen.



The Three Dynamite Guns.

A CHICAGOAN WEARIED IN NEW-MEXICO

The Spanish Pronunciation Proved Too Much for Him.

From The Albuquerque (New-Mexico) News.

Five Chicagoans arrived at Albuquerque, N. M., one day late in August. They were taken in charge by Frank Blake, a Chicago boy, who has lived in the West for some years, and were soon shown all the sights of the quaint old town. As they walked along the principal street Mr. Jamison looked up at a building and remarked: "El Jornado Hotel; nice building."

"Yes," said Blake. "But you must pronounce it right. It is El Hornado in the Spanish tongue. J is always H out here."

"That so?" answered Jamison. "Funny custom. What's this church here?—the Cathedral of San Juan!" "San Huan," corrected Blake. Mr. Jamison looked pained, but accepted the correction. A moment later he broke out again. "What's this; La Jolla?" "La Holla," spoke the ready mentor by his side, and Jamison's eyes began to roll. So it went through the whole town. Blake corrected Jamison at every turn. When they got back to the hotel Jamison had a strange, drawn expression on his face, but nobody paid much attention to him. He went into the dining room and called a waiter.

"Bring me," said Mr. Jamison, in slow, measured accents, "some fricasseed hackrabbit, with apple helly, and let me have a mint hulep before the meat, please."

The waiter stared at him and somebody at the next table snickered. That was the last straw. The Chicago man sprang to his feet, ablaze with indignation. "By hingo!" he thundered, "What hackass dares criticise my Spanish hargon?" by the great humping Hudas! I'm Him Hamison of Hackson Boulevard, and I'll give some of you fellows a swift holt in the haw in about four seconds! Oh, yes; I suppose you think this is a higantic hoke, but I don't. You're having lots of hoy with me, but I'll come over there and holn it this hoyial hamboree in about half a hiffy if you don't quit your hoshin! I'm no hay, and I don't come from New-Hersey. If my friend, Horge Henny of the Marquette Club was here, we'd do some huggling with you hackals, and don't you forget it."

Here the waiters and the rest of the Chicago delegation dragged Mr. Jamison away. He recovered under careful nursing, but made all haste to get out of New-Mexico as soon as he could catch a train.

Russia Dependent on England.

From The London Daily News.

It is stated on high authority that the French Government, with the resources at its command, could not build a battleship like the Magnificent under two years. Next to Groat Britain, the most successful shipbuilding country in Europe is Russia. But, while Russia could not turn out the hull of such a ship as the Magnificent within the twelve months that have sufficed Chatham Dockyard to float her, fully equipped, the Government of the Czar is absolutely dependent on British assistance for certain portions of the machinery. Not only are the engines and boilers of Russian men-of-war purchased in this country, but English skilled workmen are specially engaged to go to Russia to supervise the fittings.

So She Was Exiled from the Choir.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Rev. W. M. Shepherd, vicar of St. John's, Carlisle, has just dismissed from the choir of his church a young lady, Miss Gibson, because she took part in an amateur performance of "Planthe" at the Carlisle Theatre. "I write this," said the reverend gentleman, in his letter, "with great sorrow and disappointment, but your appearance in the choir would cause so much unpleasant comment, and give so much umbrage, and hinder my spiritual work to such an extent, that I should despair of recovering such a blow for years to come."

THE BATTLE OF THE SWASH

NOVEL FORM OF ARGUMENT FOR LARGER NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Bombardment of New-York City—War with Great Britain, According to Samuel Barton's View.

"The Battle of the Swash and the Capture of Canada" is the title of a book designed as an argument in favor of larger appropriations by Congress for coast defenses and the development of the American Navy and merchant marine.

It is by Samuel Barton, published by Charles T. Dillingham. In a matter-of-fact style it details the development of a war between the United States and England, which is represented as having taken place in 1890. The story is supposed to be written in the year 1930. New-York City was bombarded, devastated, and as the price of peace the United States paid $1,500,000,000 in cash, receiving Canada in return. Here are extracts from the book:

It will be seen that what is known among pilots as the "Swash" is a straight channel, forming a sort of a hypotenuse to the two sides of the main ship channel, which bends almost at a right angle at the southwest spit.

Assuming, therefore, that the Narrows is effectually blockaded with torpedoes or other obstructions, and that an attacking fleet desired to bombard New-York at long range, and at the same time be in a position to withdraw easily and quickly in case of repulse or accident, the Swash Channel is the point which would naturally be chosen.

Previous to this (the civil war) * * * over 2,000 establishments were engaged in the shipbuilding industry, giving employment to over 20,000 skilled laborers, whose wages amounted to more than $12,000,000 annually, and who built from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of vessels each year. * * * *

During the ten years immediately preceding the war of the rebellion 61 per cent. of the vessels entering the ports of the United States, carried the American flag, as against 33 per cent. carrying foreign flags. In 1887 only about 15 per cent. were American, as against 85 per cent. foreign. * * * *

A writer in The North American Review of July, 1888, had also called attention to the utterly defenseless condition of our seaports, and showed that a hostile fleet anchored in New-York Harbor could destroy property valued at $1,500,000,000 in New-York, $800,000,000 in Brooklyn, and $100,000,000 in Jersey City. The only alternative to such a bombardment would be the payment of a ransom whose amount would, of course, bear some relation to the immense amount of property involved. * * *

During his entire term of office, Secretary Whitney's reports and official communications were invariably couched in the most earnest and vigorous language, and bore the strongest possible testimony to the serious importance with which he regarded his position; and it is not too much to say that many of the features which at present cause the United States Navy to rank first among the navies of the world grew out of suggestions and recommendations made by Secretary Whitney. * * *

It would seem that about the only measures which could safely run the gantlet of both Houses were bills of the nature of jobs to rob the Treasury, which were passed by what were called (in the political slang of that day) "log-rolling" methods. * * *

For instance, if a river or harbor needed improvement, the member of Congress in whose district it was situated looked around for other members who had one or more rivers or harbors similarly affected, and a number of these, combining together, would originate what was called a "river and harbor bill," in which each member's district was to have a good slice of the total appropriation. Then, if there were not votes enough to secure the passage of the bill, other members were drummed up and were offered appropriations for creeks and harbors in their districts—the expenditure of which would of course be under the direction of their political friends—and thus, at every session of Congress a gigantic appropriation bill, amounting frequently to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, was passed, two-thirds of which in all probability was sheer robbery. A similar system was pursued with reference to public buildings in different parts of the country, and the extraordinary spectacle was presented of Senators and Representatives meeting in Washington year after year, wrangling over these appropriations, and exhibiting their ignorance of the cardinal principles of political economy in long-winded harangues about "the Treasury surplus," while they permitted the United States Navy to go to decay, refused appropriations to fortify the harbors and coasts, and utterly failed to do anything to foster and encourage the re-establishment of the American merchant marine, whose value as a nursery or training school for the development of a naval force had been so conclusively shown in the earlier days of the Republic.

The fisheries question which caused ill feeling from 1885 to 1888 is made the cause of the war, and in course of an alleged debate on the subject Lord Randolph Churchill, in Parliament, is made to outline the British position thus:

His Lordship asks me what I would do. I will tell him. I would equip one, two, or three powerful fleets and send them to bombard the principal seaboard cities of the United States. I would give these arrogant and conceited Americans their choice between bombardment and ransom, and I would take good care that the ransom should be a good liberal one. I should be inclined to put the figure at, say, £400,000,000 to £500,000,000. The Americans are wealthy, and could well afford to pay it."

"But," interrupted the Premier, "what would become of Canada?"

"Oh, let the United States have Canada; and much good may she do them!" I cannot see where she has ever done us much. What I propose, in brief, is a "forced sale" of Canada to the United States; but it will be a novelty in forced sales, in that the sale will be forced by the seller upon the buyer."

A hostile British fleet is represented as having been made up.

The destination of the fleet could only be surmised, as it sailed under sealed orders, but it was taken for granted that it was New-York, and preparations were made accordingly. Immediately after England's declaration of war the President issued a call for 250,000 volunteers, which had been responded to by more than a million men. The New-York City militia volunteered in a body to do garrison duty in the forts of the harbor, and such of the old guns as didn't burst at the first few experimental discharges at the targets were burnished up and made to look as formidable as possible. * * * Many of the volunteers were veterans of that war, and therefore the work of drilling them and making competent soldiers of them went forward with incredible rapidity, and within less than sixty days from the issuing of the President's proclamation the United States had a thoroughly well-armed, well-drilled, and well-equipped force of over 200,000 men in the field, ready to march across the frontier.

On the morning of the 11th of May, 1890, the British fleet crossed the bar, and steamed leisurely past Sandy Hook and into the Swash and main ship channels. The movements of the fleet seemed to be characterized by great deliberation, as though there was nothing to fear and no occasion for haste. * * * Some old wooden gunboats (relics of the war of the rebellion) had been hastily repaired and equipped with one or two guns, and had been stationed in the Horseshoe to act as a sort of a harassing or observing force. * * * The gunboats sat so low in the water that their crews were obliged to elevate their guns considerably, so as to have the projectiles go clear of the land. This of course sent them away over the vessels at which they were aimed; and although the low point of Sandy Hook afforded them protection against the guns of the British, it also prevented their own guns from being of any service. * * *

The most complete and phenomenal success on the American side, however, was achieved by two insignificant little boats which involved an entirely new subject in very simple principles of marine warfare as applicable to harbor defense. They had been built by private subscription as experiments at a cost of about $50,000 each. These boats, being intended for harbor defense only, did not need to be especially seaworthy, nor did they require large quarters for crew or much space for fuel. Consequently, nearly the whole interior could be occupied by engines and boilers, thus insuring them a speed which approximated thirty miles an hour. They were propelled by twin screws, and could therefore turn around in nearly their own length. They carried no arms or ammunition of any kind, except a gigantic tube or cartridge, containing two tons of dynamite, which was carried in a hollow place left for the purpose in the long steel ram with which their bows were armed. A full crew for one of these boats consisted of eight men—two engineers, four firemen, and two pilots, one of whom acted as deck hand when required.

These men had been carefully selected from the marine militia, and for several weeks had been drilling constantly in the upper and lower bays. The drill was a peculiar one, and consisted simply of running at high speed for a mile or so: then, at the stroke of a bell, the four firemen would rush on deck and leap overboard; a few minutes later, at the sound of a second bell, one engineer and one pilot would follow them, and lastly, just as the headway of the boat began to slacken, the remaining engineer and pilot did likewise, striking out and swimming away from the boat as rapidly as they could. Being provided with cork jackets, they had no difficulty in sustaining themselves until they were picked up by a steam launch, which always accompanied them as a tender, and on which they would rejoin their abandoned boat, which by that time would be drifting lazily about with the tide, a mile or so away.

These craft were named Suicide and Samson. The destruction of two of the British vessels by them is detailed. The hostile fleet then withdrew outside the harbor, but returned later and served notice to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn that in two days the cities would be bombarded.

Panic and flight on the part of citizens followed. * * * The hegira was something unprecedented, and almost incredible. It was estimated at the time that not less than 500,000 persons left the city between the hours of noon and midnight. * * * Immediately upon the announcement of the intended bombardment, the Sub-Treasurer had telegraphed to Washington for instructions. There were in the Sub-Treasury vaults gold and silver coin and bullion amounting to nearly $300,000,000. In case of the capture of the city, this would be at the mercy of the British; and as they had practically announced money to be their chief object in coming across the Atlantic, it was not at all probable that they would fail to snatch such a rich booty as this. What, therefore, was to be done? A Cabinet meeting decided to order the removal of this vast amount of treasure to a place of safety, and instructions to that effect were telegraphed to the Sub-Treasurer, who was also authorized to demand a suitable military escort from the force of regulars, which had been hurriedly summoned to New-York as soon as war was declared.

Accordingly, the Sub-Treasurer at once set about securing transportation for the gold and silver. The proportions were about one-third gold and two-thirds silver, and the total weight of the two metals was found to exceed 5,000 tons. It was found almost impossible to secure men and teams enough to transport this enormous amount of metal. The supply of horses, mules, and oxen having been exhausted, it was necessary to fall back on men, and the strange spectacle was seen of a procession of heavily loaded trucks and beer wagons being dragged up Broadway from Wall Street to the Thirtieth Street freight station of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad by long lines of men, pulling drag ropes, in the same manner as had formerly been the method of dragging fire engines and hook and ladder trucks to fires. A large number of freight trains were accumulated here by the railroad company, into which the gold and silver were stowed, and then, with a strong military guard on each car, the cars were made up

KINGS COUNTYS' SMOKER

Many Members Enjoyed It in the New Clubhouse, in Grant Square.

VAUDEVILLE FOR MERRY WHEELMEN

There Was No Christmas Tree, as in Former Years, and Consequently No Presents—Boxing on the Programme.

A vaudeville programme of unusual excellence entertained the members of the Kings County Wheelmen at their new clubhouse, in Grant Square, Brooklyn, last evening. The occasion was their annual Christmas Eve gathering, and good cheer was observable everywhere. Nine-tenths of the members were present, and it was not until a late hour that anybody thought of going home. Unlike the entertainments of former years, there was no Christmas tree, and consequently no presents.

Following the entertainment there was a smoking concert, in which everybody took part. Clay pipes were distributed, and a barrel of tobacco was rolled to the centre of the assembly room and the boys told to help themselves. A second invitation was not necessary, and when the pipes were going the interior resembled nothing so much as a smokehouse.

The talent which made the Kings Countys laugh comprised the following: "Joe" Lindorer, pianist; Charles Barnett and "Billy" Hamilton, boxing, four rounds; W. F. Tway, original parody on "Pop" Stilwell; "Joe" Bruning, monologues; Scott and Wyatt, mandolin and guitar; Thomas H. Ivory, recitation; "Dan" Sammis, comic songs; W. E. Cohen, recitations, and M. Joyce and "Tim" Cronin, boxing.

Some of the smokers were Capt. George A. Needham, Henry Strugnell, "Billy" Roberts, Hugo Wundram, Henry Needham, V. L. Haines, Harry Skidmore, W. C. Nellis, J. T. Beckwith, D. H. Thorne, A. Underwood, D. Kramer, C. H. Pletz, F. H. Duning, Harry Davis, T. H. Ivory, A. B. Hodge, J. McDowell, R. J. Southwick, Theodore Zener, William Fenworth, A. S. Farmer, W. D. Faul, W. H. Kay, C. Stephens, Jr., William H. Graham, C. McLaren, Frank W. Relyea, John Bensinger, J. P. Steves, O. C. Long, W. N. Stanley, C. T. Earl, "The" Brook, "Wallie" Edgerly, J. J. Haywood, F. R. Blauvelt, C. A. Martin, W. E. Tway, W. L. Van De Welle, G. B. Waters, W. H. H. Mott, Benjamin Rice, J. E. Martin, C. O'Hanlon, "Fred" Wilson, W. H. Bayes, F. B. Wardworth, "Al" Relyea, C. Watson, J. D. Phillips, H. P. Burt, W. E. Bem, R. J. Suits, J. Ross, "Billy" Young of California, C. Henderickson, Frank Borland, and G. B. Van Vleeck.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAYS NO.

Refuses to Sanction a Plan to Advertise the League.

The scheme to secure advertising for the League of American Wheelmen, by inserting a page containing application blanks and information in the catalogues of the bicycle manufacturers, has received a set-back from the Executive Committee. Very recently this committee met and discussed the plan, and finally concluded that the league could not afford the luxury of such advertising, although the distribution of 1,500,000 inserts would cost only about $500.

Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division has been the principal mover in this advertising scheme. He estimates that not less than 5,000,000 catalogues will be given away in 1896, and already 1,500,000 inserts have been ordered, he having announced that this course would be approved by the Executive Committee. Had these 1,500,000 inserts been distributed through the mails in the usual way, they would have cost the league $15,000 for postage alone, to say nothing of the printing, the price of the envelopes, clerk services, &c. But, under the plan of distributing them in the catalogues of the bicycle makers, this large lot was to cost the league but $500.

To say that Mr. Potter is indignant over the action of the Executive Committee is putting it mildly. Such policy, he declares, will do more harm than good. The bicycle manufacturers were willing to place the inserts in their catalogues free of charge.

Political wire pullers among the wheelmen look upon the attitude of the Executive Committee as being hostile to the Presidential possibilities of Mr. Potter and Sterling Elliott, the Bay State humorist. The Executive Committee comprises President Willison, First Vice President George A. Perkins of Boston, and Second Vice President A. C. Morrison of Milwaukee. Mr. Willison is a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Elliott is generally regarded as his most formidable opponent with Mr. Potter out of the race. The latter declines to run, although warmly urged to do so by his friends.

Berlo's Wonderful Work.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Peter Berlo, the old war horse of racing, is astonishing the natives, and everybody else as well, by his furious onslaught against Father Time. Yesterday he clipped 1 4-5 seconds off Gardner's world's record for the mile, placing the mark at 1:40 3-5. For one-third of the distance Berlo was paced by a "quad." Over the remainder of the route a "quint" helped him along. Eight of his pacemakers fainted, and four of them were unconscious for ten minutes. Since his arrival here, Berlo has placed many important records to his credit. He will remain here some time, it being his intention to make further trials against the more desirable records.

Jersey Division Is Prosperous.

It is the intention of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen to adopt an aggressive policy during the coming year. Under Chief Consul Gentle the division has attained within the last twelve months a prominence never before reached. Its financial standing was never better, and its membership is constantly growing. Two big race meets under the auspices of the division are talked of for the coming season, and the work for road improvement will be carried on with unabated energy. The Chief Consul contemplates no changes in the standing committees. The annual meeting of the division will be held at Elizabeth next Monday evening.

A New Year's Eve "Stag."

A "stag" is being arranged for New Year's Eve by the Harlem Wheelmen, and it is expected that their new clubhouse will be crowded on this occasion. During the first month of the new year the house will be opened for inspection. The Harlems take considerable pride in their new home, and will probably have a formal housewarming in the near future. The midnight run to Tarrytown the club will be represented by Hughes, Smith, and Olmstead.

Lights on the Cycle Path.

All the electric lamps intended for the Ocean Pathway were placed in position yesterday, and if the tests prove satisfactory, the current will be turned on to-night. To the cyclists this means that the famous Coney Island wheel path will be largely patronized on pleasant evenings, riding by many being confined to the early hours after sunset.

Military Wheelmen to Ride.

Experimental rides will be taken every Sunday hereafter, no matter what the state of the weather, by a detachment of United States military wheelmen. The starting point will be 106 West Eighty-third Street and the time 3 P. M.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—According to Secretary Bassett's report, the membership of the principal divisions of the League has grown as follows during the week ended yesterday: New-York 61, total 9,805; Ohio 19, total 1,832; Pennsylvania 19, total 4,476; Wisconsin 7, total 1,102; New-Jersey 7, total 2,447; Massachusetts 5, total 5,987; Missouri 6, total 1,588, and California 6, total 914. Grand total of all divisions, 38,292.

—Several races will be decided next Sunday morning on the Merrick Road by members of the Wednesday Night Indian Bicycle Club. "Dave" Bernstein and "Sol" Getz will have a three-mile race for a gold medal, and Morris Weil and Frank J. Smith will meet in a handicap at the same distance.

—Miss Clara Schloss, the composer, has named her latest musical composition the "Ride of the Century Wheelmen," in honor of the Century Wheelmen of New-York, in whom she takes a more than passing interest. Her brother is a member of the organization.

—Smithsonian Hall, at Manhattan and Greenpoint Avenues, Brooklyn, has been engaged for Feb. 6 by the Amity Wheelmen. They will give their annual ladies' reception on this date.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen will have their annual entertainment and reception on Monday evening, Jan. 6, at Arion Hall, Brooklyn.

Mr. Gerry Buys Wharf Property.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 24.—Elbridge T. Gerry of New-York to-day purchased of Robert and Orden Goelet one-third of the wharf property here, which is occupied largely by the New-York Yacht Club, who have their station upon it. The price paid was $6,645.85. The entire wharf property is now owned by the Goelets and Mr. Gerry, holding equal thirds. Their special purpose is to preserve it free from unsightly buildings for the use of the yacht club, who have taken a lease of the land for a long term of years.

DUNRAVEN DUE TO-DAY.

Will Be Met at Quarantine by Mr. Kersey on a Tug.

Lord Dunraven, Lawyer Askwith, and Arthur Glennie are due here to-day on the steamship Teutonic. H. Maitland Kersey, who has acted as Lord Dunraven's representative here, will meet the Teutonic at Quarantine on the tug Lewis Pulver, and will bring Lord Dunraven to the city. While he remains here, the English Earl will be the guest of Mr. Kersey, as he was during the cup races.

If the Teutonic is not delayed, Lord Dunraven will have one clear day to look over the testimony that has been gathered in this country to support the charges he made against those on the Defender. The nature of the testimony has been kept very quiet, but it is supposed to be furnished by those who were on the City of Bridgeport, and from a few who were on the Valkyrie when she was racing.

The investigation will begin on Friday morning, and Lord Dunraven will be asked by the committee to prove the charges that he made regarding the Defender's ballast being tampered with. It will then be in order for Lord Dunraven and his lawyer to present their case. After this has been done, Mr. Choate will give Mr. Iselin's side, and this, it is expected, will occupy a great deal of the committee's time.

Some yachtsmen are looking for sensations in this investigation, and say that Lord Dunraven will furnish one by withdrawing his charges and offering an apology. It is hardly likely that Lord Dunraven would have crossed the ocean if he was going to do anything like that. He could have withdrawn just as easily in England.

FLEETWOOD IS FIRST IN LINE.

The Driving Club Opens Ten Purses for the Next Grand Circuit Meeting.

Following the precedent established last season, the Driving Club of New-York is first in line among the members of the Grand Trotting Circuit, with its programme for next year. The Executive Committee decided on a number of valuable events at the meeting held Monday night, but these were not made public till yesterday.

Ten purses have been arranged, amounting to $22,000, the exact sum appropriated to the nine purses opened last February for the August meeting of this year. Seven of these premiums are for trotters, distributed as follows: 2:15 class, $3,000; 2:19 class, $3,000; 2:24 class, $3,000; 2:30 class, $3,000; 3:00 class, $1,000; 2:40 class, for three-year-olds, $2,000; 2:50 class, for two-year-olds, $2,000. The three pacing contests are: 2:15 class, $2,000; 2:25 class, $2,000; 3:00 class, $1,000. Entries to these ten events close on Saturday, Feb. 15, and the fee of 5 per cent. will be divided into monthly payments. Those who make nominations for the classes worth $2,000 or $3,000 must pay $10 as the first installment. On the purses of $1,000 the initial payment is but $5. Besides the forfeits, an additional 5 per cent. will be deducted from the winner of the four moneys, which will be divided as usual into 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. of the respective purses. The races for these prizes will be the regulation mile heats, best three in five, except the 2:50 class for two-year-olds, which will be mile heats, best two in three.

The exact dates for the Grand Circuit meeting of 1896 at Fleetwood Park have not yet been fixed. It will be necessary to consult with the other members of the series in order to do this. Secretary Hedges expects that the Stewards of the circuit will meet early in January. In that event the week assigned to this city can be announced before the horsemen are asked to send in nominations for the larger part of the programme. Buffalo practically "funked" last August, when the association in that city killed time and canceled about one-third of its premium list. Soon after it was announced that Buffalo Park would be closed until a law permitting betting was passed. As that cannot be secured for nineteen years the senior track in the Grand Circuit is apparently out of the question for the present.

The Rochester Association lost so much money at its last meeting that it has also surrendered, and the situation in Philadelphia is quite as bad. If these three tracks drop, Fleetwood will be left as the only number of the Grand Circuit in this State or the whole Eastern section. Col. William Edwards of Cleveland, who was here a few weeks ago as a member of the Board of Review, thought the situation was a grave one.

GAMES AFOOT AND HORSEBACK.

A Novel Exhibition at Dickel's for the Benefit of a Nutley Church.

A decidedly novel entertainment is that to be held at Dickel's Riding Academy, West Fifty-sixth Street, on Friday evening of this week, in which Troop A and the New-York Athletic Club will furnish the major part of the talent. Gymkhana games they are called, but they are hardly properly classified thus, yet they will be refreshingly entertaining to those who are jaded with the ordinary shows of the vaudevilles.

Troop A members will figure in a potato race, in a pursuit and wrestle, and a melée, which are the reasons for christening the entertainment gymkhana, in all probability. Drs. Hammond and Darling will give an exhibition of fencing in the Japanese fashion, and "Prof." Donovan, the boxing instructor of the New-York Athletic Club, will have bouts with two of his pupils, William Hart and Alpheus Geer. A clever act on the flying rings is to be given by Robert Stoll and A. Manrara, and E. J. Giannini and three of his pupils will give an exhibition of tumbling. They are experts, and their performances are equal to those of any profession. Hugh Leonard and one of his pupils, W. H. Page, Jr., will have a wrestling contest, and Annie Oakley will give an exhibition with her leaping pony, and also show how cleverly a woman can shoot.

All of the Troop A contests will be with the men mounted on horses, and they are certain to be exciting and interesting, as all the members of the troop are expert horsemen. The evening's show will wind up with an exhibition of high jumping by horses for prizes.

The entertainment is for the benefit of Grace Church in Nutley, N. J., and so patrons of the games will be benefiting a worthy object while enjoying rare sport. Tickets, which are limited in number, can be had at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Waldorf, the Windsor, and at McBride's ticket office, 71 Broadway.

Golf Games for Christmas.

The Lakewood Golfers will have two interesting tournaments to watch to-day. In the morning there will be a professional match for a purse of $100, between Willie Dunn, the greenkeeper of the Lakewood course, and David Honeyman, lately of St. Andrews, Scotland, and who has only been in this country for a few months. In the afternoon there will be a foursome contest between Jasper Lynch and Dr. Paul Kimball against Willie Norton and C. S. Cox.

At the St. Andrews course this afternoon there will be a foursome tournament between Peter Blair, a professional from Scotland, and R. A. Cuthbert, against James Swann and Robert Lockhart, the latter being popularly known as the father of golf in the United States.

At Baltusrol, near Short Hills, N. J., and at Knollwood, near Elmsford, Westchester County, the members will do informal playing, and spend the day in a pleasant social manner.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Centreville Athletic Club Now Leading in the Series.

The National Association Football League is meeting with its tribulations this year as it did last season. The latest news is that the Brooklyn Wanderers have dropped out on account of losing their grounds. This has caused a readjustment of the championship schedule, and the games which will now take place Sunday are as follows: International Athletic Club against the New-York Thistles, at Communipaw, and Scottish-Americans against the Centreville Athletic Club, at Newark. J. Fitzpatrick has been appointed official referee for the former game, and A. Wyllie for the second.

There will be two important games on Saturday for the American Football Association Challenge Cup at Paterson. The True Blues will meet the Newark Caledonians at Olympia Park, and the Internationals will play the Kearny Rangers at Communipaw. In this series of games a team once defeated drops out. Some fifteen clubs in the vicinity of New-York are entered in the competition, and the winning club will meet the champion club of New-England for the trophy, which at present is held by the Caledonians.

The Centreville Athletic Club has obtained a good lead in the National League series, but it is expected that the Internationals, who have been playing in poor luck lately, will soon come to the front. The official standing of the clubs is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P'ts.
Centrevilles	2	2	0	0	4
Scottish-Americans	2	1	0	1	3
Internationals	2	0	1	1	1
Thistles	2	0	2	0	0

New-York Turn Verein Officers.

At the annual election of officers held at the meeting of the New-York Turn Verein on the 21st inst., the following were elected for the ensuing year: President—John Stoll; Vice President—Rudolph Weiss; Captain—Louis Weber; Lieutenant—George Wolf; Corresponding Secretary—F. Busherer; Recording Secretary—P. Reidenheim and Alfred L. Hoffman; Statistican—Otto Klug; Cashier—E. H. Hoell; Custodian—Otto Stuffen; Trustees—E. Eschbrenner, Carl Pfeiff, and Louis F. Raichlen; Librarian—H. Wawerka; Delegates to the New-York District of North American Gymnastic Union—Julius Harder, William Menge, Heinrich Metsner, H. C. Freu, Carl Richter, Carl Stahl, John Stetl, Frank Weber, Louis Weber, Otto Weiss, George Wolf, and Carl Zenker.

A Piano for Trainer Murphy.

A delegation of New-York Athletic Club athletes went to New-Haven yesterday morning for the purpose of presenting Trainer "Mike" Murphy with an upright piano. The price of the instrument was contributed by the members of the international team and other athletic enthusiasts in the club.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Wheelmen.

—In buying shoes or other manufactures persons do not exact a guarantee for a year, and cycles might be put on the same basis in trade. No one can tell what is on the inside of metal even when the greatest care is used, and with cycles it might better be as it is with shaftings and other machinery—the purchaser inspects and passes and then buys at his own risk. The trouble is that riders do not see how much this would be to their general advantage. The percentage of wheels which break because of defective material or workmanship is very small indeed, yet every rider has to pay in the price asked his share of the margin necessary to protect the maker in the guarantee risk. If riders would take their own risk competition would soon permit them to keep the margin in their own pockets, and the vast majority would be just so much ahead. The unfortunates who chanced to get a defective piece of work would be precisely where they are in respect to other goods they buy—they simply use their best judgment and take chances. In the long run they get more perfect goods, and altogether it will cost them less than to continually pay an insurance fee on a guarantee that it seldom exacted.

—Taking the actual weight of the average roadster as the criterion, wheels will be a trifle heavier next season. This is due—first to the fact that in using the larger tubing a majority of the makers kept the gauge, or thickness, of their material the same, and, second, to the fact that road tires on the average are being made a shade heavier. The increase of weight is often less than a pound altogether, seldom more than two pounds, and the indications are that purchasers are going to stand it without demur. The general riding public has grown more reasonable on the question of weights, and the loud demand for featherweights is not heard now as it was in 1894 and 1895. Riders have realized that something cannot be had for nothing, and the consequence is that there promises to be more substantiality in cycles next year.

—If cyclers had appreciated or would now come to understand how much their own demands have to do with keeping the price of wheels at top notch there would be less grumbling to the tune of "It's exorbitant to ask $100 for a wheel." Under the circumstances the manufacturers are selling as low as can be afforded; the laws of competition regulate that. The demand for lightweight wheels for use on all roads with a year's guarantee in the face of this is an enormous risk of expense and loss on the manufacturers. If cyclers would take their wheels without guarantee, and be reasonable about weights, machines could be sold for less and would be. This is the sentiment of many in the trade, who think that the sooner matters are adjusted to a normal commercial basis the better it will be for both the sport and trade.

—A good idea is expressed by a sign in the Porter & Gilmour quarters in Warren Street. The placard notifies all customers that no wheels will be taken in trade unless a bill of sale is shown. This rule is calculated not only to protect the trade from receiving stolen goods, but it is likely to lead now and then to the detection of a thief and the recovery of his booty.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Walter Lawrence was appointed receiver yesterday for the Cross Engine Company of 126 Liberty Street by Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court on the application of Charles E. Lydecker, on behalf of Edwin D. Foster, the Treasurer, and Oscar Vezin, the manager. A receiver has also been appointed in West Virginia, where the company was incorporated. Sheriff Butler yesterday received an attachment against the company for $5,977, in favor of H. Jay Combes, former President, for money loaned.

—Gassner & Steckler, manufacturers of furs at 166 Greene Street, have given a bill of sale, through Max Altmayer, of all their assets, stock, and accounts, five miles in all, among the largest whom are T. Apfel & Co., E. Lehman, H. Marcus, H. Fleet, and Klingenstein Brothers. Mr. Altmayer said that the liabilities are about $10,000, and the nominal assets about the same. The failure was the result of the unusually bad season and poor collections.

—An execution and judgments, aggregating $49,525, were issued yesterday against Danziger & Co., milliners and dry goods merchants of Pittsburg. The execution was issued by the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburg for $10,000. The judgments were also issued by Pittsburgers.

—I. Dixon Roman Baldwin has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Isaac Strauss, manufacturer of trousers, at 6 Great Jones Street, on the application of the Harris Woolen Company. Mr. Strauss failed in October, with liabilities reported at $40,000.

—Judgment for $20,677 was entered yesterday against L. & E. Weber, builders, of 26 Cortlandt Street, in favor of Hamlin & Ettinger, on a claim for work done on the new University Building, in Washington Square.

—The schedules of Woodruff, Concklin & Bayer, manufacturers of sashes, doors, and blinds at 151 to 167 Lewis Street, show liabilities of $14,425, nominal assets of $9,182, and actual assets of $8,817.

—T. J. Jones, a general merchant, doing business in Celeste and Wolf City, Texas, has failed. His liabilities are $35,000; assets small.

—Russell Brothers, jewelers of Cincinnati, gave chattel preferences yesterday aggregating $54,000, covering their entire stock.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Wednesday night, variable winds, becoming southeasterly, slightly warmer. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, cloudy and threatening, followed by rain Wednesday afternoon, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, rain, southeasterly winds, slightly warmer. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, cloudy and threatening, rain, southeasterly winds. VIRGINIA, cloudy, with rain in northern and western portions, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

ALABAMA, fair, colder in northwest portion, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, colder, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in the southern portion, northwesterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair and colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair and slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly, winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain, slightly warmer in Eastern portion, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. OHIO, rain, colder in western portion, southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. INDIANA, clearing and colder, winds becoming northwesterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain, clearing in western portion, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain in eastern, fair in western, portions, colder, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair and colder Wednesday, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE, clearing and colder weather, decidedly colder in western portion, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. KENTUCKY, rain, clearing in western portion, colder, high southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. ILLINOIS, clearing, colder, with a cold wave, brisk northwesterly winds.

MISSOURI, clearing in the early morning, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, colder in eastern portions, northwesterly winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, fair and colder, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, light, variable winds. MONTANA, fair and warmer, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan, and on the Gulf at Corpus Christi.

The pressure has fallen rapidly in the central valleys and lake regions. The two storm centres noted this morning have combined into a single centre of marked energy, now central in Northern Illinois. Rapid rise of pressure has occurred in the Northwest, and the barometer remains relatively high in New-England. Colder weather prevails over the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. It is warmer in the lake regions.

Rain has fallen in the Lower Mississippi and Missouri and in the Ohio Valleys, and throughout the lake regions. The storm will probably advance eastward, causing rain to continue in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley, and to occur in New-England and the Middle States Wednesday afternoon or night.

The temperature will fall in the western lake regions and the Mississippi Valley and rise slightly in New-England. No marked change is indicated in other districts.

Wounded by a Lioness.

From The London Daily News.

Major Sandbach, R. A., who went out from Woolwich a few weeks ago to shoot in Somaliland, has had both hands and arms crunched by a wounded lioness. The animal had been driven out of a thicket by beaters, and Major Sandbach severely wounded her. The head Shikari, who was beside the Major at the time, discharged both barrels of the second gun, but the lioness sprang upon him and killed him by a blow on the head from her paw. Major Sandbach then fired another shot, which brought the lioness upon him. Not having another cartridge, he rammed the barrel of his gun down the animal's throat, the jaws closing upon his arm, and in trying to force them open his other hand and arm got bitten. The lioness was finally speared. Major Paget brought back the injured officer to Aden for medical aid, ten days being occupied on the journey. By that time gangrene had appeared in one arm, which was amputated. It is not yet certain whether the other arm will also have to be taken off.

San Domingo Duties Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The San Domingo Government has advanced duties on all exports and imports of that country 2 per cent., to take effect at once. The principal exports from San Domingo into the United States are coffee and sugar.

THE END OF THE WAR IN TEXAS

QUICK BREAKING UP OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

How the Poorly Clad Southern Soldiers Divided the Quartermasters' Supplies Among Them.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

When the news of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, April 9, 1865, reached Texas, several days afterward, from Gen. E. Kirby Smith's headquarters at Shreveport, La., there were signs of a general demoralization in the Confederate forces of the trans-Mississippi Department, which comprised all that portion of Louisiana not in possession of the Federals west of the Mississippi River, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Arizona, and New-Mexico. When news came that Gen. "Joe" Johnston's army had surrendered, a few days afterward, Gen. Smith issued a stirring address to the troops of the department, urging them to stand by their colors and that the trans-Mississippi army could yet conquer a peace. Gen. Magruder supplemented the address with another stirring appeal, which was published in all the newspapers throughout the department. At first the troops seemed disposed to listen to their commanders, although the majority expressed opinions that it would be a useless waste of human life, and that defeat would certainly follow, as the large armies recently confronting the Confederates east of the Mississippi would be hurled against Texas and would be certain to overwhelm the Confederates.

About the time the news of the capture of President Jefferson Davis reached Texas the army was demoralized greatly and soon showed signs of disintegration. At first a regiment, then entire brigades, and then officers and men of the entire department "broke ranks" and headed for their homes, scattered throughout the department.

The several Quartermasters had generally large numbers of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, &c., and small gangs of Confederates hunted up transportation; some levied on mules, horses, saddles, and bridles and started off. Others conscripted ambulances lately used by officers. The fine mules were all branded S. C. on the right fore shoulder, and six or eight ragged privates occasionally loaded themselves aboard ambulances and away they went. The writer was in Houston at the time, and saw a levy made on a fine ambulance, and finely dressed officers were thrown overboard on Main Street, and thus the boys had excellent easy transportation homeward. Others secured Quartermasters' wagons and mules and made off for home.

There was not enough of this kind of transportation to move the army at and near Houston, and the railroads came to the rescue. The Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad, running from Harrisburg to Columbus on the Colorado River, the Columbia Tap, running from Houston to Columbia on the Brazos River, the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, from Houston to Galveston, the Texas and New-Orleans, from Houston to Orange on the Sabine, the Houston and Texas Central, from Houston to Millican, Brazos County, and Washington County Road, from Hempstead to Brenham, were then the railroad systems of Texas, and from the terminals of the different roads in the interior of the State the late soldier boys footed it homeward. Railroad connections were made near Harrisburg by the Galveston Road with the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Columbia Road, five miles distant, and at the junction on the Columbia Tap, seven miles west, with the same road.

At Houston a large number of troops could not get on the trains, they being so heavily loaded, and waited their return, and one fine morning a large number of the boys constituted themselves administrators of the property of the defunct Southern Confederacy. At the corner of Congress Avenue and Fannin Street stood a two-story concrete building belonging to William M. Rice, and rented to the Quartermaster's Department. This building was full of all kinds of army clothing, boots, shoes, bolts of regulation gray cloth for uniforms, and, in fact, everything needed by an army in the dry goods department. There was a large stock of Federal artillery and cavalry jackets, captured somewhere, and it was the intention to overhaul and fix them up for army clothing. Soon after daybreak one May morning ragged privates and occasionally an officer wearing a uniform made a general forward movement, and in less time than thirty minutes the large building had been completely cleaned out, and thousands of all kinds of garments had been put into general circulation. Occasionally a soldier got hold of a garment too small, and he passed it over to a smaller man. The same experience was had with shoes. One chap who wore a 6 shoe got a 10, and he hunted up a man they would fit. One private, who now wears judicial ermine in one of Uncle Sam's courts in a distant State, secured a Yankee cavalry jacket with bright yellow trimmings, the Yankee army regulation style, and managed to get inside, although two sizes too small. Several of the boys marched off wearing Yankee artillery jackets, trimmed with red, also the regulation style. All were in the best humor possible, and cracked jokes with each other. The scene was ludicrous. Some of the boys had secured armfuls of goods and distributed them to comrades without going through the form of requisitions.

As was found in all armies, there were a few lawless characters, and when the supply of Confederate stores gave out they commenced looting private property. Gen. X. B. De Bray, who had been promoted to General, was still in command of the post, and his old regiment, commanded by Col. J. J. Myers, was still on duty, standing to their colors, and they did so to the last. When De Bray learned of the lawlessness going on, although he did not object to the boys levying on Confederate property, he asked Col. J. J. Myers to get his regiment ready and put a stop to the outlawry. Col. R. E. Fulton, of Company C, was ordered to advance in double quick, and the order "Charge bayonets!" was given at the same time. The rest of the regiment was ordered to support Fulton in case of resistance. Fulton's men went forward with a yell and rush, and completely whipped out the lawless gang. One scoundrel, who afterward went to the penitentiary for horse theft, told the writer that one of Fulton's men came near shooting him down, and would have done so had he not obeyed the order to drop the stolen property.

The railroad trains soon caused the evacuation of Houston by the troops, and as the men who had stood to their colors to the last had no Quartermaster on whom to make requisitions for rations, they disbanded, and only a few of Magruder's staff officers and a few others remained in Houston.

During a few weeks after this the civil authorities maintained order so far as possible, but the people generally were very anxious for the United States troops to land at Galveston and take possession of the State at once. Mr. William Anders was Mayor and I. C. Lord Marshal. Col. Myers's regiment, or the "Old Menagerie," as it was called, performed police duty several days and completely restored law and order. After this the boys mounted their horses and returned to their homes, scattered all over the State. At the late Houston reunion the widow and daughter of Col. Myers brought along the regimental battle flag, showing twenty bullet holes in it. During the time up to June 2, 1865, when the final surrender of the Confederacy was made off Galveston bar, only Federal officers bearing flags of truce had set foot on the soil of Texas, but when Gens. E. K. Smith and Magruder returned from the flagship Jackson, after signing the terms of surrender to the United States forces, troops were landed next day, and a detachment was sent at once to Houston on the railroad.

In several places in Texas where Confederate property was the troops administered on the property found without "due process of law." At Navasota several lawless men had got hold of bad whisky, and after looting the railroad station they set fire to it. A few kegs of powder were in it, and it was soon demolished, the fire crossing Washington Street and destroying several wooden buildings, where the Brosig stone buildings now stand.

At this time Texas had not suffered by the ravages of war at all, and the country was filled with cotton bales, which staple sold for nearly 50 cents per pound, and, although the Confederate Government had received one-tenth of all the cotton raised after the law was passed by its Congress, there were many thousands of bales on hand, and the lucky holders soon had their pockets full of twenty-dollar gold pieces. Money was plentiful and prices of all kinds of goods were very high, and speculators from the North and elsewhere rushed in. There was considerable uneasiness generally among merchants, planters, and others, fearing that the United States authorities would levy on and confiscate their property, and during a few weeks after the troops came in Texas pardon brokers at Washington had plenty of business, and they received high fees, and scores of documents reached Texas with the large golden seal of the Government of the United States of America stamped on their face and signed with the bold hand of Andrew Johnson, President. Now many of these interesting documents can be found in safes at Houston, San Antonio, Galveston, Austin, and many other places in the State. The Federal authorities, however, disappointed these gentlemen, for in a few cases only was confiscation attempted, and this was stopped very quickly by the authorities.

Yankee soldiers and old Confederates always met as good friends and told each other war tales of camp and field. The only fellows who showed hatred to the Yankees were a few chaps who had served as clerks at the headquarters of the different commands or in the Quartermaster or Commissary Departments, away far out of reach of Yankee bullets, and these fellows kept up a constant bombardment with their mouths and have kept up the same racket ever since, to the extreme disgust of everybody.

Many others, who have since become successful in Texas pulled off their ragged uniforms and pitched in to make money and get another start. The writer could mention a score of gallant men who have made money trading with their former adversaries and are now wealthy men.

THE UNKNOWN HINTERLAND OF ONTARIO

A Vast Wooded Region that Awaits an Intrepid Explorer.

From The Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press.

Of Ontario's area, estimated at 200,000 square miles, 100,000 square miles are in an unknown region, only the edges of which have been explored. This is the territory known as the Hinterland of Ontario. It lies between Lakes Huron and Superior to the south, and the Albany River and St. James Bay to the north. In this vast area is the Height of Land, which separates waters flowing to Hudson Bay from the streams emptying into the St. Lawrence and the lakes. North of the Height is what is called the Hudson Bay slope, consisting of about 80,000 square miles. This slope may be described as an unknown land.

The height of land is not a ridge of hills, but is a level plateau some 1,200 or 1,300 feet above the sea. "The scenery," says a surveyor's report, "though diversified by hundreds of streams and rivers and thousands of lakes and innumerable crags and hills of rock, is certainly lacking in that nobility and largeness of view which only the presence of lofty mountains can bestow." Of the rivers flowing north from this slope the Albany is the most important, being about 475 miles long and navigable during the season of high water for 250 miles. Of the short slopes south of the Height of Land, in which are situated the settlements of North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, and Sudbury, there is definite and general knowledge, but the whole territory sloping north remains unexplored.

The Hinterland is Ontario's reserve. Much valuable timber in this region is destroyed by fires that sweep south of the watershed. Pine, spruce, tamarack, poplar, and cedar are varieties of wood existing in abundance south of the Hudson Bay slope. Here, too, are valuable minerals, but the treasures hidden in the region north of the plateau and the resources of the plane itself await the searching of some intrepid explorer. The Hinterland will reward the eager discoverer, and when he has exhausted that territory the regions of the great Northwest remain unsurveyed.

Carlyle's "Most Fools" Phrase.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Where, how, and when did Carlyle declare that his countrymen were "mostly fools"? According to Mr. Justin McCarthy, in an article in this paper, as also, rather curiously, according to Mr. Francis Espinasse in his recently reprinted articles from The Bookman, it was in an appeal (printed in The Spectator) to Lord John Russell, then Premier, to do something for the industrial improvement of Ireland. According to fact, however, it was in the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," in the chapter on Parliaments. In the appeal to Lord John Russell Carlyle merely speaks of his countrymen as "twenty-seven millions, many of whom are fools"; in the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," in the chapter on Parliaments, he says:

"Consider, in fact, a body of six hundred and fifty-eight miscellaneous persons set to consult about business, with twenty-seven millions, mostly fools, assiduously listening to them, and checking and criticising them—was there ever since the world began, will there ever be till the world end, any business accomplished in these circumstances?"

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BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS, Albany, Dec. 17, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1896, proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest

WILL REPORT MR. BRADLEY

The Senator Refuses to be Sworn in the Bridge Investigation.

MAY BE PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT

The Assembly Committee on Cities Adjourns—Controller Fitch's Opinion of Chief Engineer Martin.

The Assembly Committee on Cities resumed its investigation into the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning, in Room B in the City Hall.

State Senator Daniel Bradley of Brooklyn, who had flatly refused to testify on Monday, was promptly on hand at 10:20 o'clock, as he had promised to be. When the meeting was called to order, Charles W. Zarig, counsel for the committee, said:

"Will Senator Bradley please take the stand?"

"Certainly, Sir," said Senator Bradley, with a smile. He walked to the chair, carrying a blackthorn stick in one hand and a snuffbox in the other.

"We have asked you here to-day to be sworn. Do you wish to be sworn?" asked Joseph L. Whittet, who acted as Chairman.

"No, Sir," emphatically replied the Senator, as he took a pinch of snuff and glared defiantly at the committeemen.

"That is all, Senator," said Chairman Whittet, freezingly.

Senator Bradley then said he wished to make a statement. He continued:

I wish to say that I meant no insult to the committee by my abrupt manner in refusing to be sworn. Never have I been financially interested in the management or construction of the bridge. I am not an expert in the details connected with the bridge, and any suggestions or remarks that I made in regard to the management of the bridge, either for or against it, I claim that I made by my right as a citizen. I say that it is not right to bring me here, and if this thing went on the committee could go to any person on Broadway and summon him here to testify.

Here Senator Bradley paused a moment. He seized his blackthorn stick firmly in his right hand, and dived deep into his snuffbox with his left. Then he continued:

I want to say that I am just as jealous of my rights as a citizen as Grover Cleveland is of the Monroe doctrine.

As Senator Bradley made these remarks he squared his shoulders and looked warlike.

James King Duffy, of counsel for the committee, said, just as Senator Bradley was leaving the chair, that he would like to say something.

"Senator Bradley," said Mr. Duffy, "as long as you have seen fit to make a statement, we would like to make one."

The Senator nodded his head, as if it was a matter of no consequence what was said by the committee, and Mr. Duffy then said:

The Senator does not stand upon his Senatorial right, but upon his right as a citizen, to criticise the management of the Brooklyn Bridge; and therefore, in declining to submit himself to the jurisdiction of the committee, he does so with the full knowledge of the responsibility that must upon him.

It was not the intention of this committee to inquire into any matters discussed or referred to upon the floor of the Senate. We wished to question him regarding interviews with him at 92 Bridge Street on April 15, 1894, and other statements made by him outside of the Senate, and for which he cannot stand on his Senatorial rights.

Senator Bradley listened attentively to Mr. Duffy's statement, and at its close he took another pinch of snuff and a firmer grasp of his blackthorn, and said:

It is not in the power of any legislative committee to get at what I want, and for that reason I do not want anything to do with the investigation.

Then Senator Bradley rose slowly from his chair, cast a defiant glance at the committee, and left the room.

Mr. Zaring, counsel to the committee, was then sworn. He told of a visit he had made to Senator Bradley's house, 192 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, on June 20 of this year. He was accompanied by Mr. Duffy. Senator Bradley was asked about a newspaper article purporting to have come from him, but he refused to talk to them, saying: "I will not rake any Republican chestnuts out of the fire." This ended the interview with Senator Bradley, Mr. Zaring said.

While the committee then waited for Controller Fitch, who was expected as a witness, Mr. Duffy said that the committee would report Senator Bradley's refusal to be sworn to the Assembly, and recommend that he be punished for contempt.

The committee then adjourned sine die.

About five minutes after the adjournment Controller Fitch entered the room. He said he was sorry he was not present when before the adjournment was taken. In talking with Bridge Trustee Henriques and Senator-elect Pavey, Mr. Fitch expressed himself in vehement terms concerning the New-York entrance to the bridge, and added:

"I say that Chief Engineer Martin is thoroughly incompetent. The facilities of the bridge are a disgrace, and I, as a New-Yorker, am ashamed of them."

Mr. Henriques demurred to the statement, and said that Mr. Fitch could not have much knowledge of engineering or he would not make such a statement.

P. H. FLYNN WANTS THE BRIDGE.

The Nassau Electric Railway Company's Plan for Trolley Cars.

The latest proposition growing out of the vexing problem of rapid transit involves an invasion of New-York by the Brooklyn trolley cars by way of the bridge. It involves also transportation across the bridge and to any part of Brooklyn reached by the Nassau trolley lines for a single fare and free rides over the bridge.

The Nassau Electric Railway Company, through President P. H. Flynn, yesterday submitted such a proposal to the Trustees of the bridge. This company operates through Brooklyn and reaches various suburbs, including Bensonhurst, Fort Hamilton, Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, and Canarsie. It has recently leased the system of the Atlantic Avenue Company, which already reaches to the bridge, and is contemplating other extensions of its lines.

The proposal contemplates that the Nassau Company shall control and operate all railways on the bridge. It will assume all expense of adapting the bridge to the running of surface cars and all expense of running the system. It will agree "to carry passengers across the bridge, both to and from New-York City, for nothing."

The company says it could transport 40,000 passengers an hour, and declares that "by this arrangement the traveling public of the City of Brooklyn residing upon the various lines of railroad managed by this corporation would be enabled to reach the City of New-York without any change of cars and more comfortably than is at present possible, while other persons desiring to use the bridge would receive a benefit by being enable to cross the bridge for nothing."

The company proposes to attest its faith in the feasibility of the scheme in a substantial manner. It agrees to equip the bridge for its cars, and to operate the roads for a year. "If at the end of that time," the company says, "it has not demonstrated its entire mechanical practicability, it will then remove all of its fixtures and equipments from the bridge and restore the same to its present condition, upon the condition that if it is practical an agreement shall be made permitting it to run its cars over the same for a period of fifty years." A bond of $250,000 is offered.

In order to carry out the plan and double the capacity of the bridge, the Nassau Company will ask for the use of both the roadways, and the tracks now used by the bridge cars. The Brooklyn approach will be made on an inclined plane. Cars will run from the various lines over the bridge.

On the New-York side it is proposed to make several parallel loops, to receive the cars and feed them out to the return tracks. The heads of the company's operating department claim that by this system a headway of ten seconds can be maintained, and that this would prove ample for the transportation of 40,000 persons an hour.

The management believes it can meet an objection certain to be raised, that of danger in running the trollies on the roadway. It is proposed to build the tracks as closely as possible to one side of the bridge, so as to allow the cars to pass wagons of ordinary width. Sometimes, of course, wagons will be met that are too broad to admit of passage. Then traffic would be retarded on the track in question.

"We shall leave to the Bridge Trustees the rate of speed under which we may run our cars," said Mr. Johnson of the Nassau Company yesterday. "That once settled, there is not the slightest fear of an accident. The character of accident with which we meet the least often is that of one of our cars overtaking another or overtaking a wagon and colliding with it. Here there will be nothing to divert the attention of the motorman from his work, no pedestrians to look out for, no side streets from which wagons might issue, and none of those other occurrences which produce the greatest number of accidents. In addition to this, there will be two men to every car—a motorman, who controls it by a brake and the force of electricity, and a conductor, who has a similar control over the car through the trolley rope, which he holds in his hand, and the brake in the rear of the car. If by any chance a car should get away from the two men, another car, because of the short headway under which they would be operated, would check it before it had gone more than a short distance."

JOHN MAHER'S STRANGE STORY

He and Another Boy Charged with Picking Pockets—Says He Came from Chicago with a Stranger.

Mrs. Kate Decker, the storeroom keeper of the Chelsea apartment house, 222 West Twenty-third Street, was shopping Monday afternoon, and while in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store felt a tug at her dress, and, knowing that some one was after her pocketbook, turned around quickly. She then saw two young boys, both nicely dressed, who, when they noticed that they were discovered, looked confused and hurriedly left the store.

Mrs. Decker followed them, hoping to meet a policeman, whom she could tell to arrest the boys. When she reached Fifteenth Street the two boys disappeared in the crowd in front of one of the big stores. While walking about this store later on she found the smaller of the two lads hiding between two women, whose pockets he was trying to pick. She went to the door, and, seeing a policeman, called him into the store and had the lad arrested.

At the station the boy said that he was Dominick Walters, nine years old, and claimed that he was stopping with his mother at Powers's Hotel, 287 Third Avenue. He said he and his mother had been in the city but two days from Philadelphia. He had in his pockets $7.25 in small currency, two pocket knives, and a gold ring.

The policeman went to Powers's Hotel to investigate the boy's story, and found that the lad lived there, but not with his mother. The lad was registered on the books as being with Michael O'Connor and a boy named James O'Connor, about fourteen years old. The boy himself was registered under the name of Dominick O'Connor. While the policeman was talking to the clerk, the other boy came into the place and asked if Dominick had returned. He was at once arrested, and was afterward identified by Mrs. Decker as the other boy she had seen in the Sixth Avenue stores.

O'Connor told many conflicting stories to the police, but the one he related to Gerry Agent Deidrich was the most probable. To Deidrich the lad said that his real name was John Maher of 198 Mather Street, Chicago. He said that he and Dominick met the man with whom they were stopping at the hotel, and who has not as yet been arrested, in News Alley, Chicago, last week, and he had asked them to come to New-York. They had accepted, and after buying them clothes, they had stopped two days at Pittsburg, two days at Philadelphia, and then had come direct to this city.

Maher said that he did not know what the man or Dominick did by which they made their money, and claimed that he simply staid at the hotel while Dominick and the man went to work every day. He declared he had never stolen anything, and said he did not believe Dominick was a thief.

Magistrate Kudlich held the two boys for further examination, and the police are trying to locate the man O'Connor.

RELATIVES ARE NOT INTERESTED

Secretary Smith Replies to a Resolution Regarding the Allotment of Wichita Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Hoke Smith sent to the House to-day a communication in reply to a resolution introduced by Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, and adopted by the House, calling for information relating to the allotment of Wichita Indian lands in Oklahoma.

Replying to the section of the resolution as to the cause of delay in opening the lands to settlement, the Secretary says that the matter of ownership of the lands is not yet definitely settled and he is of the opinion that it would be unwise to throw these lands open to settlement while the claims of the Choctaws and Chickasaws are unsettled. It is unnecessary, he says, to discuss the serious complications which might arise, involving the settlers, the Indians, and the Government by such action.

Replying to that part of the resolution asking if any of Secretary Smith's relatives are interested in delaying the opening of the lands to settlement, Secretary Smith says:

"One of the counsel for the Wichitas in the litigation is the husband of the second cousin of my wife. It will be seen that the compensation of this counsel is to be a percentage of the money derived from the sale of the surplus land in case it is decided that the Choctaws and Chickasaws have no reversionary interest in those lands.

"I am not aware of any interest which the counsel for the Wichitas can have in delaying the allotment and sale of the surplus lands. Neither has ever suggested an interest or desire on their part or their clients' part for delay. No connection or relative by blood or marriage of mine is acting as attorney for any part or parties interested in delaying the opening of these lands to settlement. No parties have presented to the Interior Department any objection to the full and immediate execution of the act of March 2, 1895, which provided for the opening of the lands."

THE MAYOR AND DR. PARKHURST

What Col. Strong Says About City Vigilance League's Criticism.

Mayor Strong yesterday was not inclined to talk at length about the criticism passed upon him by Dr. Parkhurst and the City Vigilance League at its meeting Monday night.

The league and Dr. Parkhurst were of the opinion that Mayor Strong had slight sympathy with his Police Commissioners, and they heartily indorsed the Police Commissioners. The Mayor smiled when asked for his opinion of the league's action.

"No, I have not much to say about that," he said. "Dr. Parkhurst is an excellent citizen, a good citizen. He is radical, very radical. Much good may come out of radicalism. The abolitionists were radicals, and great good came out of their cause in due time."

The Mayor then quietly stroked his whiskers and recalled that he first incurred some displeasure from Dr. Parkhurst by signing the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

"But," said the Mayor, "Dr. Parkhurst seems very well pleased with the Police Commissioners whom I appointed under that law."

MR. GLEASON CAN TAKE HIS SEAT

Returns from the First District, Fourth Ward, Filed Yesterday.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 24.—Correct returns of the vote cast for Mayor in the First District of the Fourth Ward were signed to-day by Elecetion Inspectors Leonard R. Tracy, Elias V. Merikle, and Henry J. Blanc, and the returns were filed with City Clerk Murphy. After a new canvass is made Mr. Gleason will get his certificate of election. That will probably be issued to him on Thursday.

The three Inspectors signed the corrected returns under protest, as they are under indictment, charged with making a false return of the vote cast for Mayor in their district. There is now nothing to prevent Mr. Gleason from taking his seat on Jan. 1.

He went out of town to-night, to spend his Christmas with his little daughter. He said before starting that he had not considered appointments, and would not until his certificate of election was on file with the County Clerk.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 24.—Archbishop Langevin, head of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, will depart at once for Baltimore, the object of his visit being to be present at the conferring of the red hat on Cardinal Satolli Jan. 5, but many believe the school question will also be discussed.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 24.—George W. Boggs, the defaulting ex-City Treasurer of Tacoma, was yesterday sentenced to six years in the State Penitentiary.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The second of the series of five subscription dances under the auspices of the Alumni of St. Mary's of New-York will be given at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, on Jan. 7. The dates of the remaining three dances are Jan. 21, Feb. 4, and Feb. 17. The patronesses of the dances are the Misses Lee, Van Wyck, Hall, Quirsfield, and Sands.

—Mrs. Cadwalader Evans will give a large theatre party to-morrow evening, and a supper will follow at her home, 128 East Fortieth Street.

—Mrs. Alfred Meyer of 801 Madison Avenue has sent out cards for Tuesdays.

—Mrs. William D. May of 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street will receive on Wednesday afternoons until Lent.

—Mrs. Thomas H. Gilroy and Miss Gilroy of 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street have set apart Friday as their "at-home" day.

—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will pass their Christmas holidays in South America.

—Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest of 14 East Fiftieth Street have gone to Boston to pass the holidays with Mrs. De Forest's relatives, Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton.

—Mrs. Bonynge of 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street has cards out for Tuesdays throughout the season.

—Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Flora Erstein and Arthur J. Kaufman on the evening of Jan. 2, at Delmonico's. Miss Erstein is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Erstein.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Newman will give a reception to the members of the Harlem Philharmonic Society on Jan. 7. Mrs. Newman, who is President of the society, will be assisted in receiving by the officers of the organization.

—Mrs. Levi P. Morton will entertain the following young women at dinner on Saturday at Albany, and will afterward chaperon them to the second meeting of the dancing class at Odd Fellows' Hall, of which she is a patroness: Miss Parker, Miss Grace Parker, Miss Anna Parker, Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Harriet Corning, Miss Hun, Miss Elsie Norton, Miss Alice Martin, and Miss Nina Ward. There will also be of the party, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Helen Morton, Col. Selden E. Marvin, Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, Harry Pierson, William Russell, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and Adrian Mather.

—Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, will pass the Winter with her sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, in Europe.

—Mrs. George Flint Warren, Jr., of 239 West Seventy-first Street has cards out for Tuesdays.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey of 784 Fifth Avenue will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Edey's father, James Otis, who is entertaining a house party at his Long Island establishment.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer of 244 Madison Avenue gave their annual Christmas party last evening. As usual, it was a family gathering of the Havemeyers, with only a few intimate friends as guests. In the centre of the ballroom on the south side of the house was an immense Christmas tree reaching nearly to the ceiling. It was beautifully lighted, and contained gifts for the children as well as for the older folks. The centre of the supper table had a miniature Christmas tree bearing American Beauty roses. Here and there on the branches were vivid scarlet ribbons in many loops, like loose rosettes.

—Mrs. William T. Bull, who has been very ill for several months with nervous prostration, is now convalescent. She is able to drive, but is not permitted to receive callers.

—Mr. and Mrs. James F. Post and the Misses Post, who have been abroad since early last Spring, will sail for New-York after the new year, and will go South for a visit of several months. Miss Post was very ill for a time in Paris, but has now entirely recovered.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Evalina Sandford Porter, younger daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Fitz John Porter, to Walton Hall Doggett, now a candidate for orders at the General Theological Seminary of this city.

—The ball to be given by the Richmond County Hunt Club on Wednesday night of next week at the Hotel Castleton, New-Brighton, S. I., will be opened by a grand march, and instead of a cotillion there will be a set of hunt lancers, in which the men will appear in full hunting costume. Informal dancing will follow the supper, and some popular hunting songs will be sung. Among the members of the committee in charge of the ball are E. H. Nichols, G. T. Bonner, H. C. Hopkins, David Wilcox, E. H. Outerbridge, Lewis F. Whitin, E. W. Brown, W. Harry Motley, E. S. Twinnig, Clarence Whitman, A. J. Outerbridge, H. B. Montgomery, Guy E. Irving, A. J. McDonald, F. H. Cabot, Carlisle Boyd, Otto Ahlman, Charles D. Freeman, H. M. Dunn, George Cromwell, and W. B. Thomas.

—The dance and reception given by the South Orange Field Club as a house warming on Dec. 20 was a great success. There will be another dance on New Year's night under the management of several prominent society young men of South Orange. The leap-year dance to be given on Jan. 8 is already an assured success. The assembly room will be decorated in the club colors for this occasion, and Christmas greens appropriate to the season will be used. The following gentlemen are the patrons: Graham Brewer, E. M. Carnrick, E. V. Connett, Jr., W. V. Draper, Cheever Hardwicke, Ira A. Kip, Jr., J. Rafferty, D. Valentine, and H. G. T. Martin.

—Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard of 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, who has charge of the sale of boxes for the annual Charity Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Jan. 28, announces that she will be at home from 10 o'clock in the morning till noon each day, for the purpose of receiving applications for boxes. A large number of applications have already been received, and the prospects are that the ball will be one of the largest given in aid of the hospital for several years.

—Albert Morris Bagby's musical morning at the Waldorf on Monday brought out a large number of prominent people. The programme was as follows:

Quartet.....Haydn
Adamowski Quartet.
T. Adamowski, 1st violin. J. Adamowski, 'cello.
A. Moldauer, 2d violin. Max Zach, viola.
(a) Legend.....Wieniawski
(b) Krakowiak.....Paderewski
T. Adamowski.
(a) Air de l'Etoile du Nord.....Meyerbeer
(b) A un portrait.....Denza
Edouard de Reszke.
(a) Menuette.....Boccherini
(b) All Ungharese.....Glazonnow
Adamowski Quartet.

Mr. Orton Bradley and Mr. Webber, at the piano.

—A Christmas dance will be given Friday evening by Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Neilson of 115 Centre Avenue, New-Rochelle, in honor of their daughter, Miss Helen Maud Neilson. Over 100 invitations have been sent out. The house will be elaborately decorated in Christmas colors. Miss Neilson is very popular in New-Rochelle, and the dance in her honor will be one of the chief social incidents of the holidays there.

—Among those present were Mrs. John Innes Kane, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Miss Helen Robb, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Mamie Field, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Effie Moller, Miss Adaline Moller, Miss Margaret L. Winslow, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Paddford, Miss Alice Havriman, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. Kingdom, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Miss Mary Vanderpool, Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. Leon Marie, Mrs. Eugène Blois, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Albert Shattuck, Miss Laura Rhinelander, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. Walter Oakman, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. Herbert L. Terrell, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr. After the music Mr. Bagby gave a luncheon in honor of Mme. Melba, who was also in the audience. His other guests at the luncheon were Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. James Andariese, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. F. H. Leggett, Miss L. Bennett, Count Carlo Emo, and Count Angelo Emo of Padua, Italy; Timothy Adamowski, Charles P. Mathews, Mr. Mason of London, Thomas M. Caleb, and George T. Davidson.

PATRIARCH.

WORKING FOR EXCISE REFORM

Mr. Fulton Desires Radical Changes in the New-York Laws—Some of the Suggested Alterations in Existing Law.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—T. A. Fulton, representing the Excise Reform Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City, who has been before the Legislature for several sessions past in the interest of the New-York City Excise Reform Association, was among Gov. Morton's callers to-day. He also called at Speaker Fish's house. Mr. Fulton explained to the Governor the work of the Chamber of Commerce committee and said that what was most needed was an Excise Committee in the Assembly, to be composed of good lawyers and the best men in the lower house.

The personnel of the Assembly Excise Committee in previous years has not been of the best. Speaking for himself, Mr. Fulton said that the Chamber of Commerce bill, while not yet definitely outlined, would provide for high license, and would embrace that feature of the Ohio law which takes away from excise boards the discretion as to the granting of licenses. The conditions on which licenses are to be granted or refused will be definitely stated. Otherwise he did not favor the provisions of the Ohio law. Mr. Fulton said:

"The Ohio law takes the saloon out of politics, but the excise reform laws of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Nebraska, which have much better provisions than the Ohio law, accomplish the same purpose. Our bill will also embrace a provision limiting the number of saloons to the population. It might be thought advisable to have a proportion of the excise license fees go into the State Treasury, as is done in other States. New-York City now receives $1,750,000 from licensing the liquor traffic, whereas the revenue from that source should reach $5,000,000. The desire of the Chamber of Commerce is to have all the excise reform committees in New-York City agree upon a general bill to be satisfactory to all and send it to Albany as representative of the metropolitan sentiment. Then the Excise Committee can use this as a foundation and construct a bill which will be suitable to all parts of the State. There is no doubt that the coming Legislature will enact some excise legislation.

PETITION FOR MORE LIBERAL LAW.

German-American Union's Plan—The Mayor Refuses to Sign.

The German-American Citizens' Union has perfected its arrangements for the circulation of the petition on behalf of more liberal Sunday legislation. Signatures are pouring into the headquarters, 25 Third Avenue, from all parts of the city.

Up to date nearly eighteen thousand signatures have been sent in by mail and through messengers. Among the signatures are the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Kaufman Kohler, the Rev. Maurice H. Harris, Aldermen Frederick A. Ware, Fred L. Marshall, John J. Murphy, John P. Windolph and ex-Alderman John Morris.

Mayor Strong was also seen at his office by a representative of the petition committee, and asked for his signature. His answer was:

"I decline to sign a common petition. It would not be in keeping with the dignity of my office. I do my work in a different way."

The Mayor did not state in what way he intended to make good the promises for a more liberal Sunday policy which he had made during his canvass for the Mayoralty in the fall of 1894.

TOOK ONLY BAGS OF SILVER

Safe in a Brooklyn Dry Goods Store Opened—Bills and Loose Coin Found in the Basement.

There was a mysterious safe robbery in A. I. Namm's dry goods store, 432 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, some time between Saturday night and Monday morning. The facts, as reported to the police, are as follows: There are two safes in Mr. Namm's store. The largest is in the main office, on the second floor of the building. The other, a small combination safe, was situated on the ground floor. Miss Phillips, cashier of the toy department, who has been with Mr. Namm ten years, counted up the receipts, and at 1:30 A. M. Sunday, in the presence of Mr. Namm, she put $4,331 in cash in the safe. About $1,000 was in coin, in small canvas bags. She then locked the safe, according to Mr. Namm.

Miss Phillips found the safe door open when she reached the store on Monday morning. The money was missing. The case was at once reported to Headquarters, and an investigation made. From Mr. Namm the detectives learned that at least half a dozen persons employed about the store knew the combination of the safe. There was no evidence that the store had been broken into. In the basement, under the old Zipp's Casino building, the detectives yesterday found the big iron cash box that had been taken from the safe. Only the bags of silver were missing. The bills and the loose coin had not been touched. The contents of the box were counted, and it was found that only $1,000 was missing. Yesterday an expert changed the combination in Mr. Namm's safe.

Information for Duelists.

From The Galignani Messenger.

The recent duel with cutlasses in Paris between two Hungarian swordsmen has caused a writer in The Gaulois to look up precedents in the matter of such encounters. He finds that it is ten years since a like duel took place. Then a young Parisian, although not familiar with the weapon, accepted a challenge to fight an Austrian, who made the proposition, the latter being ignorant of the use of the rapier.

In principle, a Frenchman has always the right to refuse a duel with the ordinary cutlass, even though he has served in a cavalry regiment, and even in the meetings between two officers or non-commissioned officers of such a cavalry regiment the rapier remains the only arm recognized in this country. The case of two foreigners fighting with cutlasses in France has, however, been of tolerably frequent occurrence, this being accounted for by the fact that in Austria, Germany, Russia, and Spain the cutlass is the proper weapon, and it is even used in Spain, where the fine art of using the rapier is so thoroughly taught and understood.

Run Over by a Wagon and Killed.

Lester Kaltenbach, eighteen years old, living at 18 Stewart Street, Brooklyn, was riding with two men through Worth Street in a fish wagon last night when an express company's wagon driven by David J. Brogan came along at a run from the opposite direction. A collision occured and Kaltenbach was thrown from the seat of the fish wagon under the wheels of the express. The wheels passed over his chest. He was carried to the Hudson Street Hospital but died there shortly after admission. Brogan was arrested.

Weak Lungs are Strengthened, Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds.

For Constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

CITY AND VICINITY

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The following trains on the Hudson River Division of the New-York Central will not be run on Christmas Day: North-Bound.—Trains leaving the Grand Central Station at 4:35 P. M. for Peekskill, 4:55 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, and 5:10 and 6:40 P. M. for Croton. Train No. 69, leaving Grand Central Station at 3:45 P. M., will make all stops north of Peekskill. South-Bound.—Trains at 8 A. M. from Croton, 6:20 A. M. from Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. from Croton, and 8:35 A. M. from Peekskill. Train No. 94, leaving Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M., will stop at all stations to and including Cocoanana. Train No. 82, leaving Peekskill at 7 A. M., will stop at King's Bridge at 8:06 A. M., and at High Bridge at 8:11 A. M. Croton Train No. 104 will also stop at Morris Heights at 7:24 A. M., High Bridge, 7:26 A. M., and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 7:38 A. M.

The fourth annual banquet of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Jan. 3, 1896, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Princeton. The speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, Prof. William M. Sloan of Princeton, University, Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Gen. Horace Porter, Josiah Quincy, Mayor-elect of Boston; Mayor Strong, John Winfield Scott, Warner Miller, and John A. Taylor.

Incoming trains of the New-York Central Road were delayed from entering the Grand Central Station for nearly an hour about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, on account of an accident which occurred to an engine at Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

—Mrs. Rose Callahan of 326 West Fortieth Street was run over last night at Fortieth Street and Ninth Avenue, by a wagon. She received internal injuries, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

—The annual Christmas dinner given by Mr. William M. Fiess to the newsboys, will take place to-day, at the Brace Memorial Lodging House, corner of Duance and New Chambers Streets, at 7 P. M.

—Ann Sheldon, sixty-five years old, of 23 West Fifty-fifth Street, was knocked down at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and slightly injured. She was taken to Flower Hospital.

—Hugh Degan, a porter, employed in the store of Bliss & Fabyan, 117 Duane Street, died suddenly there from hemorrhage of the lungs shortly before noon yesterday. He lived in West Sixty-third Street.

—No new cases of scarlet fever have developed among the nurses in the Bellevue Hospital Training School, and those who are already suffering from the disease are reported to be doing well.

—The school census has now been completed in all but eighteen districts. The books so far received show that 399,314 children have been counted.

Brooklyn.

—Edward H. Beckert, who was arrested Monday while drilling a company of boys in the chapel of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Clinton Street and First Place, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Tighe for examination on the charge of stealing a bicycle from Fountain & Whittaker, Ninth Avenue and Union Street, on July 16.

—The City of Brooklyn yesterday brought suit against John Y. McKane and the People's Trust Company to secure an accounting and to recover a part of $117,000 which it is alleged McKane collected as Supervisor of Gravesend, and for which he failed to account.

—Mrs. John Keenan of 177 Bergen Street, committed suicide yesterday by jumping off the Captain's Dock at Bath Beach, L. I. She threw off her wrap before jumping into the water. She swam two yards and sank before any one could reach her.

—William Nolan, forty years old, of 201 Hudson Avenue, and James Gallagher, twenty-five years old, of 46 Heary Street, were severely injured yesterday by falling from a scaffold at 315 St. Mark's Avenue. They were taken to St. Mark's Hospital.

—Col. John W. Patterson and wife of 222 Washington Avenue last night celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their wedding. Col. Patterson is eighty-three years old. His wife is a year younger. He became blind sixteen years ago.

—President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad system gave it out yesterday that he would not accede to one formal request of a a delegation of the engineers and firemen to dismiss Superintendent Barton.

—Adelaide Anderson, two years old, of 254 McDonough Street, was burned yesterday while playing in front of the stove in the kitchen. She died at St. Mary's Hospital.

—The cornerstone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, will be laid at 3 P. M. to-day.

—The employes in Mayor Schieren's office yesterday gave him, through Private Secretary W. M. Palmer, a gold matchbox.

—Senator-elect P. H. McNulty yesterday resigned from the Board of Education.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Post Office will be open to-day from 7 to 10 A. M. Carriers will make the early morning delivery only. The doors will be open for boxholders until 12, noon, and from 6 to 8 P. M. All mails will be sent on schedule time.

—The Christmas festivities at the Leake and Watts Orphan Home took place last evening, when a cantata, "The Birth of Christ," was given. There was a lighted tree, and gifts were distributed.

—The St. Andrew's Memorial Sunday school had its Christmas celebration on Monday evening. There was singing of carols, and an address by the rector, the Rev. James E. Freeman.

—The Rev. F. M. Davenport, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, has declined the call to become pastor of the Park Church in Poughkeepsie, and will remain in this city.

—Mayor John G. Peene has vetoed the resolution of the Common Council to erect a new municipal building on the ground between Manor Hall and Warburton Building.

—Thomas Cunningham of Susquehanna County, Penn., is spending the holiday season in Yonkers. He is at the home of his son, W. F. Cunningham.

—A New-England dinner will be provided free for all men who wish to enjoy the treat to-day at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

—The postponed dance of the Yonkers Yacht Club was held last evening in the comfortable new clubhouse, near Glenwood station.

—William H. Bull, Jr., Physical Director of the Young Men's Christian Association at Toronto, is visiting at his home in this city.

—Miss Augusta Meeks and Miss Emma Reed of Wesleyan University are passing the holiday season at their homes in Yonkers.

—Dr. E. S. Davis of Main Street has gone to his home in Johnstown, Penn., to spend Christmas with his parents.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club will have a run this morning to Washington Bridge if the weather does not interfere.

—Miss S. T. Pell is spending the Christmas holidays with her sister, Mrs. W. E. Duff, in Maple Street.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club had an impromptu stag entertainment last night in the clubhouse.

—Miss Nellie M. Gunn is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Oliver.

—Miss Belle Dubois of Buena Vista Avenue has gone to North Highlands for a week.

—John P. Booth has gone to England to spend New Year's Day with his parents.

—Miss Elizabeth M. Andrews is home for the holidays from Kentucky.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. John Anthony Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, New-Rochelle, will celebrate solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The Rev. James Smith, S. J., of Baltimore, will act as deacon. A Dominican Father from Sherman Park will act as sub-deacon. The sermon will be by the Rev. James Smith. The music will be under the direction of George Kellner.

—A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of New-Rochelle will be held Jan. 4, to hear protests on the tax assessments on the property of the New-York, New-Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. The assessments have been nearly doubled. The property was formerly assessed at $196,000. It is now assessed at $376,000.

—At the "Thursday morning" to-morrow, in the New-Rochelle Gymnasium, Mrs. W. Greely will read her second paper on "Old New-York."

—The New-Rochelle Yacht Club will have a "turkey shoot" at the club grounds in New-Rochelle this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

—The entertainment held at the Casino, New-Rochelle, Monday evening, for the benefit of the village police netted $300.

Long Island.

—U. S. Grant Garrison, Army and Navy Union of Whitestone, has elected the following officers and Trustees for the ensuing year: Commander—Alvin Krebs; Vice President—G. Krobish; Deputy Commander—E. G. Shive; Adjutant—Henry Lolnsen; Paymaster—John Law; Quartermaster—Adam Laubmeister; Chaplain—Edward Fundeville; Officer of the Day—Daniel McGonagle; Officer of the Guard—John Uster; Trustees—E. B. Smith, Christopher Nelson, and George Weidig.

—Dr. J. B. Welwood, President of the Great Neck Improvement Association, has secured twenty-four residents to sign an agreement to maintain street lamps in front of their homes. It is expected that many others will do likewise as soon as the twenty-four lights are put up and their benefit made manifest. In Thomaston the streets are illuminated in a like manner, and other places are adopting this plan.

—The new officers of Hugh B. Knickerbocker Post, G. A. R., of Amityville, are as follows: Commander—Charles H. Chichester; Senior Vice Commander—Edward Manx; Junior Vice Commander—Charles Spragg; Quartermaster—Oliver R. Trembley; Surgeon—C. N. Edwards; Officer of the Day—Charles Devine, Brewster; Officer of the Guard—Charles Chichester; Chaplain—Sylvester Day.

—The Freeport Methodist Sunday school has chosen the following officers: Superintendent—H. R. Smith; Assistant Superintendents—George T. Van Riper and Miss H. R. Smith; Chorister—Wilbur Raynor; Secretary—Walter B. Cozzens; Assistant Secretary—Albin N. Johnson; Treasurer—W. G. Miller; Librarian—O. W. Valentine; Assistant Librarians—Harry Post and Howard Randall.

—The Hempstead Town Board is trying to appoint a successor to Constable Walter B. Wood, who was drowned in the foundering of the oyster dredge Boyle off Rockaway Inlet. The board met Friday and failed to make choice after casting 276 ballots for three candidates. The meeting lasted all day until 10:30 P. M. The board adjourned until next Saturday.

—School Trustee Daniel F. De Mot of Hicksville has started a war against the selling of cigarettes to school children. He

Wednesday
December 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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TRUE AMERICAN DOCTRINE

Utterances of Our Most Distinguished Statesmen.

PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED BY MONROE

Confirmed by Our Presidents and Secretaries of State Both in Public and Private Documents.

THEY WERE RECOGNIZED IN ENGLAND

What Canning Wrote on the Subject—The Many Cases in Which the Principles Were Applied.

The scope, purposes, and aims of the Monroe doctrine are best shown by quotations from the public and private papers of Presidents of the United States, Secretaries of State, and many statesmen who have given the subject attention and study.

The intervention of European nations in the affairs of this hemisphere has been distinctly disapproved by these men at all times.

Mr. Canning, in his correspondence with Mr. Rush, the United States Minister in England in 1823, having suggested that the United States should take decided ground against the intervention of the Holy Alliance in South America, Mr. Monroe sent the papers to Mr. Jefferson, asking his advice. To this request Mr. Jefferson answered as follows:

"MONTICELLO, Oct. 24, 1823.

"Dear Sir: The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has even been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a Nation; this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark upon it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and peculiarly our own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom.

"One nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition we detach her from the bands, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke, which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one or all on earth, and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause. Not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars.

"But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers—of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it; and if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of European powers and draw over to our side its most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion that it will prevent, instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not undertake such a war, for how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets? Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte, and now continued by the equally lawless alliance calling itself Holy.

"But we have first to ask ourselves a question. Do we wish to acquire to our own confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and isthmus bordering on it, as well as all those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being. Yet, as I am sensible that this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, but by war, and its independence, which is our second interest, (and especially its independence of England,) can be secured without it, I have no hesitation in abandoning my first wish to future chances, and accepting its independence, with peace and the friendship of England, rather than its association at the expense of war and her enmity.

"I could honestly, therefore, join in the declaration proposed that we aim, not at the acquisition of any of those possessions—that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country—but that we will oppose with all our means the forcible interposition of any other power as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form or pretext, and most especially their transfer to any power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way. I should think it therefore advisable that the Executive should encourage the British Government to a continuance in the dispositions expressed in these letters by an assurance of his concurrence with them as far as his authority goes, and that, as it may lead to war, the declaration of which requires an act of Congress, the case shall be laid before them for consideration at their first meeting, and under the responsible aspect in which it is seen by himself.

"I have been so long weaned from political subjects, and have so long ceased to take any interest in them, that I am sensible I am not qualified to offer opinions on them worthy of any attention; but the question now proposed involves consequences so lasting and effects so decisive of our future destinies as to rekindle all the interest I have heretofore felt on such occasions, and to induce me to the hazard of opinions which will prove only my wish to contribute still my mite toward anything which may be useful to our country. And, praying you to accept it at only what it is worth, I add the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect."

A Private Letter from Canning.

Mr. Canning, on Dec. 21, 1823, sent a private letter to Sir William A Court, then British Minister to Spain, from which the following is taken:

"Monarchy in Mexico and monarchy in Brazil would cure the evils of universal democracy and prevent the drawing of demarkation which I most dread—America vs. Europe. The United States, naturally enough, aims at this division, and cherishes the democracy which leads to it. But I do not much apprehend their influence, even if I believe (which I do not altogether) in all the reports of their activity in America. Mexico and they are too neighborly to be friends. In the meanwhile, they have aided us materially."

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine, as enunciated by President James Monroe in his message of December, 1823, is as follows:

I.

"At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the Minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. * * * In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. Paragraph 7, message of Dec. 2, 1823.

II.

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense.

"With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately concerned, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is esential'' different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole Nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. * * *

"Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government de facto as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

"But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."—Paragraphs 48 and 49, Message of Dec. 2, 1823.

It will be observed that the above two passages, which are sometimes printed together as if they formed one continuous passage, and were intended to convey one idea, are widely separated in President Monroe's message. In reality they relate to two different subjects.

Mr. Gallatin's Strong Words.

Mr. Gallatin, Minister to France, wrote to J. Q. Adams, Secretary of State, June 24, 1823, as follows:

"But I added that the United States would undoubtedly preserve their neutrality, provided it was respected, and avoid every interference with the politics of Europe. * * * But I had reason to believe that, on the other hand, they would not suffer others to interfere against the emancipation of America."

Secretary of State Clay's Assertion.

Mr. Clay, Secrtary of State, wrote to Mr. Poinsett, March 26, 1825, saying:

"The other principle asserted in the message is that whilst we do not desire to interfere in Europe with the political system of the allied powers, we should regard as dangerous to our peace and safety any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere. The political systems of the two continents are essentially different. Each has an exclusive right to judge for itself what is best suited to its own condition and most likely to promote its happiness, but neither has a right to enforce upon the other the establishment of its peculiar system. This principle was declared in the face of the world, at a moment when there was reason to apprehend that the allied powers were entertaining designs inimical to the freedom, if not the independence, of the new governments. There is a ground for believing that the declaration of it had considerable effect in preventing the maturity, if not in producing the bandonment, of all such designs. Both principles were laid down after much and anxious deliberation on the part of the late Administration. The President, who then formed a part of it, continues entirely to coincide in both. And you will urge upon the Government of Mexico the utility and expediency of asserting the same principles on all proper occasions."

As Stated by Webster.

Mr. Webster, March 27, 1826, in the House of Representatives said:

"The amount of it [Mr. Monroe's declaration] was that this Government could not look with indifference on any combination to assist Spain in her war against the South American States; that we could not but consider any such combination as dangerous or unfriendly to us, and that if it should be formed, it would be for the competent authorities of this Government to decide when the case arose what course our duty and our interests should require us to pursue."

Reaffirmed by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, wrote to Messrs. Anderson & Sargent, May 8, 1826, as follows:

"In December, 1823, the then President of the United States, in his annual message upon the opening of Congress, announced as a principle applicable to this continent, which ought hereafter to be insisted upon, that no European nation ought to be allowed to plant upon it new colonies. It was not proposed by that principle to disturb pre-existing European colonies already established in America; the principle looked forward, not backward."

Webster on the Panama Mission.

In Mr. Webster's speech on the Panama mission, delivered April 14, 1826, he said:

"It [the Monroe doctrine] has been said, in the course of this debate, to have been a loose and vague declaration. It was, I believe, sufficiently studied. I have understood from good authority that it was considered, weighed, and distinctly and decidedly approved by every one of the President's advisers at that time. Our Government could not adopt on that occasion precisely the course which England had taken. England threatened the immediate recognition of the provinces if the allies should take part with Spain against them. We had already recognized them. It remained, therefore, only for our Government to say how we should consider a combination of the allied powers to effect objects in America as affecting ourselves; and the message was intended to say what it does say, that we should regard such combination as dangerous to us.

"Sir, I agree with those who maintain the proposition and I contend against those who deny it, that the message did mean something; that it meant much; and I maintain against both that the declaration effected much good, answered the end designed by it, did great honor to the foresight and the spirit of the Government, and that it cannot now be taken back, retracted, or annulled without disgrace. It met, Sir, with the entire concurrence and the hearty approbation of the country. The tone which it uttered found a corresponding response in the breasts of the free people of the United States. That people saw, and they rejoiced to see, that on a fit occasion our weight had been thrown into the right scale, and that, without departing from our duty, we had done something useful and something effectual for the cause of civil liberty. One general glow of exultation, one universal feeling of the gratified love of liberty, one conscious and proud perfection of the consideration which the country possessed, and of the respect and honor which belonged to it, pervaded all bosoms.

"Possibly the public enthusiasm went too far; it certainly did go far; but, Sir, the sentiment which this declaration inspired was not confined to ourselves. Its force was felt everywhere by all those who could understand its object and foresee its effect. In that very House of Commons of which the gentleman from South Carolina has spoken with such condemnation, how was it received? Not only with approbation, but I may say with no little enthusiasm. While the leading Minister (Mr. Canning) expressed his entire concurrence in the sentiments and opinions of the American President, his distinguished competitor (Mr. Brougham) in that popular body, less restrained by decorum, and more at liberty to give utterance to all the feeling of the occasion, declared that no event had ever created greater joy, exultation, and gratitude among all the free men in Europe; that he felt pride in being connected by blood and language with the people of the United States; that the policy disclosed by the message became a great, a free, and an independent Nation; and that he hoped his own country would be prevented by no mean pride or paltry jealousy from following so noble and glorious an example.

"It is doubtless true, as I took occasion to observe the other day, that this declaration must be considered as founded on our rights and to spring mainly from a regard to their preservation. It did not permit us at all events to take up arms on any invitation of hostile feeling by the powers of Europe toward South America. If, for example, all the States of Europe have refused to trade with South America until her States should return to their former allegiance, that would have furnished no cause of interference to us. Or, if an armament had been furnished by the allies to act against provinces the most remote from us, as Chili or Buenos Ayres, the distance of the seat of action diminishing our apprehension of danger, and diminishing also our means of effectual interposition, might still have left us to content ourselves with remonstrance. But a very different case would have arisen, if an army, equipped and maintained by these powers, had been landed on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and commenced the war in our immediate neighborhood. Such an event might justly be regarded as dangerous to ourselves, and, on that ground, call for decided and immediate interference by us. The sentiments and the policy announced by the declaration, thus understood, were, therefore, in strict conformity to our duties and our interests."

President Polk in His Message.

President Polk's first annual message (1845) treated the subject as follows:

"It is well known to the American people and to all nations that this Government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other Governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles, and, believing their own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigue, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with independent action of the nations on this continent.

"The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest, has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the 'balance of power.' It cannot be permitted to have any application on the North American Continent, and especially to the United States. We must ever maintain the principle that the people of this continent alone have the right to decide their own destiny. Should any portion of them, constituting an independent State, propose to unite themselves with our confederacy, this will be a question for them and us to determine without any foreign interposition. We can never consent that European powers shall interfere to prevent such a union, because it might disturb the 'balance of power' which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Nearly a quarter of a century ago the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors that 'the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' This principle will apply with greatly increased force should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America.

"In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day, but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limit, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American Continent."

From J. Q. Adams's Journal.

The following extract is from the journal of J. Q. Adams, Dec. 6, 1845, narrating a conversation with Mr. Bancroft, then in Mr. Polk's Cabinet:

"I said I approved entirely of Mr. Polk's repeated assertion of the principle first announced by President James Monroe, in a message to Congress, that the continents of North and South America were no longer to be considered as scenes for future European colonization. He said that he had heard that this part of the message of Mr. Monroe had been inserted by him at my suggestion. I told him that was true; that I had been authorized by him to assert the principle in a letter of instruction to Mr. Rush, then Minister to England, and had written the paragraph in the very words inserted by Mr. Monroe in his message."

More from President Polk.

President Polk said in his special message, April 29, 1848:

"While it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to the acquisition of the 'dominion and sovereignty' over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this 'dominion and sovereignty' to either Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe in his message of December, 1823, 'we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.' In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that near a quarter of a century ago the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' This principle will apply with greatly increased force should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstance of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy."

Mr. Buchanan States the Doctrine.

Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, in communicating with Mr. Hise June 3, 1848, said:

"The independence as well as the interests of the nations on this continent require that they should maintain an American system of policy entirely distinct from that which prevails in Europe. To suffer any interference on the part of the European Governments with the domestic concerns of the American Republic, and to permit them to establish new colonies upon this continent, would be to jeopardize their independence and ruin their interests. These truths ought everywhere throughout this continent to be impressed upon the public minds; but what can the United States do to resist such European interference while the Spanish-American republics continue to weaken themselves by divisions and civil war and deprive themselves of doing anything for their own protection"?

From Secretary of State Cass.

Mr. Cass, Secretary of State, said to Mr. Dodge Oct. 21, 1858:

"The United States will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this continent to European powers, nor to the exercise of a protectory over them, nor to any other direct political influences to control their policy or institutions."

Mr. Seward Upholds It.

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Tassara, April 2, 1861:

"The Government of the United States would regard with grave concern and dissatisfaction movements in Cuba to introduce Spanish authority within the territory of Dominica."

Extract from Mr. Fish's Report.

The following extract is from the report of Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, to the President, July 14, 1870:

"Mr. John Quincy Adams, beyond any other statesman of the time in this country, had the knowledge and experience, both European and American, the comprehension of thought and purpose, and the moral convictions which peculiarly fitted him to introduce our country into this new field, and to lay the foundation of an American policy. The declaration known as the Monroe doctrine, and the objects and purposes of the congress of Panama, both supposed to have been largely inspired by Mr. Adams, have influenced public events from that day to this as a principle of government for this continent and its adjacent islands.

"It was at the period of the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle and of Laybach, when the 'Holy Alliance' was combined to arrest all political changes in Europe in the sense of liberty, when they were intervening in Southern Europe for the re-establishment of absolutism, and when they were meditating interference to check the progress of free government in America, that Mr. Monroe, in his annual message of December, 1823, declared that the United States would consider any attempt to extend the European system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. 'With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power,' he said, 'we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could now view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly feeling toward the United States.'

"This declaration resolved the solution of the immediate question of the independence of the Spanish American Colonies, and is supposed to have exercised some influence upon the course of the British Cabinet in regard to the absolutist schemes in Europe as well as in America.

"It has also exercised a permanent influence on this continent. It was at once invoked in consequence of the supposed peril of Cuba on the side of Europe; it was applied to a similar danger threatening Yucatan; it was embodied in the treaty of the United States and Great Britain as to Central America; it produced the successful opposition of the United States to the attempt of Great Britain to exercise dominion in Nicaragua under the cover of the Mosquito Indians; and it operated in like manner to prevent the establishment of a European dynasty in Mexico.

"The United States stands solemnly committed by repeated declarations and repeated acts to this doctrine, and its application to the affairs of this continent. In his message to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the present session, the President, following the teachings of all our history, said that the existing 'dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases, they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers.'

"This policy is not a policy of aggression; but it opposes the creation of European dominion on American soil, or its transfer to other European powers, and it looks hopefully to the time when, by the voluntary departure of European Governments from this continent and the adjacent islands, America shall be wholly American.

"It does not contemplate forcible intervention in any legitimate contest, but it protests against permitting such a contest to result in the increase of European power of influence; and it ever impels this Government, as in the late contest between the South American republics and Spain, to interpose its good offices to secure an honorable peace.

"The Congress of Panama was planned by Bolivar to secure the union of Spanish America against Spain. It had originally military as well as political purposes. In the military objects the United States could take no part; and, indeed, the necessity for such objects ceased when the full effects of Mr. Monroe's declarations were felt. But the pacific objects of the Congress, the establishment of close and cordial relations of amity, the creation of commercial intercourse, of interchange of political thought, and of habits of good understanding between the new republics and the United States and their respective citizens, might perhaps have been attained had the Administrations of that day received the united support of the country. Unhappily, they were lost; the new States were removed from the sympathetic and protecting influence of our example, and their commerce, which we might then have secured, passed into other hands unfriendly to the United States."

President Grant Speaks.

President Grant's second annual message, 1870, treated the subject as follows:

"The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare; of our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and of preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is not probably far distant when, in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our politics will be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish-American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama."

Changes in the Care of the Poor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors this morning reconsidered its vote of yesterday defeating Supervisor See's resolution recommending the passage by the Legislature of an act to correct certain abuses in the care of the county's destitute and indigent children, and to give the Superintendent of the Poor power to take certain children out of institutions and place them in families or in charge of the Children's Aid Society of New-York.

The board will make some amendment to the resolution, and when it comes up for action a week hence it will probably be adopted.

Sophomore Collins Discharged.

Christopher Collins, the sophomore of the College of the City of New-York who was arrested Monday night for endeavoring to break up the freshmen's dinner, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and discharged by Magistrate Kudlick, with a reprimand.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

CESSATION OF WAR TALK.—Venezuelan question to be settled without resort to arms.
UPHELD BY THE CONGRESS.—The President given full power in the Venezuelan matter.
FOR A SOUNDER FINANCIAL POLICY.—A message from the President to Congress.
BEARS MADE A BIG RAID.—Worked in collusion with foreign loaning houses.
LONDON AND VENEZUELA.—Downing Street, Britons think, needed Cleveland's rousing protest.
THEIR TRUE SENTIMENT.—The people loyally support the President.
THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.—Full list of the members and those of the Senate.
FASSETT'S COMING FIGHT.—Platt will strive to secure the National delegates.
PROBLEM OF IRRIGATION.—What has been done and what will be done by the authorities.
A LIFETIME IN THE SENATE.—Capt. Isaac Bassett, Assistant Doorkeeper, is dead.
MGR. SATOLLI IS NOTIFIED.—Receives the intelligence that he has been made a Cardinal.
BIG TASK FOR ST. LOUIS.—The city seems paralyzed before Republican crowds.
McDERMOTT WILL FIGHT.—A struggle for a Congressional seat in New-Jersey.
THE WONDERS OF PHYSICIANS.—Edgar Pratt suffered from rheumatism and became ossified.
MOUTH OF THE COLORADO.—A splendid hunting trip to the Gulf of California.
"HOSS SWAPPING" FAIRS.—Gathering of farmers where broken-down steeds are traded.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Winter Management of Horses, by Henry Stewart; To Distinguish a Good Cow; Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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THE PEOPLE AT HIS BACK

Additional Proofs of Their Approval of the President.

PAPERS OF ALL PARTIES SUSTAIN HIM

With No Desire to be Aggressive, the Dignity and Honor of the Country Must Be Maintained.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson to The Boston Transcript.

The writer is one of that large number of American citizens who, with no political motives to serve, are honestly trying to take a reasonable position at the present time—utterly eschewing jingoism on the one side and an equally vehement reaction from it on the other. No abler paper has been addressed to just these persons than the strong appeal for peace published by Mr. Smalley in The Boston Journal. It is positively to be regretted, therefore, that this appeal should find its climax in a position which seems to me very much weaker than what has preceded it—an argument so very questionable, indeed, that it must tend to neutralize, in many minds, the persuasive influence of what has gone before it. His closing sentence is: "We have to think of the honor and reputation of our beloved country and to remember that the verdict of history is foreshadowed in the censure of Christendom."

The phrase awakens memories not favorable to his argument. Thirty years ago we fought a war for the Union, in which the censure of Christendom—meaning the censure of Europe—was quite as strongly against us as now; and yet it does not appear that the ultimate verdict of history was or is to be cast against us on that point. The argument, therefore, if it proves anything, proves too much.

It was as true then as now that the leading organs of the great European nations—Mr. Smalley does not, it is to be observed, seem to include Russia in Christendom—not only condemn the Union attitude, but made it, as he now says, "the subject of derision." It was true then, as now, that the few voices in favor of us were, in his phrase, "those of individuals, not of nations." It may be justly asked, even by the jingoes, "If we persevered, even against the advice of Europe, in 1861, when this Nation was divided, must we yield implicitly now, when it is reunited?"

Again, how can it escape any one's attention that these European nations, which Mr. Smalley cites, are all more or less interested parties in the present controversy? There is no doubt that one of the strongest props of the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted by the President and Mr. Olney, lies in the course recently pursued by these very powers, in carving up and parceling out the great continent of Africa, and in transplanting thither, for seeds of future discord, all the jealousies involved in the European balance of power. Are we to see the same thing transferred to South America when Africa is all appropriated, and then to Central America, when South America is also full? This shifting of the scene could hardly be more rapid or more astonishing than what has already taken place across the ocean; and the thought of this has contributed largely to build up the present popular excitement. In this point of view, the fact that European Governments are against us, while it may justly appeal to our fears, does not necessarily convince our reason. The argument rather looks the other way. There was an equal coincidence of opinion among them as to the fact that Africa was providentially ordained to be distributed among themselves.

A Vital Principle.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press, (Rep.)

It is of no earthly consequence to the United States whether Great Britain or Venezuela possesses the strip of territory, about 30,000 square miles in area, which is in controversy between the two powers. But it is of vital consequence to maintain the principle that no European power shall be permitted to extend its rule on this continent. For on the maintenance of that doctrine depends the momentous question whether some European power or powers shall take possession of Central America and control the Nicaraguan or any other canal which may be built through it or across the isthmus between the two oceans. To surrender that principle in Venezuela would be to surrender it everywhere else on the continent, including the vital points on which the security of our commerce and of our Pacific possessions depends. When England and Russia and France and Germany have parceled out Asia and Africa among themselves, what is to hinder them in their contest for commercial supremacy and military and naval power from extending their rival projects of colonization to South America? What is to hinder them if the Monroe doctrine is dead? They have been gradually dividing the Eastern world among them for the last sixty years. But they have kept hands off South America, although with its weak Governments and its enormously rich resources, it presented a far more tempting field for their rapacity than Africa or Asia or the islands of the sea. But they have not attempted to meddle with the republics which the Monroe doctrine called into being, because the Monroe doctrine stood guard over them like the flaming sword at the gates of Paradise. No, Mr. Fairchild, it is not dead. It is the vital, the supreme principle of American public law, as bearing upon the international politics of the American continent.

The German Papers of the West.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, (Dem.)

The German press in this country strongly indorses the position taken by President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question. The Milwaukee German papers are unanimous with the English press of the city in their praise of his courage in sounding the sentiments of the people.

Der Herold says: "That Cleveland has become immensely popular cannot be denied, but that popularity was not an object, but is a result. With the manly declaration against the claims of England, he has expressed at the right time an idea which long slumbered with the people. The Nation stands united on foreign questions."

Der Seebote, in commenting on the critics of the message, says: "What Cleveland says in his message on the Venezuelan question is so correct that no one can differ with it." In the same article it shows that under the same conditions the European powers would interpose, on the ground of international polity. It is true that Europe understands that there is a great power on the other side of the water.

No Politics in This Matter.

From The Brockton (Mass.) Times, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland has not forfeited the support and confidence of any considerable number of those with whom he has hitherto been strong. On the contrary, their good opinion of him, their confidence in his judgment and his patriotism, have been strengthened by the events of this week.

The debates in the Senate ought to show to England that there is no politics in this matter so far as the Administration is concerned. Senator Platt of Connecticut dealt with this very point in his speech in the Senate yesterday. "It is asserted on the other side of the water," he said, "that this is a campaign trick. England must be disabused of this. The American people were never more in earnest since the breaking out of the Revolution than they are now in their purpose to maintain this doctrine vital to our National security and honor. We should be careful to do nothing to lead England to think we are not in earnest."

We Must Preserve Our Self-Respect.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

The poorest policy possible for a man or a nation of men is that which begins and ends with the counting of the cost. There are some things that must be had at any sacrifice—and one of these is national self-respect. We have been boasting our American policy for eighty years. It may not have been originally wisely founded, but we have professed to believe in it, and we do believe in it. It has become a part of our creed. We have said that there must be no extension of foreign dominion upon the Western Continent. Such dominion may be quite as good practically as the Governments already existing, but we do not believe it, and we have said we would not tolerate it. Yet now, because a great opponent comes saying that it is no doctrine of his and he will have none of it, we are expected to declare that we believe in it no longer. We are to believe in it as long as no money loss is threatened; but so soon as "millions of dollars loss" shows its awful form, we are to cringe and say we did not mean it.

At present this is the last thing we ought to do, or will do. The time for revising our creed was when we were not threatened. We could then have considered the matter and decided it in any way we saw fit; but it is too late now. We were wearing a chip on our shoulder and the British Premier has knocked it off. We cannot now pretend that the chip meant nothing more than a mere harmless bit of pleasantry, without subjecting ourselves rightly to the charge of being boasters and cowards.

Peace with Honor.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, (Rep.)

One of the mildest-mannered men in Minneapolis is Mayor Robert Pratt. He seldom speaks much louder than the ordinary tone of voice and he never boasts. He was a soldier of undoubted courage, and some distinction, and fought during the whole of the war in nearly all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and with Sheridan in the famous Shenandoah Valley campaign, so that he may safely be accredited with a full knowledge of all the horrors and drawbacks of war.

The Mayor was discussing the war talk with a party of friends at the Commercial Club when he said: "I can conceive of something a great deal worse than war coming to this country. I mean that subserviency to commercial advantages, and the interests of the business classes, which lead this country to endure an indignity without resenting it for fear of cutting down the price of stocks or of wheat. I have a boy whose life and future I prize more highly than my own life, but I would rather see that boy go into the army and give his life for the protection and preservation of our free institutions than see him consent to see the American flag dishonored or free government destroyed on this continent. I do not assume to say that the United States will be called upon to side with Venezuela, but if the Monroe doctrine is to be maintained, this is as good a time to show what we mean as any."

Our Right and Our Duty.

From The Cincinnati Tribune, (Rep.)

The nations of this continent are civilized republics and our near neighbors, with whose political and commercial prosperity we are indissolubly associated. We have, therefore, a right and an interest to claim and maintain for them immunity from the uncalled-for and ambitious confiscation of their territory by European States, whose political and commercial interests are forever antagonistic to our own. This is a guiding principle of the American people, and whether or not it be the Monroe doctrine, or, if it be, whether that doctrine has ever been specifically admitted to the international code, we need not care.

We may, without deserving the sarcasm and ridicule of the European world, declare that if there is a serious question whether or not Great Britain be not attempting unjustly to confiscate a portion of the territory of our neighbor and friend, Venezuela, we will investigate that question, and if we find and believe the right to be with our sister republic, we will by all legitimate means aid and assist her in maintaining that right.

This, we take it, is the true position of the Administration. It was not a theory so much as a condition that confronted the President, and that condition he has fairly met. The theory is of purely academic interest; the political situation presents a question for National action.

The People Not Mercenary.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American, (Dem.)

The few representatives of the press and the few politicians who are deprecating the position take by the President in regard to the Venezuelan difficulty are not meeting with any encouragement from the general public. It will be noticed that in discussing the matter they ignore the patriotic side and base their arguments altogether upon the mercenary side of it. Like the shopkeepers of Paris, apparently, "they do not care who is King so long as they are allowed to keep shop." If this idea should prevail, our people would seem here as

tions as the Chinese appear to have had in their recent war with Japan, and we would at length grow to be as fearless and as tame as they appear to be. We are a distinct and prosperous people to-day because we have cultivated the sentiment which actuated our forefathers in their resistance to the encroachment of Great Britain upon what they conceived to be their rights as loyal subjects of the Crown. It was not the insignificant Stamp act, nor the tuppeny tax on tea which caused them to revolt. It was altogether a sentimental thing with them at the outset, but it led to eminently practical things and to the birth of the Nation, which has been an example and a beacon light to the oppressed peoples of all the world.

The Best-Informed Approve.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, (Rep.)

The press is backing up this American principle with unanimity, and the best-informed men of the country are coinciding with President Cleveland in his opinions. The Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Minister and ex-Secretary of State, whose ability and learning lately led to his selection as Special Commissioner of the Chinese Government to negotiate terms of peace with Japan, says: "The President is entirely right. Every American citizen ought to support him, and Congress ought to vote the money he asks without delay."

There is no doubt that Congress will be prompt to assist in this crisis by a quick response to the President's special message. All the conservative mercantile interests of the country are showing indications of lending to the Administration their united sympathy and assistance. It is to be expected that there will be shown in Congress some opposition to the President's recommendations, but this is a time when partisan considerations should be waived and action taken to show that there is something in this country which looms above partisan politics—that when a well-established principle of this Government is disrespected the people will unite for its maintenance and enforcement.

No Need of Excitement.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch, (Rep.)

This is a good time for the average American to keep his head cool and exercise proper self-control, and not allow himself to be carried away by an excitement that can only injure his own business affairs, and help to injure that of others. The passing of the Venezuela Commission bill in the Senate by an unanimous vote, as it was passed in the House, shows that our own Government is going to take its own time and way to get at the exact truth regarding the boundary matter between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that there is no real occasion for anything like panicky feeling in business anywhere. All that there is of the "Dark Friday" business in Wall-Street was that the bears saw their opportunity for a handsome speculation, and, taking advantage of a certain group of holders, forced prices down in order to buy cheap and sell dear when the party in power. The United States, as a nation, is able to pay all its debts, public and private, whether to Great Britain or to any other nation of Europe. Time, that cures all things, will be gained by the investigation that has been set in motion by our Government, and in a few days the excitement that came with a rush will just as quickly disappear.

It is the American Doctrine.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

Nearly the whole of the press of the country heartily supports the President in the position he has taken in respect to the Venezuela boundary dispute. Both houses of Congress have practically declared that his position is the right one, by authorizing him to appoint a commission to inquire into the merits of the dispute. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the President has the approval of the people in what he has done.

If the facts, as stated by Secretary Olney, are correct, Great Britain has been for many years, and is now, acquiring Venezuelan territory against Venezuela's consent, and extending her system of government over it. We regard that as a violation of the Monroe doctrine, and we must either take a positive and determined stand against such a violation of the doctrine or abandon the doctrine for all time to come. If we draw back now, the Monroe doctrine will cease to be a living principle. It will be as dead as if it had never existed.

John A. Kasson Speaks.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

Ex-Congressman Kasson of Iowa makes a good point when he says, referring to the English contention that the Monroe doctrine is not a principle of international law: "There is no principle of international law which authorizes any great power in Europe to interfere between two nations, one of which may be about to seize territory from the other, and, yet, such interference is common. It is justified by the demand for the maintenance of the balance of power. There was no rule of international law which justified England denying to Russia the right to acquire territory in the vicinity of the Himalayas. There was no rule of international law which justified Russia in the denial to Japan of the territorial fruits of her victory. But in view of the free and unlimited influence in this policy by England and other European countries in respect to European questions, that country is not justified in expressing any surprise that there should have grown up in America a similar rule."

England as a Grabber.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

When you come to view the situation it looks very much as though England had been quietly working for years with a view to extending her possessions on this hemisphere. In the eyes of reasonable persons this condition of affairs justifies the action of the United States in demanding a halt. The policy which will sustain this systematic process of robbery will be adhered to until there is nothing more left for it to appropriate. Then the United States will not exercise the right of intervention, her sister republics on this hemisphere are at the mercy of a power that has shown no scruples and is always ready with claims that it dare not submit to the test of justice. The logical result of the aggression would be the establishment of British dominion in every part of the continent but that now occupied by the United States. Their acquisition would be the last move in the great game of grab, and it is far better to settle the question now than when the odds against us are thus multiplied.

Cordial Approval.

From The Spokane (Washington) Chronicle, (Dem.)

The Chronicle is in full sympathy with and fully approves the sentiment expressed in the President's message. It is timely and patriotic. It will meet the approval of the people of the West, and doubtless of the whole country.

Great Britain is very much inclined to act the part of the big boy with small and weak Governments and force them, without regard to the right or justice of the matter, to humble themselves before her mighty power, and make them submit to her dictation. She does not hesitate to use whatever force may be necessary to bring small countries submissively to her feet.

There is no time better than the present to teach Great Britain a lesson and give her to understand that she will not be permitted to encroach upon Venezuela or any other Central or South American country. And, furthermore, as the President has very clearly indicated that we are now ready to take a hand in the boundary dispute in Venezuela, it would be just as well to follow that and settle the dispute between Alaska and British Columbia.

By Peaceful Methods.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem.)

There are in any event ninety-nine out of a hundred chances that the controversy can be settled by peaceful methods without the humiliation of either nation. It is, moreover, a firm assurance that there has been undue dilatory action in the matter, and, if the merits of the dispute shall make plain that this country has rights and interests to be defended, that National self-respect and honor will be maintained if every means in her power shall prove sufficient therefor.

Both countries realize the terrible cost to all their interests in actual warfare, and there is no disposition shown on the part of either to incur it unnecessarily. Among people of such intelligence the necessity will not arise. This country, however, stands firmly upon its dignity, and that dignity will be respected and admired by fair-minded justice-loving people the world over.

Americanism Not Jingoism.

From The Galveston (Texas) Tribune, (Dem.)

That the situation is grave cannot be denied, but the resources of diplomacy have not yet been exhausted, and the possibilities of an honorable and peaceable settlement of the controversy assumed the present aspect. In none of the public expressions of men in authority, or of those reflecting predominant sentiment, is there a suggestion of war or the necessity for war, nor is there such an element of jingoism entering into the discussions as might naturally be expected under the circumstances. There is, however, a strong and all-pervading sentiment which supports the President in his purpose to uphold the honor and dignity of this country and enforce respect for its flag both at home and abroad.

As The Tribune has heretofore remarked, Americanism is not jingoism.

Eminently Patriotic.

From The Winona (Minn.) Republican, (Rep.)

Mr. Cleveland answers the half-contemptuous, half-dignified communication of the Marquis of Salisbury in a tone and in language worthy of an American President. The British Prime Minister very ingeniously undertakes to show that the Monroe doctrine, as propounded by the statesman whose name it bears, is not applicable to existing conditions; and, further, that even if it were so applicable, the doctrine has not been formally recognized by the authors of international law, and is therefore not binding upon the Government of Great Britain in its proposed settlement of the long-existing contention with Venezuela over the question of boundary lines. Mr. Cleveland's reply to this subtle prevarication is both pointed and dignified. Moreover, it is eminently patriotic from the standpoint of American citizenship.

War a Long Way Off.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, (Ind.)

The recent deliverance of the President and of the Secretary of State, backed as they are by the prompt adoption of a resolution authorizing, at the President's request, the appointment of a commission to investigate the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, will be accepted the world over as assurance that the people of the United States are dead in earnest in their purpose to resist foreign aggression on this continent.

To assume, however, that we are ready to go to war on the Venezuelan question without exhausting every means known to diplomacy and the ways of peace to bring England to accept our view of the case is a mistake. The action of the President and Congress is not properly so interpreted by the British press and people.

The Inquiry Proper.

From The Portland Oregonian, (Rep.)

It is probable that Venezuela will make no objection, will place every facility in the way of an American commission sent to determine the merits of the boundary dispute, and will submit to its decision, since the alternative would be unsheltered exposure to all the power of Great Britain. The consent of that power will not be asked. Though, of course, Great Britain will not recognize the commission in any way, she cannot resent its appointment, or undertake to interfere with its inquiries. There is no reason, therefore, why it should not complete its work in orderly fashion and make a report to Congress upon which firm and intelligent action can be based.

The Only Question at Issue.

From The Denver Republican, (Rep.)

It must be perfectly plain to everybody that all departments of our Government and all classes of our people are unanimous in their determination to maintain the Monroe doctrine and to give to it full force and effect in all controversies between any American republic and any foreign power. There is no difference of opinion on this score in the United States. The question at issue now is as to the best method of applying the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan case, and Congress is as much bound to carefully consider that subject as the Chief Executive can possibly be. Whatever course is agreed upon by the Government will be heartily sustained by the people.

Asks Simple Justice.

From The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, (Dem.)

Great Britain is not dealing with us as she might be dealing with France in a dispute over an African boundary line, but she meets us under conditions that are purely American. Straining the question to make it include the whole international code is an effort at befogging and boggling the question that the United States should not, and we believe will not, allow. The United States merely insists that simple justice be done to a sister republic, whose weakness commands her protection. Her position is sound and right, and she will have the aid of more than one other smaller republic, with the friendship of foreign powers that England will do well to be slow in antagonizing.

Almost Without a Parallel.

From The Norfolk Virginian, (Dem.)

Men of all shades of political opinion declare that in the controversy between this country and Great Britain, arising out of the Venezuelan affair, politics does not enter, and with a unanimity almost without a parallel Democrats and Republicans are joining hands to preserve the integrity of a principle dear to the American heart, proclaiming that the principle of American independence of monarchical aggression is one which must be maintained, and maintained it will be as long as the Republic of the United States shall last.

The Only Course Open to Us.

From The Lansing (Mich.) Journal, (Dem.)

The United States is bound by every consideration of honor and historic obligation to oppose any foreign aggression on American soil. The President has courageously recommended the only course left open to us. He has asked and received authority to ascertain the full rights of Venezuela which we feel bound to protect. It was a step which he was bound to propose, and which Congress, truly representing the Nation, has promptly empowered him to take, let the consequences be what they may.

Absolute Confidence in the President.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

The Congress has rightly voiced the popular feeling, which is one of absolute confidence in the selections President Cleveland will make. The Congress rightly felt that in this crisis no shadow of excuse should be given for English misconception of a clash of Executive and Senatorial rights. In great crises petty quibbles of vested authority are brushed aside and not to be tolerated. The President is in this great matter supreme, because he is acting as the Nation would act.

The President Absolutely Right.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, (Rep.)

The people of the United States are behind you, Mr. Cleveland, and will sustain unflinchingly the true American policy you have marked out. Little differences of opinion about the management of our domestic affairs do not count when the heritage our fathers left us is at stake. We forget whether we are Republicans or Democrats, and remember only that we are Americans.

And the best of it all is that Mr. Cleveland is absolutely right.

The Cautious Procedure Approved.

From The Binghamton Leader, (Dem.)

The prompt response on the part of Congress will have the effect of showing the world that this Government is in dead earnest in this matter; that it proposes to ascertain to a certainty in just how far a great vital principle is involved in this controversy, and that, finding this principle to be in peril, the United States will defend it at all hazards. Nothing could be more satisfactory to the patriotic people of the country than the procedure in this case.

Nation and President Agree.

From The Boston Times, (Ind.)

The Nation and the President agree that there shall be no European aggression on this continent, and, further, that England's seeming aggression in Venezuela should be officially looked into, in view of England's declination to arbitrate.

There has been and is much jingoism throughout this country, but the President's message has nothing of that spirit in it. It is dignified, patriotic, and unequivocal. Americanism, not jingoism, dominates it.

It Does Not Mean War.

From The New-London (Conn.) Telegraph, (Rep.)

The appointment of the commission was the only thing that the country could do after the circumstances that called for such action. It will be an indication of our sincerity. But it does not mean war. There

Fair and Just Settlement.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star, (Ind. Dem.)

Probability is on the side of the conviction that there will be no war between England and America, but not for the reason that the United States will shirk any responsibility which rests upon it in bringing about an absolutely fair and just settlement of the claims between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The People's Prompt Response.

From The Syracuse Post, (Rep.)

President Cleveland heard from the people of this country before his message was twenty-four hours old. They replied with hearty loyalty to every patriotic suggestion in his message. They are willing to take whatever consequences follow the vigorous enforcement and defense of the Monroe doctrine.

In Patriotic Touch with the People.

From The Salem (Mass.) Gazette, (Rep.)

The Senate has passed the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Commission bill in concurrence with the House, all the amendments being voted down. In this prompt joint action Congress has shown itself in patriotic touch with the American people.

GEORGE TARBOX DIES OF SHAME

Arrested in a Raid on a Poolroom and His Wife Died While He Was Held in Jail Waiting Bail.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 24.—George Tarbox, seventy-three years old, died at Wallington early this morning. Grief and shame doubtless killed him. Tarbox was arrested a short time ago in the raid on the Hermitage Hotel, in which a poolroom was conducted. He was acting as bartender at the time, and was taken into custody with the operators and others in the place.

His wife tried hard to secure bail for him, but without success. In her efforts to do so she exposed herself to the inclement weather, without regard to herself, and caught cold. This resulted in pneumonia. The case became serious, and during her illness she had no one to wait on her except a grandson and a woman who lived in the same house, and who could give but a part of her time to the sick woman. On the day before Mrs. Tarbox died a message was sent to the jail asking the Sheriff if he would not allow Tarbox to visit his home and see his wife, as it was doubtful if she would live much longer. Sheriff Harding detailed a deputy to escort Tarbox. The old man remained with his wife several hours, and late in the evening they parted. The parting was sad, as it was then almost certain that they would not meet again.

Sympathetic people secured bail for Tarbox the following day, but his wife died within a few hours after he left her, and the preparations for the funeral were under way when he reached home. When he was leaving the jail Tarbox thanked the Sheriff for having allowed him to go out the day before. He said then that he did not think he would ever be tried, as the disgrace and the death of his wife would kill him before the case was called for trial.

Since his release Tarbox has done nothing but bewail his disgrace and the death of his wife. He sank slowly, and this morning died peacefully. He leaves one son, a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Tarbox was a member of a well-known Massachusetts family. His brother served several terms in Congress from that State.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. JOHN J. HUGHES

Services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, His Former Charge.

The funeral of the Rev. John J. Hughes, who died at St. John's Rectory, Spring Valley, Rockland County, Saturday, took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth Street, of which Father Hughes was pastor for a long time.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Father James McGee, with the Rev. James Doherty as deacon and the Rev. Daniel Cronin as sub-deacon. Among the fifty clergymen present within the chancel during the services were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Abbot Idlebrook, and the Revs. John Edwards, Frank Kelly, James Fitzsimmons, D. F. Coyle, H. A. Gordon, T. F. Lynch, J. Prendergast, J. C. Henry M. Cunnion, John Lings, Edward McKenna, John Salter, Joseph Brennan, and J. Consadine.

At the conclusion of the mass the Rev. James Doherty delivered a eulogy on the deceased. Archbishop Corrigan pronounced benediction, and the congregation was then given an opportunity to view the remains. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery, where a short service was held.

Father Hughes was sixty-three years old, and leaves two brothers, Hugh and Brian, both well-known business men.

SUBSCRIBED TO THE OFFICIAL OATH

Very Few of the Newly Elected State Officers Have Taken that Trouble.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Thus far but comparatively few of the officers elected at the general election held in November have subscribed to the official oath and filed it with the Secretary of State. Of the Senators elected but one, Samuel J. Foley of New-York City, has subscribed to the oath, and not to exceed 22 of the 150 Assemblymen have taken advantage of the privilege to swear in before the session of the Legislature begins.

Only one State officer, Attorney General Hancock, has his oath affixed to the oath-book, and but four of the sixteen newly elected Justices of the Supreme Court have taken similar action. These are Justice Alfred Spring, in the Eighth District, who was the first of the newly elected officers to file an oath; Justice William Scripture of the Fifth District, Justice Chester B. McLaughlin of the Fourth District, and Justice Alden Chester in the Third District.

Three of the City Justices who will be transformed, under the Constitution, on Jan. 1 into Supreme Court Justices, have availed themselves of the privilege and take the official oath. They are Justices Frederick Smyth, Charles H. Truax, and Charles F. MacLean.

GAVE JUDGE MILLS A GAVEL

Officers of the Westchester County Court Mark the End of His Term.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The court officers of the Westchester County Court yesterday afternoon presented to County Judge Isaac N. Mills a gold-mounted ivory gavel as a token of their regard. Judge Mills goes out of office on the 1st of January.

The presentation speech was made by Court Stenographer Harvey Husted, who spoke of the pleasant relations which had existed between the Judge and all the court officers since Judge Mills took office, in 1884.

Judge Mills, in accepting the gift, thanked all and spoke with some feeling of his happy times in office, and gave a little history of the Court of Sessions, which has for 211 years been the criminal branch of the County Court, and which, by the new Constitution goes out of existence on the 1st of January. The Court of Sessions was first held in the town of Westchester, in the County of Westchester.

Other speeches were made by District Attorney William P. Platt, who also retires from office on the 1st of January, and by David H. Hunt, who has conducted much criminal business before the court.

Killed by a Fall from a Window.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Mary McCarthy, seventy-eight years old, stopping at 255 Sixth Street, was killed early this morning by falling from the window of her room on the fourth floor. It is not known just when the accident occurred. Mrs. McCarthy, who was feeble from age, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Maria Montague, who was in the habit of rising several times during the night to minister to her mother's wants. She went to her room at 4 o'clock and found it vacant and the window open. Mrs Montague ran down stairs and found her mother lying in the area.

Mrs. McCarthy owned a house in Paterson, in which she lived with another daughter. She eluded the care of her relatives a week ago and went to Hoboken. She was found wandering in the street, and was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, where she was cared for until found by her daughter.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S FUTURE

Marvelously Rich Gold Ore, but in Small Veins.

DIFFERS FROM OTHER MINING BOOMS

A Pen Picture of the Town—Where the Gold Is Found—The Stock Craze—Unlike the South African Field.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 24.—Cripple Creek is undoubtedly a centre of attraction at the present time. For many years, not, indeed, since Leadville, there has been a mining camp in the Rocky Mountains so well advertised. It is the prime subject of discussion from one end of Colorado to the other; it is the chief theme of interest in every edition of the four daily papers of Denver; several journals of New-York and Chicago have dispatched staff correspondents to the scene, which indicates an awakening of curiosity in the East; numerous mining exchanges for traidng in Cripple Creek shares have been organized, and speculation is rife. In short, there is a veritable Cripple Creek "boom," but withal, to the conservative observer, it appears largely artificial; it seems to lack the spontaneity which characterized the Leadville "boom," the Tombstone "boom," and others of the past. The fact is patent that while Cripple Creek is unmistakably a good mining camp, its resources are being enormously exaggerated.

From a geological standpoint, there is nothing unique in the Cripple Creek deposits. There is there a large area of country consisting chiefly of andesitic and granitic rocks, intersected by dykes of phonolite and basalt, and numerous gold-bearing veins, which frequently seem to have some connection with the dykes. These veins form a perfect network; rather than single veins there are zones of parallel crevices, crossed by others. As a rule, the ore seams are narrow, but the ore is often marvelously rich. The veins are true fissure veins; i. e., mineralizations of crevices produced by faulting, or the contraction of molten matter injected in the form of dykes along the sides of the latter. Crevices thus produced may not have been more than mere seams in the country rock. It is sufficient that they should have been allowed the seepage of mineral-bearing water, by which the nearly adjacent country rock might be impregnated, or even decomposed, constituents of the rock being replaced by mineral deposited from the solution. The origin of the Cripple Creek deposits was undoubtedly due to action of this kind.

Quartzose ores are occasionally found, but in most instances the ores of the district are simply decomposed, rotten, andesite breccia, and granite carrying gold. It was for this reason, largely, that the veins remained so long undiscovered, lying, as they do, in the shadow of Pike's Peak, in a country that has been prospected for more than forty years. But there were no bold outcrops of quartz ledges, no troughlike depressions caused by the wearing away of a soft vein filling; nothing, indeed, but the decomposed surface of a great outflow of igneous rock, covered by gravel and the detritus of the mountains, in which the vein matter, much resembling the country rock, anyway, was only to be discovered by careful "costeaning," i. e., trenching across their outcrops. Adding to this the fact that prospectors, who nearly always guide their work by their own experience in the field, were ignorant of the occurrence of gold in this kind of rock, and were ignorant of the appearance of the ore, even when exposed, it can easily be understood why the veins were allowed to remain idlow so many years. As a corollary, it follows also that there are without doubt many similar deposits of gold that will be discovered, now that their character has become known to prospectors, who will look for them.

As to the permanence of the Cripple Creek deposits, but little can yet be vouchsafed, since there are few of the mines which have been systematically explored, or even opened beyond moderate depths. The deepest shaft in the district is on the Anna Lee Mine, one of the Portland group, which is now down about 900 feet, and shows the vein to be holding out well. The ore deposit at this place, however, occurs in the form of an elliptical pipe, or chimney, standing nearly upright, being a mineralization of the country rock at the intersection of several veins. There is no other mine within the confines of Cripple Creek which is opened to anything like the depth of the Anna Lee. Of the others that have been best developed, it may be said that some, including the famous Independence, the Elkton-Catherine, the Victor, Anaconda, and Buena Vista, are showing strong ore bodies, while others, such as the Dolly Varden and Pharmacist, which only a year or two ago were big producers, were soon out of ore, though a new strike was recently reported in the latter. One cannot escape the conviction, however, that in many of the numerous veins that are being opened the ore occurs in small and irregular pockets, the mining of which is attended with much hazard. This view is strengthened by the known results of many undertakings.

Of the mines now being exploited, the Independence, owned individually by W. S. Stratton, is certainly immensely profitable. The Portland Company, which holds several productive mines, is also paying large dividends. The Victor is doing very well, and the Elkton, the Walter, and the Catherine are making moderate returns. The Moose, which is a close corporation, has been paying dividends until recently, but it is uncertain if it is still doing so. However, the above comprise the dividend-paying list of Cripple Creek at this writing. The Isabella Company (Buena Vista Mine) has not been a dividend-payer yet on account of a large indebtedness, but is now being worked at a large profit, and will doubtless soon be on the list. The Anaconda is also being worked profitably, but it, too, has a considerable indebtedness to pay up before its shareholders can receive anything. The Rebecca (C. O. D.) and the Anchoria-Leland properties are considered valuable, but so far there is no published record that either paid a dividend. Of numerous mines operated under lease by individuals, the Last Dollar, the Geneva, the Doctor, and the North Star are well known to be profitable, but these are exceptionally good mines. Of the great majority of the claims of the district, most of which are being operated under lease, it is doubtful if they are profitable at all, and, if so, only in a small way.

Abundant evidence of this exists in Cripple Creek Town, which, notwithstanding the "boom" and the advertising that has been given it, impresses the observant visitor as a place in which little money is current. There are few of the accompaniments of mining excitement of former times. The scene is set properly. Rude cabins, saloons with sham fronts, dirty, uncomfortable hotels, rough streets, alternately deep with mud and dust, plank sidewalks following no special grade, with knots and nails unpleasantly prominent, the whole straggling amid the stumps of a devastated pine forest, with the brown, bare mountains towering in the distance. All this is in accord with preconceived notions of a new, lively mining camp. The actors also are on the stage. Men in rough corduroy clothes or canvas jackets stained with the grime of the mines, wearing broad-brimmed hats, and trousers tucked into boots; men in groups on the street corners or lounging in front of the hotel discussing the last new "strike" or a pending sale; the stage and six swinging down the main street with incoming passengers from Brassy. The actors are all there, and the first act, the turbulent days of the miners' strike, was lively enough, but now the performance drags listlessly, with nothing but a mild interest aroused by an occasional hold-up of the stage. There is no exuberance of spirit in Cripple Creek, none of the feeling expressed in the refrain:

It's always day in the daylight,
And it's never night in Creede.

The miners of Cripple Creek congregate in the central room of the Palace Hotel in the early evening, and discuss prospects and stocks, but by nine o'clock they have disappeared, and Bennett Avenue is almost as deserted as the main street of a Vermont hamlet. A single variety theatre leads a precarious existence, and proceedings at the few dance halls are conducted with the solemnity of a prayer meeting. The doors of the barnlike "opera house" are opened occasionally for the display of shows of the "Fast Mail" and "Night Alarm" type, but the experiences of the strolling theatrical companies, which have performed these masterpieces to empty benches, has been a warning to the profession, and the stage is occupied only at long intervals. There are several gambling houses, but they are never crowded with miners eager to put their month's earnings on the turn of a card; the melancholy dealers conduct their games with a handful of players, staking 10-cent chips, and

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Quartzose ores are occasionally found, but in most instances the ores of the district are simply decomposed, rotten, andesite breccia, and granite carrying gold. It was for this reason, largely, that the veins remained so long undiscovered, lying, as they do, in the shadow of Pike's Peak, in a country that has been prospected for more than forty years. But there were no bold outcrops of quartz ledges, no troughlike depressions caused by the wearing away of a soft vein filling; nothing, indeed, but the decomposed surface of a great outflow of igneous rock, covered by gravel and the detritus of the mountains, in which the vein matter, much resembling the country rock, anyway, was only to be discovered by careful "costeaning," i. e., trenching across their outcrops. Adding to this the fact that prospectors, who nearly always guide their work by their own experience in the field, were ignorant of the occurrence of gold in this kind of rock, and were ignorant of the appearance of the ore, even when exposed, it can easily be understood why the veins were allowed to remain idlow so many years. As a corollary, it follows also that there are without doubt many similar deposits of gold that will be discovered, now that their character has become known to prospectors, who will look for them.

As to the permanence of the Cripple Creek deposits, but little can yet be vouchsafed, since there are few of the mines which have been systematically explored, or even opened beyond moderate depths. The deepest shaft in the district is on the Anna Lee Mine, one of the Portland group, which is now down about 900 feet, and shows the vein to be holding out well. The ore deposit at this place, however, occurs in the form of an elliptical pipe, or chimney, standing nearly upright, being a mineralization of the country rock at the intersection of several veins. There is no other mine within the confines of Cripple Creek which is opened to anything like the depth of the Anna Lee. Of the others that have been best developed, it may be said that some, including the famous Independence, the Elkton-Catherine, the Victor, Anaconda, and Buena Vista, are showing strong ore bodies, while others, such as the Dolly Varden and Pharmacist, which only a year or two ago were big producers, were soon out of ore, though a new strike was recently reported in the latter. One cannot escape the conviction, however, that in many of the numerous veins that are being opened the ore occurs in small and irregular pockets, the mining of which is attended with much hazard. This view is strengthened by the known results of many undertakings.

Of the mines now being exploited, the Independence, owned individually by W. S. Stratton, is certainly immensely profitable. The Portland Company, which holds several productive mines, is also paying large dividends. The Victor is doing very well, and the Elkton, the Walter, and the Catherine are making moderate returns. The Moose, which is a close corporation, has been paying dividends until recently, but it is uncertain if it is still doing so. However, the above comprise the dividend-paying list of Cripple Creek at this writing. The Isabella Company (Buena Vista Mine) has not been a dividend-payer yet on account of a large indebtedness, but is now being worked at a large profit, and will doubtless soon be on the list. The Anaconda is also being worked profitably, but it, too, has a considerable indebtedness to pay up before its shareholders can receive anything. The Rebecca (C. O. D.) and the Anchoria-Leland properties are considered valuable, but so far there is no published record that either paid a dividend. Of numerous mines operated under lease by individuals, the Last Dollar, the Geneva, the Doctor, and the North Star are well known to be profitable, but these are exceptionally good mines. Of the great majority of the claims of the district, most of which are being operated under lease, it is doubtful if they are profitable at all, and, if so, only in a small way.

Abundant evidence of this exists in Cripple Creek Town, which, notwithstanding the "boom" and the advertising that has been given it, impresses the observant visitor as a place in which little money is current. There are few of the accompaniments of mining excitement of former times. The scene is set properly. Rude cabins, saloons with sham fronts, dirty, uncomfortable hotels, rough streets, alternately deep with mud and dust, plank sidewalks following no special grade, with knots and nails unpleasantly prominent, the whole straggling amid the stumps of a devastated pine forest, with the brown, bare mountains towering in the distance. All this is in accord with preconceived notions of a new, lively mining camp. The actors also are on the stage. Men in rough corduroy clothes or canvas jackets stained with the grime of the mines, wearing broad-brimmed hats, and trousers tucked into boots; men in groups on the street corners or lounging in front of the hotel discussing the last new "strike" or a pending sale; the stage and six swinging down the main street with incoming passengers from Brassy. The actors are all there, and the first act, the turbulent days of the miners' strike, was lively enough, but now the performance drags listlessly, with nothing but a mild interest aroused by an occasional hold-up of the stage. There is no exuberance of spirit in Cripple Creek, none of the feeling expressed in the refrain:

It's always day in the daylight,
And it's never night in Creede.

The miners of Cripple Creek congregate in the central room of the Palace Hotel in the early evening, and discuss prospects and stocks, but by nine o'clock they have disappeared, and Bennett Avenue is almost as deserted as the main street of a Vermont hamlet. A single variety theatre leads a precarious existence, and proceedings at the few dance halls are conducted with the solemnity of a prayer meeting. The doors of the barnlike "opera house" are opened occasionally for the display of shows of the "Fast Mail" and "Night Alarm" type, but the experiences of the strolling theatrical companies, which have performed these masterpieces to empty benches, has been a warning to the profession, and the stage is occupied only at long intervals. There are several gambling houses, but they are never crowded with miners eager to put their month's earnings on the turn of a card; the melancholy dealers conduct their games with a handful of players, staking 10-cent chips, and

YOSBURG NOW AT LIBERTY

Recorder Goff Suspends Sentence in the Case of the "Green Goods" Man—Justice Lynn's Plea for the Old Man.

Recorder Goff suspended sentence yesterday in the case of "Old Bill" Vosburg, the "green goods" man, who swindled Anton Cimfel, a Nebraska farmer, out of $500.

There were two indictments against Vosburg, the second one suspending the first one and charging a second offense, thereby doubling the penalty on conviction. When a jury had been secured, Vosburg agreed to testify in the Tamsen case if allowed to plead guilty to the first indictment, under which he could be sentenced for only five years. He was allowed to plead guilty, and his sentence was postponed until the Tamsen trial should be concluded.

When the Recorder opened court yesterday, he said he would dispose of Vosburg's case as the District Attorney should recommend.

District Attorney Fellows said that Vosburg had been of great assistance to the people, and he thought the ends of justice would be served by exercising great clemency toward him.

Civil Justice Lynn, counsel for Vosburg, then read an affidavit made by the latter, saying that he was born in Albany in 1828. He stated that he has been married thirty-three years and has three daughters. One of them is married to Harry Russell, one of the three alleged Post Office robbers who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail. The other two live in this city and help support their mother. He said that he had been convicted of crime a great many times. He was pardoned by President Harrison in 1888, and since then he has been engaged in the "green goods" business. When not engaged in the "green goods" business he earned money by playing cards. He induced his friends to give $100 to Cimfel when the latter was going home. The affidavit ended by asking for a suspension of sentence.

Justice Lynn made a plea for a suspension of sentence. The career of Vosburg, he said, was one of the most wonderful in criminalogy. He represents fifty-seven years of crime. His grandfather fought in the War of the Revolution from the first flash at Bunker Hill to Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. He was a soldier, a patriot, and a gentleman. Vosburg's father fought in the war of 1812.

"Vosburg was born in the lap of luxury," Mr. Lynn said, "and in a house of plenty. He was left an orphan at seven years of age. His family was one of the most respectable in Albany. One of the family was for years the Postmaster of the city. Vosburg, the orphan boy, was neglected, and at the age of ten years had entered on a career of crime by pilfering. Instead of being corrected by sympathy and kindness and charity, he was repulsed by relatives and friends and made an outcast from society."

Mr. Lynn said Vosburg did not believe he was violating any law by leading farmers to this city for other men to swindle.

"I ask your Honor to extend mercy to this old man," he said, "so that his declining years may be spent with his family, and that a flood of sorrow and penitence for his crimes may enter his soul."

The Recorder said he thought the present Legislature should pass a law under which the victims of "green-goods" men might be indicted. He said that if the District Attorney would indorse on the papers his recommendation for a suspension of sentence, he would grant it.

Vosburg was then taken from the court. He was brought back at 5 o'clock, and the Recorder suspended sentence.

Vosburg walked out of court a free man, and met his wife, who was waiting for him in the corridors. She kissed him, and they left the building together.

HER DAUGHTER OVERCOME.

Mrs. Ella Hemmings Found Guilty of Stealing a Diamond Ring.

Mrs. Ella Hemmings, who was arrested Dec. 9 at her home in Brooklyn, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court on a charge of stealing a diamond ring from Mrs. Bloomfield of 28 East Twenty-third Street, for whom she worked as a dressmaker.

Mrs. Hemmings said she found the ring and did not believe Mrs. Bloomfield owned it. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

As the verdict was announced Mrs. Hemmings's daughter, fifteen years old, gave way to violent crying and had to be carried out of the door.

"I am sorry for you, my woman," Judge Cowing said, "but the verdict is against you, and you are responsible for your present position. It is unfortunate for your daughter who has been carried out of court."

"I have four daughters, your Honor," the woman said. "This one has heart disease, and I am afraid this trouble will kill her. She has spent every day with me in the Tombs since my arrest."

Then the woman broke down and began to sob.

Judge Cowing said he would ask her lawyer to get letters as to her previous good character, and he would impose as light a sentence as possible.

Objected to Judge Dugro.

An application was made yesterday by Robert Goeller to Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, for alimony and a counsel fee in the suit of Mary Witson against her husband, Herman Witson, for absolute divorce.

Albert I. Englehardt, for the defendant, objected to Judge Dugro hearing the motion, as he is a brother-in-law of Mr. Goeller.

Judge Dugro rebuked Mr. Englehardt for his ignorance and impertinence. He said that he was bound to hear the motion, though he wished it had been made to some other Judge.

After hearing the motion, Judge Dugro denied it, on the ground that the plaintiff should apply to a City Magistrate for support.

Louis Gordon's Trial for Arson.

The trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, on a charge of arson, was continued in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

Adolph Freeman, the insurance adjuster, who was recalled to testify further about the inventories he made of Gordon's stock subsequent to the fire, was cross-examined by ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon. Freeman pointed out each alleged false entry in the inventory made by Gordon.

Court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Killed in a Saloon Fight.

As the result of a fight Monday night in Shields's saloon, Madison and Roosevelt Streets, John Dean died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning. James McCarthy, David Cook, Thomas Dooney, and Anthony McDonald were arrested. McDonald, who is thought to be the man that killed Dean, was committed to the Tombs without bail by Coroner Hoeber.

Killed by the Hiccoughs.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 24.—Zacharias Wilkinson, seventy-two years old, a wool sorter in the Springfield Worsted Works, was attacked three weeks ago with hiccoughs, from which he suffered very much until last night, when he died from exhaustion. He struggled hard

ACQUITTED, BUT SENT BACK

The Alleged Cuban Filibusters Arrive from Nassau.

ARRESTED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES

A Jury Declared Them Not Guilty, but They Were Shipped to New-York—They Claim to be Excursionists.

The ardor of the local sympathizers with the Cuban revolution was reawakened yesterday by the arrival from Nassau of seventeen Cubans. They are of a party of twenty-one who were arrested by the British authorities and tried at Nassau, on the charge of being filibusters. They were brought in by the British ship Antilla, having been returned to New-York, although acquitted of the charge, in order that they might not be led into activity by proximity to their struggling brethren.

The members of the party are Dr. Pedro Betancourt, Casine de la Torriente, Gabriel Forcade, Branlio Pena, Eduardo Jero, Vincente Carillo, Eduardo Russell, Antonio Ruiz, Antonio Rivero, Pedro Mendoza, José G. Yova, Carlos Lima, Gerardo Domeneck, Pablo Estevez, Severian Galvez, Franklin Argilagos, and Frederico Nunez.

The party will soon be complete, as the other four members, José B. Gomez, Guarino Landra, Dr. Martin Marrero, and Pabla Menocal, are expected during the week.

The men pleaded innocence of any filibustering intentions, but from their conversation and actions here it is evident they would not be unhappy if they were engaged in the struggle for liberty. With the Castilian blood in their veins and speaking the Spanish language, yet they are more bitter toward Spain than the American colonists were toward England. They feel that the revolution is so righteous that anything possible should be done to keep Spain from putting it down.

The members of the party are swarthy-featured, bustling and intelligent. They are such a party of adventurous men as may be found in almost any of the Spanish-American countries. The members of the party were dressed in quiet gray suits, and wore soft white hats. They had a photograph, taken at Nassau, showing the whole party resting under the American flag.

The party was at the Hotel America, in Irving Place, where they held an informal reception during the morning. A large number of their sympathizers, Cubans as well as Americans, visited them there. They were at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, 96 Broadway, in the afternoon. A consultation was held, and a plan of action mapped out. The details, however, could not be obtained.

Cosine de la Torriente one of the party, was seen during the afternoon. He said the party left New-York Oct. 10, on the Clyde steamship Delaware, and arrived at Inagua Oct. 19.

They were arrested there by order of the local Magistrates, and a squad of marines escorted them on board the British warship Partridge. The party was conveyed to Nassau, and lodged in the British prison Oct. 22.

They were detained at Nassau for a long time, awaiting the arrival of evidence from Inagua and Santiago de Cuba. They were tried Dec. 12 before Chief Justice Walpole, charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870. Attorney General Malcolm prosecuted the case.

Two Pinkerton detectives from Philadelphia, who had been in Nassau for some time, were brought in to show that two of the Cubans had been seen in a court at Wilmington, Del., charged with the same offense.

Magistrate Duncan of Inagua also testified against them.

Speaking of the trial, Mr. Torriente was very indignant. "Judge Walpole," he said, made a strong charge against us, but in spite of that the jury was out only five minutes, and returned a verdict of not guilty. The people in the courtroom began to cheer, and cries of 'Viva Cuba Libre!' were raised. The Judge cleared the court. The party received an ovation at Nassau, and we left it well treated until they left."

Mr. Torriente said the English authorities in the Bahamas were very hostile to them, and did everything possible to get them convicted of "filibustering."

"Our party," he said, "was simply an excursion party, and had no arms or ammunition with us. If we were on a filibustering expedition we would have gone to Cuba, and not to the Bahamas."

THE LAST SLAVE AUCTION IN THE SOUTH

Nearly a Thousand of Them Sold—A Resulting Tragic Occurrence.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Future State.

The last great slave auction held in this country occurred just a year and a half before the war—in October, 1859—at the race track in Savannah. The slaves were the property of Pierce Butler, a picturesque and prominent figure at that day in Philadelphia society, who is to-day only remembered as having been the husband of Fanny Kemble, the actress, reader, and author. His family name was Measo, but he inherited a fortune in lands and slaves from his grandfather, Major Pierce Butler of South Carolina, on condition that he should take the latter's name.

Butler's inveterate passion for gambling got him into financial difficulties. It is said that he lost $26,000 on a single hand—four deuces, against four kings held by his opponent.

Finally, to meet his losses, Butler was forced to sell his slaves. There were 988 of them in all. The sale took two days, and netted $308,850. Butler had chosen a good time to sell. A year later his negroes would not have been worth a dollar a head. But the sale would have been more profitable had it not been announced, as one of the conditions, that no divisions of families would be permitted. In order to secure a good slave, buyers often had to take with him infirm or aged relatives.

Out of this limitation grew a memorable tragedy. Tom Pate, a Vicksburg trader, bought at the sale a man, his two sisters, and his wife, with the guarantee that they should not be separated. Disregarding this, Pate sold the sisters, one to Pat Somers, a brother trader, and the other to a resident of St. Louis. What legal rights a negro had in the South were well protected. Somers was told of the guarantee, and he sent the girl back to Pate, and demanded his money. A quarrel was the result, and Somers was shot dead. Ten days later his nephew killed Pate and died from wounds received. The feud was kept up until every male bearing the name of Pate was wiped out, and then the war liberated the sisters.

A New Attack on Dueling.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Dueling students at the University of Halle have been rudely disillusioned. Hitherto they have never doubted that their appearance in public resorts while still covered with bandages imperfectly concealing their unhealed wounds could afford anything but the utmost gratification to the unwarlike spectator. On the other day the students were surprised by an order from the rector forbidding the public appearance of any student in such a condition. They at once protested, and demanded an explanation of such an unheard-of proceeding. They were gently given to understand that ladies had frequently complained of late of the too perceptible oror of chloroform in the theatres and concert rooms which dueling students in a convalescent state were accustomed to grace with their presence. It had never appeared to them in this light before, and they could find no word in reply. We imagine that there is a good deal less wounding than iodoform and bandages in the matter. This, however, is a pretty severe cut.

Tried the Effect of a Title.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Among the neighbors who annoyed Carlyle, none, perhaps, gave him so much trouble as the boys who played about near his house. They made no secret of their dislike of the philosopher, and stood in dread of his stick when he went abroad. James Waylen, who did a great part of the research for the "Cromwell," and who was an old Carlyle's house almost daily, was one morning standing on the doorstep of the house in Cheyne Row, waiting to be let in, when one of these young urchins came up to him in a deferential manner, and, touching his cap, said: "Please, Sir, would you ask Lord Carlyle to give me my top? It's tumbled down his airey." During the morning's work, Carlyle and Waylen chuckled together over the conciliatory title which the lad had created for his enemy.

STUDENT WAYS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Undergraduate Life There Many Years Ago.

John Howard Corwin in The American University Magazine.

In its early days Williams College approached more nearly to Garfield's famous definition of an ideal institution of learning—"a log with a student on one end and Dr. Hopkins on the other"—than could possibly be imagined by a visitor to Williamstown in these later times. There was then, in fact, little else to make the college beside the Faculty and very few students. The doctor resigned more than twenty years ago, yet his influence is still strongly felt. My impression of the men I saw and learned to love at Williamstown twenty years ago, in my own and contemporary classes, is that there were very few of them sent through college. No body of associates could, on the whole, have been more serious and earnest than they in the pursuit of all that goes to build up manhood.

When the college was in the "log" era it had some peculiar institutions, which have ceased with their causes. One was "Chip Day," in the Spring when the Faculty allowed a day's respite from books that the boys might rake up and burn the Winter's accumulation of chips, which their own sturdy arms had made in cutting the wood burned in the students' stoves.

Athletics were not neglected in the days before steam heaters. "Gravel day" was anciently another local institution—a recess that the boys might gravel the walks about the campus, those who did not work commuting by the payment of a fine, used to pay for the carts and horses.

Those were the days when, perhaps in a "Chip Day" poem, a Williams man flopped around Parnassus thus:

> The roads were not passable,
> Not even jackassable;
> And he who would travel 'em,
> Must turn out and gravel 'em.

These useful and healthful days of frolic were merged into "Mountain Day," now called "Scenery Day," an opportunity for the athletic pleasure of climbing Greylock and offering sacrifices to the nymphs of the Hoosac and the hills. In these degenerate days students actually drive to the top of Greylock, Ichabod! Nothing remains to ruin it but a hotel at the summit. It used to offer a grand climb through almost pathless forest. It needed sturdy legs and good lungs to reach the summit. Sweet was the sleep on pine boughs on that breezy top in a shelter of green branches.

"Mountain Day" is still a Williams institution. I have heard Martin I. Townsend say that Williamstown had an air to make a man feel like eating a whole ox, and the sturdy old gentleman looked when he said it as if he could do it.

Old fellows who chopped their own wood, graveled their own roads, cleaned up the campus and climbed the mountains insist that the ancient athletics were far superior to the new in physical, mental, and moral results; that they distracted the students less from the serious work for which men are supposed to go to college; that they were far cheaper than "Weston Field" and the Laselle gymnasium. They insist it is better to swing the axe than throw the hammer; better to climb a mountain and come somewhere than trot on a cinder track which returns to the starting point. Yet it may be these old fellows played "three old cat" and cricket and a mild football in which they kicked the ball and not each other.

INDIAN MAIL CARRIERS IN MINNESOTA

They Make Long and Perilous Journeys Without Misadventure.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

So far as known, Minnesota is the only State in the Union in which the experiment of utilizing the Indians as mail carriers has been tried. The redmen so engaged have thus far given the utmost satisfaction and have won the admiration of all by their pluck and speed.

Grand Marais, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is practically a world by itself, especially during the Winter months, when the people are cut off from all communication with the rest of the country unless they feel disposed to take a rough and dangerous trip of some 175 miles or else go up the lake on the ice to Duluh of Superior. The problem of serding mail to Grand Marais from Two Harbors, the end of the railroad, for a long time bothered the Post Office Department not a little, as during he Winter the trip is a dangerous one, and no white man could be found who was willing to undertake it for the small compensation allowed by the Government.

Some months ago two Chippewa Indians put in an appearance, and they are now the official mail carriers between Two Harbors and Grand Marais. Since having become a part of the United States Government the boys have dropped many of their Indian mannerisms; that is, they have dropped some of the more objectionable ones and retained all those which enable them to live and get fat where a white man would die. In warm weather the trip from point to point is made in a canoe along the lake, but since Winter has set in and the water highway is closed the journey is made overland, on foot generally, although sometimes dog teams are used.

The Indians make their way with ease where a white man, unused to the country, could not find his way, and camp in the forest or on the barren bluffs whenever night overtakes them. Large sums of money and many papers of importance are often carried by these untutored children of the forest, and their prompt delivery at their destination can be counted upon as a certainty.

RETRENCHMENT IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS

A Saving Effected of Half a Million Dollars Annually.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Reform and retrenchment were triumphant in the Board of Education meeting Friday night. A working majority of the board, led by President D. R. Cameron, swept away the voice of opposition to economy in the city's school system, and adopted the reform committee's report in all save two minor details, which were laid aside for consideration at the next meeting. Revised after four months of work in committee, the report, as presented and adopted, proved to be the most comprehensive document of its kind ever presented in the name of economy to any public body in Chicago. Half a million dollars in the expenses of 1896 is cut off, salaries are reduced, some offices are abolished, others consolidated, and many radical innovations are made.

Trustees Thornton, Blount, and Mallette made every effort to prevent consideration of the report last night, but the President thwarted them. Then, when their efforts to postpone action proved futile, they tried to defeat most of the important sections as they were read and severally presented for adoption.

Notwithstanding these struggles the President, aided with especial force by Trustees Cusack, Halle, Rosenthal, Pettibone, and John S. Miller, carried the day on every section but two. The two excepted sections were:

Giving to the President the veto power.

Abolishing the expensive college preparatory system.

These two sections will be taken up at the next meeting of the board, as will also the request of John S. Miller that the Retrenchment and Reform Committee report as to the advisability of cutting down the expenses of the Compulsory Education Department

Drank Five Half Pints of Whisky.

From The London Daily News.

An inquest was held at Staverton, near Daventry, yesterday, on the body of William Wilkins, a navvy, who died the previous day from whisky drinking. The evidence showed that the deceased had been at work all day in the tunnel at Staverton that is being made for the new trunk line to London.

When he left off work at 6 o'clock he went with a mate to the New Inn, and, calling for a half pint of whisky, drank it off neat. He said he had pains in his side, and six half pints of whisky would cure him. He had a second half pint, which he drank immediately. A third half pint was partly drunk by another navvy. A fourth the deceased drank entirely himself, and a fifth a companion had a little of. All five were drunk neat within an hour. On calling for the sixth half pint the landlord's son, Charles Newitt, refused to serve deceased. Wilkins rose as if to strike him, but fell on the floor, and was carried home unconscious and died in a few hours.

All the witnesses said that there was no wagering. The deceased drank the whisky of his own will, though no one tried to dissuade him. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from alcoholic poisoning," and asked the Coroner to censure all in the room at the time of the deceased's drinking the whisky for not interfering.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Matters Gradually Regaining Their Firmer Condition.

TRADING NOW OF A HOLIDAY NATURE

Speculation Light, With Values Steady—No Business Yesterday in General Staples—A Better Tone.

Commercial affairs are gradually regaining the position they occupied before the disturbance from Wall Street upset money conditions. There was no business yesterday in general staples by reason of the Produce Exchange adjourning over the day preceding the Christmas holidays, but in such speculative articles as were handled there was a better tone exhibited, with the conversations of general business men of a more encouraging character as to the stability of dealings in the near future. Naturally, more moderate movements in export merchandise occur at this period, about the holidays and upon the eve of a new year, when the closing up of the old year's business is in order, with the dislike to enter upon new engagements, while as well most foreign markets send fewer cables in the adjournment of their commercial bodies over the holiday season.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68	@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23	@	23¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¾	@	34
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.00	@	9.50
Lard, Western steam	..	@	5.50
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	26	@	28
Sugar, granulated	4⅝	@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	11½	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾	@	10½
Copper, lake	10.37½	@	10.50
Lead	3.20	@	..

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The New-York market continued slow, while offering nothing encouraging; the trade was not brought together, by reason of the adjournment of the Produce Exchange over the day. However, there has been nothing to indicate that material trading would have followed with the regular channels for carrying on business open. It is without doubt true that much depends upon the shaping of the market for hog products, whether the talk to the contrary by parties who have been making investments, and that this sentiment is wide and general, especially at the South. Although the mills are getting high prices for their cake and meal, yet they can average only a small profit, even with their holding prices for the oil. The figures that they have paid for a seed supply have been mostly with speculative intent in the feeling that hog products will arrange themselves to better prices to bring about a better demand for compound lard at higher prices, while admitting of stronger figures and a freer consumption of cotton oil, and to place the latter article in a position to be benefited by its moderate production. All of this the future must determine, which no feature as yet comes about at all encouraging. The export markets are as indifferent over this country's supply of cotton oil as at any time through the season, while the soap as well as the compound lard trades here draw in a very restricted way in their offerings. The mills continue to offer miscellaneous lots of crude in bulk when their tanks are full and the room is needed for the pressings from a steady, although moderate seed supply, and for these are willing to accept easy prices, in instances 20c at near coast points, while along the Mississippi Valley 22c, and even 22½c, where full lots can be had, prevail. Crude in barrels in New-York is at 24½c, and prime yellow at 25c. REFINED was at firm prices on moderate demands; American 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was unsettled; quoted at 49@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Dec. 24.—Petroleum 5c higher. Ruling price for credit balances, $1.40. Certificates 9c higher. Opened, $1.31½; highest, $1.40; lowest, $1.31½; closed, $1.40. National Transit runs, 190,373 bbls; shipments, 97,537 bbls. Buckeye runs, 70,024 bbls; shipments, 58,204 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.38; highest, closed, and Standard's price, $1.40, here and at Oil City.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet, and closed steady, at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, with only a local trade. Havre was barely steady, and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig off. Spot Rio dull and steady, at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 150 bags Central American and 150 bags Maricaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 13.60c, 500 bags at 13.50c; February, 500 bags at 13.35c; March, 1,250 bags at 13.40c; May, 500 bags at 12.85c; total, 3,250 bags. Total for day, 3,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.50@13.60c; February, 13.40@13.45c; March, 13.35@13.40c; April, 13@13.10c; May, 12.85@12.90c; June, 12.55@12.65c; July, 12.35@12.40c; August, 12.05@12.15; September, 11.90@12c; October, 11.80@11.90c; November, 11.70@11.80c; December, 13.70@13.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	255,242
Arrivals—S. S. Salerno, Fabens	7,000
S. S. Salerno, Santos	1,500— 8,500
Total	263,742
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	14,522
Total stock in New-York to-day	249,220
Total stock in Baltimore	34,498
Arrivals—Bark Baltimore	5,002
Total	39,500
Deliveries yesterday	643—38,857
Total stock in New-Orleans	46,932
Deliveries yesterday	866—46,066
	84,923
Total stock in United States	334,143
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 22	108,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 23	19,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 28	83,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 20	27,000
Total	569,143
Same time 1894	527,377

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.85 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7		
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7		
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7		

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bucono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19¼c; Cucuta, 17½@18¼c; Bucaramanga, 18@21c; Bogota, 16¼@19c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@19c; Caracas, 17¾@20¼c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramanga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and rather unsettled, through local scalping, with the close steady at 2@4 points decline, due mainly to the disappointing cables.... Spot was steady and unchanged. Sales, 66 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract....Midland Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8½c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅞c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
December	7.88@7.88	7.89	7.86	900
January	7.88@	7.93	7.83	25,600
February	7.95@7.96	8.02	7.91	4,700
March	8.02@8.03	8.08	7.97	78,800
April	8.07@8.09	8.13	8.03	11,200
May	8.11@8.12	8.17	8.07	32,100
June	8.15@8.16	8.22	8.11	4,200
July	8.17@8.18	8.22	8.19	900
August	8.19@8.20	8.25	8.18	1,900
September	7.97@7.98	7.97	7.97	100
October	7.80@7.82	7.80	7.76	700
November	7.77@7.78	7.73	7.73	100
Total				161,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 27.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	6355	13063	9677	..	..	..
New-Orleans	12831	16796	16568	..	..	..
Mobile	2009	1661	2325	..	..	..
Savannah	4770	8738	4969	..	..	..
Charleston	2572	2977	1539	..	..	..
Wilmington	2191	804	824	..	..	..
Norfolk	2201	1872	4506	..	..	..
New-York	125	2517	1575	..	..	..
Boston	714	1752	1088	..	..	..
Philadelphia	105	96	254	..	..	..
West Point	1055	1768	3922	..	..	..
Total	34978	45144	47177	..	..	..
This day last week	32708	42559	42012	28999	28636	37095
This day last year	57503	74893	49349	25677	47405	34772

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand fairly active at firm prices, with supplies largely increased.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm and demand fair.... Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand and quoted very steady....Refined unchanged and quiet....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 80° test, 3½@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 2 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4¾@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4¼c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,710 bbls; peas, 1,995 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,477 bbls; peas, 1,915 bbls. As usual at this season of the year, we have had a very dull trade. Most of the large grocers take account of stock on the first of the year, and jobbers are unwilling to buy more than is needed for immediate use. Exporters get only small orders, and this gives the market but little support. Holders ask about late prices for domestic marrow, but the quality has to be very fancy to command outside quotation. Medium are held in instances at $1.35, but some nice stock is selling at $1.32½. Pea are steady. White kidney have declined, under an exceedingly dull trade, and red kidney have also ruled lower; best marks now offering at $1.25. The scarcity of turtle soup and yellow eye has permitted an advance in both kinds, and there is quite a firm feeling. California lima dull and easy. No interest whatever in foreign beans. Green peas not over plentiful, but selling slowly at barely-sustained prices. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@1.50; do, medium, $1.30@1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.65; do, red kidney, $1.22½@1.25; do turtle soup, $1.70@1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.45@1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90@1.95; do, foreign, pea, $1.10@1.20; do, foreign, medium, $1.05@1.15; green peas, barrels, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 75@77½c.

BUTTER—The usual holiday dullness prevails, with prices in an easy position.... Creamery, State, and Pennsylvania, 19@24c; Western imitation creamery, 18@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 17@23c; State dairy, 13@22c; Western imitation creamery, 15@21c; do, factory, 10@18c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—A light demand, but a confident feeling over prices. State, full cream, large, 7½@10c; do, fancy, 10¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¾c.

EGGS—Fair supplies, and a dull trade, with prices easy....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 22@25c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 22@24c; State and Pennsylvania, fair to good, 20@21c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 21c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 20c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 20c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 19½c; refrigerator, September packed, 17@17½c; refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy, 17@17¼c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $3.75@$4.25; Western, dirties, seconds, &c., 20@22c; case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17@17½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts for the week: Apples, 18,262 bbls; cranberries, 2,343 bbls and 6,795 crates. Apples have come forward rather faster than they could be promptly sold, and prices are ruled slightly in buyers' favor, especially for grades below fancy. Some accumulation of stock is unsold at the close. Grapes have had only a small demand for the finest grades. Cranberries have met much less attention, and only a moderate trade has been done, the weather is mild and unfavorable, and holders do not stand on price when buyers make reasonable bids. California oranges plenty and meeting a fair demand. Florida stock scarce, but not selling well at the relatively full prices quoted here. Apples, fancy Northern, selected, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Badwin and Greening, $2@$2.50; do, upriver, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern, $1.50@$3; do, Bens, Davis, $1.75@$2.25; grapes, State, Concord and Catawba, per small basket, 6@11c; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per bbl, $9@$10; do, fair to good, $7@$8.50; do, soft and frosted, $2@$3; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $3@$4.25; do, Florida, $3.50@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $5.50@$6.50; tangerines, $10. DRIED—Receipts for the week, 33,475 pkgs; exports, 11,397 pkgs. Holiday dullness has already settled over the market and there is only a small jobbing business doing. On such sales of evaporated apples as are making, about former prices are obtained, but the feeling on most grades is rather easy. Sun-dried sliced apples and average grade of coarse cut continue plenty and low; even the finest quarters are slow and in buyers' favor. Chops unchanged. Cores and skins have less inquiry, and bids are generally lower. Southern peeled peaches not wanted beyond small job lots. Raspberries have declined in 19c for evaporated. Cherries easy. Huckleberries dull. Blackberries weaker. California apricots pretty well sustained, but peaches and prunes are in buyers' favor. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to fair, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¾c; do, Western, @@4¼c; do, State, 3½@4¾c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¾c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sundried, 17½@18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@4c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The market has been liberally supplied with poultry, and weak at 7c for fowls, 6c for chickens, and 4½c for roosters, until last Monday, when demand was more active, and fowls advanced to 8c, with 8½c reached Tuesday. Chickens have sold all this week at 7c, and roosters at 4c. Turkeys also improved greatly, advancing Monday to 10c for averages of Western, with selected 10½@11c. Choice ducks and geese firm, but common drag. Pigeons low. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@8½c; chickens, per lb, 7c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—The market is in even worse shape than last week. Scarcely a package of poultry can be found in perfect condition, the continued mild, unfavorable weather showing its effects on most all receipts, as well as the stock here, the near-by lots, as well as those from a distance; and, with nothing in fit condition to carry over, receivers are forcing sales to clean up, without regard to price. Occasional lots of all descriptions other than the average have peddled out a little above quotations, but for average best Western turkeys 10c is the extreme, and more offering at 8@9c than possible higher, but impossible to clean up. Fowls and chickens also in bad order, and where a few peddle out at about top quotations the bulk are urging from 5@7c down to 3@4c. Ducks and geese show effects of weather even more seriously than other kinds, most all lots showing soft and greasy, and many in bad order, and large lots of Maryland have had to clean up at 3@5c per lb. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 6@12c; do, Western, average best, 10c; do, poor to fair, 5@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@14c; do, State and Western, good, 7@9c; fowls, do, good, 7@8c; do, Western, good, 7@9c; fowls, poor to fair, 3@5c; fowls and chickens, poor to fair, 3@5c; ducks, near by, 3@12c; do, Western, 3@10c; ducks, near by, 3@10c; do, Western, 3@9c; geese, near by, 3@10c; do, Western, 3@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Choice large quail in fair request and firm at $2.25, but average best Western rarely exceed $2. Grouse held the same, but top prices extreme. Partridges plenty but slow. Venison in light supply and dull. Rabbits dull and weak. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c. Grouse, $1.30@$1.50. Quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red head, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, undrawn, 18@20c; do, drawn, 15@16c; jacks, 40@50c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 18@20c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Not much activity is expected just at the close of the year, and market has continued rather quiet, but supply is not burdensome, and desirable grades hold firm, with fancy hay occasionally bringing a premium. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, per 100 lb, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 80@80c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@75c; do, short rye, per 100 lb, 50@60c; do, oat, per 100 lb, 50@55c; do, wheat, per 100 lb, 45@50c.

SUNDRIES—Honey quiet but steady; comb, 10@15c per lb; extracted, per lb, 5@6½c; Southern, per gallon, 45@55c. Beeswax scarce and firm at 21@22c per lb. Maple sugar, 12@12½c per lb. Maple syrup, 75@90c per gallon. Feathers, turkey, tail and wing, per lb, 40@14c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continue steady for choice, with a fair outlet....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 60c@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$5.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@85c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, box, 60c@$1.25; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 50c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $1.25@$2; squash, crate, 50@75c; kale, bbl, 75@85c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There was a good demand for bricks to-day and 3,000,000 were said to have been sold. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.50@$5.75 per 1,000; upriver hard, $5.25@$5.67½; Jerseys, $5@$5.25; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12....Rosendale cement is firm and is worth 85@95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.65. Lime is easier. Rockland common lime is worth 75c per bbl, and do, finishing, 80@85c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Laths are worth $1.80@$1.85 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Demand slow and prices quoted weak....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Trading light, and about a nominal market....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20¼ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 20c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Demand light, with prices steady....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22c; do, seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy backs, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26c; belles, seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Prices firmer, but trading moderate. Southern regular, 29½c; machine-made barrels, 30c.

RESIN—Demand light, and full prices. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 24.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—Turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts, 44 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.30; receipts, 604 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 28c; sales, 377 bbls. Resin nominal at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was scarce and held firmly, without engagements reported. Charters included British steamer, (previously) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 9¾d; British steamer, New Orleans to Liverpool, or Manchester, 30s; British steamer, (previously) cotton, New Orleans to Liverpool or Manchester, 30s; Spanish steamer, (previously) cotton, Galveston, or New-Orleans to Manchester, 30s; British steamer, (previously) cot

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong from the Opening, with Final Prices the Highest.

ANXIETY OF THE SHORTS TO COVER

An Average Advance of 2 Per Cent. in Actual Issues — Exchange Very Strong, but Gold Shipments Less than Expected—Money Quiet.

TUESDAY—P. M.

To-day's market was strong from the opening, and final sales were made at very nearly the highest prices of the day. The short interest covered largely yesterday, and to-day it was practically eliminated from the market. At the high prices of holdings the recovery since Saturday has been pronounced. Rock Island is up 10, St. Paul 8, Burlington 7½, Northwestern 5½, Atchison 4¼, Denver preferred 6, Louisville and Nashville 6¼, Manhattan 5¼, Kansas and Texas preferred 6½, Missouri Pacific 8¼, and Pacific Mail and Southern preferred each 6. In the industrials the recovery has been quite as marked. Consolidated Gas has gained 11¾, Chicago Gas 9, Tobacco 8¼, Distillers and Lead each 8, Sugar 7⅞, Southern preferred 6½, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 6¼.

While the tone on the whole was strong to-day, there was at times periods of uneasiness. A dispatch from Washington crediting Mr. J. P. Morgan with an assertion that there was very little prospect of the Senate passing any financial legislation was used late in the day to depress prices, but the decline was of short duration. Gold engagements for shipment to-morrow were $1,700,000, an amount much less than had been expected. The relatively small amount in view of the almost unprecedented high rates of foreign exchange was explained by the difficulty of would-be shippers securing large legal-tender bills to present for gold. Prominent banking houses also discouraged shipments at this time. The money market was almost nominal again, the extreme rate for call loans being 9 per cent., with the average about 6 per cent.

The average advance in prices in the active stocks was about 2 per cent. In the Grangers the net gains were: St. Paul, 3¼; Rock Island 2½, Northwestern 2⅜, Burlington 1⅞, and Atchison ¾. The London specialties showed marked improvement. Southern preferred moved up 2⅜, Kansas and Texas preferred and Louisville each 2, Denver preferred ½, and New-York Central and Lake Shore each 1½. The industrials were also strong. Tobacco and Sugar each gained 3½ points, Chicago Gas 2⅜, Tennessee Coal and Iron 2¼, Lead 2, General Electric 1⅝, and Distillers 1½. At the close the market was quiet and firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was less active. Call loans were made at 5@9 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money and commercial paper quotations were nominal.

Clearing House exchanges to-day $185,061,581; balances, $9,426,939; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $561,289.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$95,274,611
Imports for the same period	25,661,136
Net exports	$69,613,475
Net exports to date, 1894	$74,020,256
Net exports to date, 1893	10,702,942
Net exports to date, 1892	62,121,441

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent to $4.89 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual rates were $4.88¾@$4.88¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89⅜@$4.90 for demand, $4.91½@$4.91¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10@12½ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1.16c discount; selling at par.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were unsettled, but the general tone was stronger. The market was less active, but there was still a good demand. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atch., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	1½
Atch., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2¼
Atch., T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	1
Broadway & Seventh Av. con.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	3½
Den. & Rio Grande 4s	1
Lex. & Pav. Fy. 5s	1
Met. Elev. 2d	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 1st	2½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2
Mobile & Ohio gen.	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.	1
Northwest. 30-year deb.	3
Nor. Pac. 2d c.	1
Nor. Pac. Cal. tr. notes	1
Or. Imp. con.	1
Or. Short Line 6s	2½
Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	2½
Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	2¾
Peo. Gas Ch. 1st con. 6s	1
Phil. & Rdg. gen.	2¼
Phil. & Rdg. gen., t. r.	1½
Pitts & West 1st	4½
Rio Grande West. 1st	1½
Rock Island 5s, c.	3¼
St. Paul & Omaha con.	1
Southern Ry. 5s	2¼
Texas Pacific 2d	1¼
U. P., D. & G 1st	1
U. S. Cord. 1st t. r.	1
Wabash 1st	1¼
Wabash 2d	1½
Wis. Cent. 1st	3¼
Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½

DECLINED.

Can. Southern 2d	.5
Chi. & Erie 1st	3¾
Col. Mid. con. t. r.	1½
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	2
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1
Mex. Int. 1st	.2
Mil., L. & W. 1st	2
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	.3
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	1½
Nor. Ry. of Cal. gen. 5s	1
P. & Rdg. gen. t. r. unstamped	.1
So. A. & A. P. 4s	1½
So. Pac. Cal. con.	1
Third Avenue 1st	4½
Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	4
Union Elevated 1st	1½
Union Pacific 1st, 1897	.1
Union Pacific 1st, 1898	1½
Union Pacific 1st, 1899	2¾
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	2¾

Government bonds were weak. The fours of 1907 declined 1; the fours of 1925, 1½; the fives registered, ½, and the Cherokee issues, ¾. The fives coupon advanced ⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.96	..
4s, r., 1907	.108	109
4s, c., 1907	.109	111
4s, r., 1925	.116½	117½
4s, c., 1925	.116½	117½
5s, r., 1904	.112	113
5s, c., 1904	.112½	113
Currency 6s, 1896	.20	..
Currency 6s, 1897	.102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	.104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	.107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	.100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	.100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	.100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	.100	..

The sales of State securities were $3,500 Alabama, Class A, at 108½, and $22,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 60@60⅛.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	60½	61	60	60	59	63	300
American Cotton Oil	16	17	16	17	17	18	750
American Cotton Oil pf	64¼	64¼	62½	62½	62	64	60
American Express	113	113	112¼	112¼	110	115	60
*American Sugar Refineries	96½	90⅞	96½	90⅞	99⅞	100	45,741
*American Sugar Refs. pf	95	90	95	90	95	96	955
American Tobacco	72½	77¼	72⅝	76¼	76	76¼	19,075
American Tobacco pf	95½	95½	95½	95¼	97	..	10
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	13¾	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	14½	14⅝	10,754
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	21¼	22¼	21	22¼	21½	22½	1,046
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	100
Baltimore & Ohio	44	44	44	44	42½	44	125
Canada Southern	47¼	49⅝	47¼	48¼	48¼	48⅝	2,110
Canadian Pacific	50½	50½	50	50	50	51	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅜	15¼	14⅛	15	14⅞	15½	3,378
Chicago Gas, t. r.	63½	66⅜	63½	65⅞	65¾	66	19,390
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	77⅞	74⅜	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	17,488
Chicago & Northwestern	96½	99	96¼	98½	98⅝	98¾	3,905
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143	143	143	143	144	..	40
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	64⅜	68¼	64⅜	68	67⅞	68	34,580
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	125¼	129¾	125¼	126¾	126	..	390
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64¼	69	64¼	67	66⅞	67½	9,505
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36	37⅝	35¼	36⅝	36¾	37	3,210
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	45	53½	200
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	26	24	26	25½	26¼	1,050
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	3	120
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15½	17½	15¾	16½	16	16½	1,050
Consolidated Gas Company	147¾	151	145	150¾	149	151	2,425
Delaware & Hudson	123½	127	123½	127	126¾	127¼	1,283
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160	160	160	160¼	162	15
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	12½	13½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	44	45	44	44¼	44	44¾	2,475
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	14⅜	15⅞	14⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15,080
Evansville & Terre Haute	90	94¼	90	94¼	..	..	15
General Electric	30	30	30	30	28	30	173
Illinois Central	25	26¾	25	26¾	26	26¼	3,300
Illinois Steel Company	92½	95½	92½	95½	93	95	90
Iowa Central	63½	63⅝	63½	63½	63½	65	200
Iowa Central pf.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	8	8½	900
Laclede Gas	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	27	30	100
Lake Erie & Western	19½	20⅜	19¼	20⅜	19⅜	20¼	1,670
Lake Erie & Western pf.	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19½	19¼	19¾	310
Lake Shore	68½	69⅜	68½	69¼	68⅜	70	395
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	143	144⅝	142	144¼	144	145	1,838
Louisville & Nashville	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16¼	440
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	43⅜	46¼	43⅜	45½	45¾	46	10,755
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	8½	8⅝	8	8	8	8¾	700
Manhattan Consolidated	20	20½	19	19⅝	19½	20	850
*Metropolitan Traction	100½	103	100½	101⅝	101½	102	6,250
Mexican Central	98¾	100¼	98¾	100¾	100	101	210
Michigan Central	9	9	9	9	9¼	11	100
Minn. & St. Louis	95	95	94¼	94¾	95	97	250
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	17	19	100
Minnesota Iron	43	46	42⅞	46	46	47	850
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	99	63	60	63	63	65	320
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	11⅞	11¾	11½	11½	10⅜	11½	240
Missouri Pacific	24	25⅞	23½	25¾	25¼	25½	6,790
Mobile & Ohio	23⅜	25¾	23⅜	25¼	25	25½	9,940
*National Lead Company	10⅞	20	19½	20	22	24	600
*National Lead Company pf.	24	25½	24	25¼	25	25¼	2,645
National Linseed Oil	85	85¼	85	85¼	85	86	449
National Starch 1st pf.	19	33	19	49	19	22	200
New-England	45	45	45	45	39	50	100
New-Jersey Central	44½	47	44½	47	45	47	100
New-York Central	99½	101¼	99½	100½	100	100⅝	1,235
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	97¼	97¾	97	97¾	97⅜	98	1,385
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	12	13	200
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	22	22	22	22	22	25	200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15⅛	15¾	620
New-York, Sus. & Western	22	22	22	29	22	23	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅞	650
Norfolk & Western	24¼	25⅞	24¼	25½	25¼	26	3,350
Norfolk & Western pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	2½	40
North American	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9½	500
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞	1,500
Northern Pacific pf.	4	4	4	4	3⅜	4	125
Ontario & Western	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	545
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7	7	7	7	6	9	50
Pacific Mail	26	27	25¾	27	26½	27	3,725
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	170
Peoria & Eastern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	10	100
Philadelphia & Reading	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6	6	6½	5,985
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅝	15¾	870
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	54	54	54	54	51	55	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	157	157	157	157	156	158	125
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	4½	5	4⅞	5	2,360
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10½	10⅝	10	10⅝	10¼	10¾	1,764
St. Paul & Omaha	35	37	35	37	36⅜	37¼	1,075
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	120	120	120	120	120½	103
Southern Pacific	20	20½	20	20½	20½	21½	400
Southern Railway	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅝	9¼	3,705
Southern Railway pf.	26	28	26	27⅜	27¼	27⅞	6,139
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26	28½	26	28½	28½	29	10,096
Texas Pacific	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8⅛	8¾	2,595
Union Pacific	5⅜	5½	4⅞	5	5	5¼	2,890
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	725
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5⅝	5	5½	5⅜	5⅝	5,510
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9¾	10⅞	9⅝	10¼	10¼	11	1,160
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20¼	21	500
*United States Leather	10	10¼	10	10¼	10	10¼	3,225
*United States Leather pf.	63¾	64⅝	63¾	63¾	63⅜	63⅞	6,585
United States Rubber	27	27	26	27	26½	27½	1,154
United States Rubber pf.	85½	90	85½	90	85	90	28
Wabash	6¾	7	6¾	7	6¾	7	1,295
Wabash pf.	15¾	16½	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	5,630
Wells-Fargo Express	95	99	95	99	90	105	76
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	89¾	85⅝	88⅝	86¾	86⅞	4,590
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾	10¾	11⅜	10,995
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	34	38	34	38	34⅜	36	1,023
Total sales							347,600
*Unlisted.							

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.09	.09	.09	.09	..	..	300
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	..	..	200
Total sales							500

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	8,000	..	108½
Atch, Top & S F 4s	Trust Co Certs	5,000	71½
		5,000	72
		3,000	71½
Atch, Top & S F	Gen 4s	When Issued	10,000	75
		25,000	75½
		000'06	75½
		5,000	74½
		5,000	75
		10,000	74½
		5,000	75
		8,000	75½
Atch, Top & S F	Adjustment 4s	When Issued	10,000	44
		10,000	44½
		5,000	44⅝
		5,000	45
		10,000	46¼
Atch, Top & S F 2d	3-4s, Class A	Trust Co Certs	1st Install Paid	10,000	91
		45,000	22
		10,000	22½
		9,000	22⅜
		5,000	22⅞
		17,000	22⅞
		7,000	22½
		10,000	22½
		2,000	22½
		29,000	22
		10,000	22½
		30,000	22½
Atlantic & Pac Inc		5,000	21½
Broadway & 7th Av	1st Cons 5s	2,000	112¾
		6,000	113
Can South 1st Gtd		4,000	110
Canada Southern 2d		1,000	103
		10,000	103
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		6,000	69½
		2,000	70
		17,000	71
		2,000	71¼
		6,000	72½
		2,000	72¾
Ches & O, R & A Div	1st Cons 4s	52,000	56
		2,000	95½
		2,000	94½
Chi, B & Q Conv 7s		1,000	119½
Chi & East Ill Cons		1,000	123½
		1,000	122½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s		7,000	99
Chicago & Erie 1st		7,000	106
		5,000s20F	105
		10,000s20F	106
		30,000	106½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	Trust Co Certs	10,000	39
		30,000	39½
		1,000	39½
		7,000	39
Chi & Northwestern	25-Year Deb 5s	5,000	105
	30-Year Deb 5s	4,000	106
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		3,000	103¾
		5,000s20F	103¾
		9,000	104¼
Chi, St L & N O 5s		5,000	121
Colorado Midland 1st	Trust Co Certs	10,000	76½
C, St P, M & O Cons		1,000, c	123½
Colorado Midland 4s	Trust Receipts	20,000	21
Col, H V & Tol 5s		50,000	20
Den & Rio Grande 4s		5,000s20F	86½
		10,000s20F	87
		1,000s20F	87½
Erie 1st Con Gtd 7s		10,000s20F	139
		5,000	139
Ft Worth & D C 1st		5,000	68
Gal, Har & San An	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	92¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s		20,000	91
Kan Pac 1st Cons	Trust Co Certs	16,000	75
Kan Pac 1st Cons		1,000	72¾
Knoxville & Ohio 1st		5,000	118
Laclede Gaslight Co	of St L 1st 5s	1,000	92¾
		11,000	93
L Erie & West 1st 5s		5,000s20F	113¾
L S & M So 2d Reg		9,000	117
Lex Av & P Fy 1st		5,000	113½
Louis & Nashville	Unified Gold 4s	10,000	75
Met Elevated 2d		8,000	106
Mexican Int 1st 4s		15,000	74
Mil, L S & West 1st		2,000	113
Mil & St Paul 7 3-10		2,000	122
Mil & St Paul 1st	Terminal 5s	10,000s20F	109½
Minn & St L Con 5s		3,000	98
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s		24,000	82
		1,000	82½
		2,000	83
		4,000	80
		4,000	83½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		52,000	56
		5,000	56¼
		2,000	56½
		2,000	57½
		27,000	58
		2,000	57½
		5,000	57
		7,000	56¾
		10,000	57
		1,000	58
		3,000	58½
		5,000	58
		5,000	58½
		21,000	58½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		3,000, c	63
		2,000	63
		3,000	65
		3,000	64
Nash, C & St L 1st		12,000	130
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		1,000	102¼
		6,000	102⅜
		5,000	102
		10,000	102¾
Rome, W & Og Cons		1,000	118
San An & Ar Pass 4s		3,000	56
		10,000	57½
South Pac of Cal 5s	Consolidated	23,000	90
So Pac, N Mex 1st		11,000	104½
Terminal R R Assn	of St L Con 5s	3,000	100
St Louis S W 1st		4,000	69
		5,000	70
		1,000	70½
St Louis S W 2d Inc		20,000	25
		71,600	24½
		5,000	25
Southern Ry 1st 5s		10,000	91
		12,000	92
		5,000	93⅝
		5,000	93½
		1,000	93⅜
		11,000	95
Tex & N O Cons 5s		11,000	94
		8,000	94¾
Texas & Pac 1st 5s		5,000	82
		7,000	84¼
		4,000	84
		13,000	83
Texas & Pac 2d Inc		6,000	20¼
		4,000	20½
		1,000	20¼
		7,000	20½
		3,000	21
		8,000	20¾
		4,000	20¾
		5,000	21
		5,000	21½
		10,000	21¾
		7,000	21¾
Third Ave 1st 5s		5,000	118
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		1,000	105
Union Elev 1st 6s		1,000	100½
Union Pac 6s, 1896		5,000	105
		8,000	105½
		7,000	106
Union Pac 1st, 1897		4,000	105
		2,000	105½
		15,000	106
		4,000	105½
Union Pac 1st, 1898		1,000, c	107
		1,000	105
		2,000	105½
Union Pac 6s, 1899		2,000	105¾
U P, Den & Gulf 1st		10,000	34
		1,000	34½
		14,000	34
		3,000	34½
		5,000	35
		2,000	34½
		9,000	34¾
U S Cordage Co 1st	Trust Receipts	5,000	29¾
		17,000	30
		10,000	29½
U S Leather Co 6s		1,000	110½
		10,000	110¾
Wabash R R 1st		1,000	103½
		1,000	104
		5,000	104½
		16,000	104¾
		1,000s30F	104¾
Wabash R R 2d		5,000	71½
		8,000	72
		13,000	72½
		17,000	73
		19,000	72½
West Shore Gtd 4s	Registered	2,000	105¼
		10,000	103
W N Y & Penn 1st		2,000	107¼
Wiscon Cent Co 1st		10,000	41¼
		5,000	41½
	Trust Receipts	5,000	40
		5,000	39½
		5,000	40¾
		2,000	40
		5,000	40¾
		9,000	40
		10,000	40⅜
		2,000	41¼
		10,000	41¾
		2,000	42
		3,000	41½
Total sales			$2,847,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
American Coal	100	..
American District Telegraph	33	39
Ann Arbor	8	10
Ann Arbor preferred	20	28
American T. & C.	90	95
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	..	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	52
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	15¼	16¼
Chicago & Alton	150	160
Chicago & E. Ill.	48	49
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	..	99
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	85	90
C., M. St. P. pf.	6	..
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	78	82
Long Island	83	86
L., St. L. & T.	..	..
Manhattan Beach	5	10
Maryland Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican National cfts.	⅞	1½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	84
National Starch	4	8
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Central Coal	6	9
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	..	55
N. Y. & N. H.	177	185
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	7	8½
Oregon Improvement	5	6
Oregon R. & N.	15	23
Pennsylvania Coal	220	..
Pittsburg & W. pf.	14	20
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	16½
Rome, W. & O.	119	..
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	⅜
St. Paul & Duluth	..	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	..	90
St. Paul, M. & M.	110	115
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	67⅝
Toledo & O. C.	30	37
Toledo & O. C. pf.	65	75
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	5½	7½
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	13	18
United States Express	40	43
*Western Union Beef	8	9
Wisconsin Central	3¼	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am.Sug. Ref. pf.	97	100	96⅞	100	17,850
Am. Tobacco.	72¼	77⅛	72¼	76	4,880
A., T. & S. F.	14⅛	14⅞	14	14⅜	1,830
Chicago Gas.	64⅜	66⅝	64⅝	66	3,010
C., R. I. & P.	65	67	64⅜	67	1,270
C., B & Q.	75	77⅜	75	77	5,900
C., M. & S. P.	64⅜	68	64⅜	67⅞	18,500
Chi. & N. W.	97⅜	99	97⅜	99	40
Cen. of N. J.	100	100	100	100	20
Ches. & O.	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	20
Dist. & C. F.	14¼	16	14¼	15⅜	2,180
Gen. Elec.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼	260
L. & Nash.	44¼	46⅜	44¼	45½	750
Manhattan	101½	102	101¼	101⅜	50
Mo. Pacific.	24⅜	25¼	24¼	25	430
Total sales					59,760

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfts.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	$20,000
L'cl'd Gas 5s.	93	93	93	93	2,000
Met. El. 2d.	106	106	106	106	1,000
St.L. S.W.2d.	25	25	25	25	4,000
Total sales					$13,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	..	93
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	220
American Typefounders'	2¾	4½
American Typefounders' pf.	19	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	187
Bank of America	328	336
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf.	87	92
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	12½	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104¼	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,600,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

HOLMES & CO.,
61 Broadway, New-York,
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Receive accounts and deposits of Firms, Individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
BRANCH OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

W. B. SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, or Boston Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that pursuant to the terms of that agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS R. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
Committee.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1896, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M.

JOSEPH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 13, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,107,479.44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,241.82
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		5,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		108,419.00
Banking House, furniture, and fixtures		5,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		158,685.03
Due from State banks and bankers		8,340.35
Checks and other cash items		38,526.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		135,242.97
Notes of other National banks		15,126.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		915.44
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$990,453.50	
Legal-tender notes	506,321.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	110,000.00	
		1,615,774.50
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,252,501.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	550,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	70,499.47
National bank notes outstanding	39,360.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,138,840.93
Demand certificates of deposit	23,683.63
Certified checks	93,919.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	36,198.25
	6,292,641.90
Total	$7,252,501.37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1895. JOS. W. TANTUM,
Correct—Attest: Notary Public.
CHAS. B. FOSDICK,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JOHN W. AITKEN, } Directors.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,

and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first instalment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said instalments on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our LETTER and CIRCULARS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following bonds have disappeared: First mortgage 7% bonds, $1,000 each, of the N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., due 1900, numbered 14104, 14106, 17661, 5579, 5580, 4341, 4342, 11462, 14110, and 13492; also 7% bonds of the N. Y. & Harlem Railroad Co., $1,000 each, due 1900, numbered 3212 and 3213; also one bond of $1,000, due in July, 1900, number 2814, permanent water bond of Brooklyn; also 10 shares of the capital stock of the American Surety Company, standing in the name of Isabell J. Irving. All persons are cautioned against buying, selling, or negotiating the above securities, or any part thereof. Any person possessing information in regard to them will please communicate with LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, 10 Liberty St., New-York, attorneys for the true owner.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD CO.
Six Per Cent. Equipment Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot, under the terms of the mortgage:

1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 23, 59, 70, 75, 90, 131, 158, 164, 168, 172, 202, 214, 234, 235, 274, 284, 418, 451, 490.

These bonds are payable, with accrued interest, on Jan. 1, 1896, at the office of the company.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

Dividends.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending December 31st has been declared, payable January 2d, 1896. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, December 7th, 1895, and remain closed until January 3d, 1896.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
182D DIVIDEND.
December 19th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 23d, 1895, to Jan. 3d, 1896.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

Eighty-fifth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from December 21 to January 2 inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

G. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896.

E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

Tennessee Bonds.

The interest maturing January 1 on $13,633,800 8 Per Cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at our banking house, 16 and 18 Wall Street, or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on DECEMBER 27, WITHOUT REBATE.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
53-55-57 Duane Street,
New-York, December 20, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this company, due January 1, 1896, will be paid by the STATE TRUST COMPANY on and after THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, 29 WALL ST.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Dividend.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of January, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

80 Reade St., New-York, Dec. 4, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable January 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Saturday, December 21st, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, Jan'y 16th, 1896.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty Street, New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 23, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2, 1896.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
—DIVIDEND.—

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1896.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
68 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1896, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1895, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1896.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
92D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed.

ALF. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1896.

Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
December 24, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d proximo, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, December 21st, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Thursday, 2d January proximo.

Transfer books closed until January 3, 1896.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 8th, 1896.

WILLIAM LANEY, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
December 20, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1896; and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street.
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. S. OLNEY, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum will be allowed and credited to depositors, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least three months, on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1896, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Dividends not called for will be credited to each account and be entitled to future interest the same as a deposit.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN D. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
2,279 and 2,281 3d Avenue,
Corner of 124th St.

The Trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of FOUR Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and THREE Per Cent. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1896. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
HOMER HART, Secretary.

Dec. 10, 1895.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written notice of January 16th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

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TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Niagara, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Kaffir Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil direct, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Lee

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE CITY OF CONSTANTINE

CONSTANTINOPLE. By Edwin A. Grosvenor, Professor of European History at Amherst College. 2 vols. Fully illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Cloth, $10.

There is no city in the world that just now attracts public attention to the same degree as Constantinople. It is not merely that people are horrified at the massacres in Asiatic Turkey, or are watching with anxiety the fate of personal friends and of widespread interests, religious, educational, and commercial. There is a deep-seated feeling that the famous Eastern question has reached its most acute stage, and will soon be settled in some way, permanent, if not satisfactory; that the empire of the Ottomans has reached its limit; that the Sultans will before long leave the Bosporus for Brusa or Konieh, if, indeed, they continue to have any power at all; and that ere long the cross will replace the crescent on the dome of St. Sophia. When it comes, however, to any accurate information about the city, the general ignorance is amazing. Not only is its history, except a very few of the most noted facts, unknown to the average reader, but few even of those who have visited and written about it have any adequate conception of its present condition. Edmondo di Amicis has given us a charming collection of sketches. Gen. Lew Wallace, in "The Prince of India," and James M. Ludlow, in "The Captain of Janizaries," together with Walter Scott, in "Count Robert of Paris," and some other novelists, have whetted interest in its various phases, but no one has been found to give any clear statement of the history, much less a description of the antiquities of this capital of Byzantines and Ottomans.

There have been doubtless good reasons for this. The fact that much of the ancient city is buried under the debris of centuries; the jealousy and fanaticism of Turkish landlords, making access to what is above ground very difficult; the great complexity of the subject, necessitating the study and comprehension of the most widely different customs and characters; but perhaps most of all the fact that there were few persons qualified for the work, who were at the same time able to devote time to it. All these have operated to prevent the preparation of such a book as was needed. All such difficulties have at last been overcome. Prof. Grosvenor, by natural tastes and ability, is singularly well adapted to the task, and his position at Robert College gave him both time and exceptional opportunities. He had no need to make haste, could call upon the best of assistance, and has given us the result of many years of arduous labor, an honor to American scholarship, and a contribution to literature whose full value will be appreciated better as the years go by.

The book is unique in plan and execution. It is guidebook, archaeological textbook, history, in one; each part so interwoven with the others that the traveler, student, and general reader are, perforce, compelled to read it all through in order to be sure of not missing something essential to their own particular lines of thought.

It opens naturally with a general sketch, chiefly topographical, gathering together the characteristics of "the queen city of the earth, seated upon a throne." Then follows a brief but comprehensive historical survey of the three epochs—Classic, Byzantine, and Ottoman—which have covered the city's life. The classic epoch extends from the misty age of the early Greek colonists to the time when Constantine made it his capital. It is the period of paganism, mythology, and municipal independence, even when yielding to one or another of the conquerors, Greek or Roman, who were too blind to seize the advantages offered by the unequaled site. With gorgeous ceremonies, partly pagan, partly Christian, the second epoch was ushered in, probably in 325, and from that time the municipal character is lost in the proudest capital of the world. Very briefly but very clearly and with scrupulous fairness the different dynasties, their successes and failures, their glory and disgrace, are portrayed until the last Constantine yields to Mohammed II. and St. Sophia becomes a Moslem mosque. The third epoch is that of the Sultans, and not the most ardent Turk could object to the character given to their rule, to the account of the early Ottomans, or to the portrait of Abdul Hamid. With regard to the present Sultan, the reader must remember that Gen. Lew Wallace wrote the introduction to the book, and gave the author much valuable assistance in its preparation, using his personal influence with officials freely to secure access to places not ordinarily open to foreigners. Gen. Wallace has been, and perhaps is, an ardent admirer of Abdul Hamid, and in the days of his residence in Constantinople his opinion was shared by many who since then, under the lurid light of the massacres throughout Asiatic Turkey, have realized the force of that Moslem education which teaches that no faith should be kept with an infidel. Whether Abdul Hamid II. gave or only permitted the orders that have devastated his empire, he must be held responsible for them, for under no Sultan, except perhaps Mohammed II. or Mahmoud III., has every detail of Government been so jealously appropriated by the palace.

The historical sketch furnishes the framework for all that follows, though it occupies scarcely a sixth of the first volume. Whether the reader strolls with the author along the shores of the Golden Horn, Bosporus, and Marmora; traces the outlines of Byzantine forums; unravels inscriptions in the cisterns or the mosaics of the churches; mounts the lofty minarets of the mosques; follows the lines of the walls; peers through the broken frames of ancient, or the magnificent plate glass of modern, palace windows; looks upon the rich catafalques of the Sultans, or the empty sarcophagi of the Emperors; always and everywhere there is present with him the consciousness of that wonderful history. He passes from the throne room at Dolma Baghtche Palace, unsurpassed in any capital of the world, only to be told as he touches ground that on that very spot Mohammed II. commenced his ship railway over the hills by which he carried his galleys into the Golden Horn, to the dismay and final disheartenment of the besieged.

Standing on the summit of Hissar Castle he finds Darius and Mohammed II. strangely mixed with the Temple of Hermes, a convent of Bektash dervishes and Robert College. Further north he looks down from the tomb of Joshua upon the beautiful kiosk presented to Abdul Aziz by Ismail Pasha of Egypt, and across the Bosporus to the oak under which Godfrey de Bouillon pitched his tent, and the Summer palaces of the European embassies, where plot upon plot has been formed, only to be foiled by the wily Turk—shrewdest plotter of them all. Scutari, with its American College for Girls, its howling dervishes, its enormous cemetery, and its weird cypresses, its Florence Nightingale Hospital, stands out almost as a distinct city, while Chalcedon and the Princes Islands and the beautiful outlines of the Gulf of Nicomedia, and the snowy peak of the Bithynian Olympus make a picture blending modern society, ancient mythology, and mediaeval monasticism in the most fascinating way.

It is, however, Stamboul itself to which Prof. Grosvenor has devoted the great portion of careful research, and which occupies the whole of the second and a third of the first volume. He begins with a description of the divisions of the ancient city of Constantine, and then takes up one by one the existing antiquities. These comprise the churches, forums, cisterns, aqueducts, palaces, walls, and monuments. Each in turn is described with a detail which might grow wearisome to many readers but for the accompanying illustrations and especially the historic incidents. Thus a mosque-church, in a remote section of the city, of no special beauty, becomes alive with interest through the story of the two Moslems, brought from Adrianople by the Greeks, seventy-seven years after the capture of the city, to swear before the Sultan that they had witnessed the pledge of Mohammed II., that in consideration of the peaceful surrender of the city the churches should remain in the hands of the Christians! Another tiny edifice assumes exceptional value from the story of the daughter of Michael VIII., given as hostage to the Khan of the Mongols, and still another recalls the days of the Genoese traders and their Franciscan friars.

As is fitting, the mosque-church of St. Sophia is described in full. Authentic history is interwoven with legendary lore in a way peculiarly appropriate. The white angel waiting for the boy guardian of the tools, and the cobbler, with his back turned to the crowded Hippodrome, are really not less important as giving the life of the times than are the detailed statements of the four structures that, on the same site, have borne the same name. So, too, the architectural description is constantly illuminated with observations on ecclesiastical and political strifes, Moslem as well as Christian, and the pillars from the Ephesian Temple of Diana scarcely seem out of place, even though brought by a Christian Emperor to support the latticed galleries of a Moslem mosque.

Next to St. Sophia, popular interest centres most in the walls, and these have their full share of attention. Not merely the land walls that everybody visits, where the bitterest strife occurred between Turk and Greek, but the sea walls, with the ruined windows of the Palace of Justinian looking out through them, and those along the Golden Horn, now scarcely visible, are traced with minute care, and more than almost any other feature of the city make one realize the vicissitudes through which it has gone, and how barbaric the Turks have been in their neglect of objects of interest and value. So, too, the cisterns, with their silk spinners, the aqueduct of Valens, despoiled of part of its beauty because it obstructed the view of a favorite mosque; the prison of Anemas, the palaces of Justinian and the Hebdomon, the columns of Constantine and Theodosius, the obelisk and brazen serpents from Delphi, each have their appropriate place until the ancient Constantinople has achieved for the first time an identity.

The modern city is more briefly described, as is natural. It has less of interest, and much has already been said in the account of the antiquities. Still, the distinctively Turkish mosques, Suleimanieh, Sultan Bayezid, and others, the bazaars, khans, and baths receive a good share of attention. The Seraglio, with its kiosks, library, treasury, gates, and grounds, is dwelt upon quite fully, as are also the Museums of the Janizaries and of Antiquities. There will be some things that travelers who look back upon their four days' sightseeing under the guidance of a tourist agent will miss, and some of the influences that have been most potent in producing the present condition of the empire are passed by entirely, or barely hinted at. To give all, however, would have required three volumes, instead of two, and in a degree would perhaps have diverted attention from the author's evident design to make the Constantinople of the Constantines and Justinian stand out in realistic form, even through the veil of Turkish seclusion.

The chief point in such a book is its accuracy, and here the reader may rest assured that he can trust to his guide implicitly. Prof. Grosvenor lays no claim to infallibility. He recognizes fully the difficulty of coming to a satisfactory conclusion as to many disputed points. As he says, the loquacious Byzantine authors wrote for contemporaries, not for future readers, and took little pains to distinguish between the fourteen Churches of St. John, or the more than fifty dedicated to the Virgin, and the crudest of their maps would be a priceless boon to the student to-day. Still, the student of Alexander Paspatis imbibed with his teacher's spirit much of his intuition, and has achieved a corresponding success. It is no slight honor to Amherst College that she furnished both teacher and pupil.

The author's general style is vivid and intensely interesting. If at times the Oriental color appears somewhat too strong and there seems to be an exuberant use of adjectives, the credit must be given to the influence of such a study. As the author says: "A veil of mystery and separation" seems to be always hanging over the city, and its diversity of life and thought, its blending of ancient, mediaeval, and modern—Pagan, Christian, and Moslem—Asia and Europe—is so unique that he may surely be pardoned if he softens the hard matter-of-fact guide-book English of to-day into something that shall recall the Byzantines he has so carefully studied. All is greatly helped by the illustrations, which it is impossible to praise too highly, and the general execution of the printing and binding. The illustrations, mostly from photographs, are excellently well chosen. They number 230, and not only present the city very clearly, as it is to-day, but furnish an excellent commentary on the text, such as is not always the case when they are so numerous. No one who carefully goes through the two volumes will fail to join in Gen. Lew Wallace's cordial words in his introduction: "The reader, whether student or traveler, will thank Prof. Grosvenor for his book."

PROF. SEELEY'S LAST WORK.

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH POLICY. An Historical Essay. By Sir J. R. Seeley. 12mo. 2 vols. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

This is the first of a series of historical essays Prof. Seeley planned to write, in which he proposed to discuss the international relations of England from the beginning of Elizabeth's reign down to modern times. It will be regretted by those who shall read this volume, covering the period from Elizabeth's coronation to Anne's death, that the author did not live to do all he intended to do. There was room for such a work as he planned, and he was in every way fit to provide it. He was a great scholar and a most accomplished historian, and those who are familiar with his published works, including "Ecce Homo," "Natural Religion," his life of Napoleon, and his history of Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic age, need not be told that he knew how to write pure, strong, and lucid English. His style was remarkable for its beauty, animation, and exactness. He knew the meanings and values of all the words in his vocabulary and was able to say what was in his mind with singular directness, impressiveness, and nicety.

The work under notice is not fully up to his standard in its entirety. He had not completed it when the illness came upon him which caused his death, and wrote a number of chapters in circumstances that detracted a good deal from his previous form and prevented him from making the thorough revision he wished to make. But, though it is true beyond a doubt that Prof. Seeley would have written better if he had been in full possession of his faculties, and would have made his essay less cumbrous in parts if he had been permitted to revise it with his usual care and skill, his readers will be more sorry for him than for themselves as they take note of these defects. They will make no criticism of the essay based on allegations that it is not strong, entertaining, and valuable. What they will say is that it is a pity Prof. Seeley was unable to make this work in any respect what evidently he wished to make it—his masterpiece. It is a most impressive work in its conception, its argument, and its conclusions. It is brilliant and charming in places. It rather will be through pity for its tired and moribund author than because his work shall seem to be lacking in interest and value that his readers will regret a slight falling off from the style to which Prof. Seeley's earlier works had accustomed them.

It seems strange, until we read Prof. Seeley's reason for it, that he should select the period from Elizabeth to William III. as the subject of his first essay. His explanation gets up the theory that in this period the foundations were laid for the modern British policy. He says:

> It will be asked why, since my object is to consider English history from a special point of view, I select this particular period. For it is somewhat distant if I wish to treat British policy practically and not distant enough if I wish to treat it completely. My answer is that I regard British policy—that is, the policy of the modern great power—as beginning about the close of the seventeenth century, but that I see beyond that commencement a period of growth during which British policy may be said to have been in the making. This is a period during which the three kingdoms were drawing together and acquiring stabler mutual relations, while the complex whole was taking up a secure position with respect to Continental powers. The history of the great power cannot be understood until the process of its growth has been studied.

When he comes to make this theory good, Prof. Seeley starts with the proposition that on Elizabeth's determination not to take a husband hinged the independence of England and the possibility of its development into a nation of commanding importance among the first powers of the world. The hand of the Habsburg dynasty was upon England, and it seemed as though its grasp could not be broken. The Habsburg had made one of its characteristic matrimonial invasions, and England was in most important respects a Habsburg kingdom. When Mary Tudor married Philip of Spain she entered into an alliance of which the natural tendency was toward making England a Catholic country and a dependency of Spain. Subsequent events corresponded to this tendency. Nothing the nation did saved it; her salvation came through the opportune death of Mary. Prof. Seeley thinks that if Mary had lived a few years longer the conditions she was bent on establishing would have become permanent, and that England to-day would be something vastly different from what she is. His estimate of the crisis which confronted the nation at the time of Mary's death is his justification for dating the beginning of modern England from Elizabeth's accession to the throne. As he puts it:

> It was in the extreme hour of England that Elizabeth took her seat on the throne. Never since this country began to play a great part in Europe had its humiliation and its need been greater. Never has a greater interest depended upon the life and character of a single person than depended from the moment of her accession upon the life and character of Elizabeth. The strongly marked character which she displayed is rendered tenfold more striking when it is contemplated in English history by this supreme interest depending on it.

Suppose that Elizabeth had married Philip. She had the chance. Philip no sooner had lost England than he made up his mind to get it back in the same way that he had conquered it before. Mary died on Nov. 27, 1558; Jan. 10, 1559—a little over a month and a half intervening between the two events—the offer of marriage was proposed from Philip to the woman who was seated on the throne he coveted. Philip sat on the anxious seat comparatively few days. Elizabeth said no, and Prof. Seeley's judgment is that that little monosyllable determined not simply the personal happiness of Philip and Elizabeth, but the whole future course of England and the Spanish monarchy. It is undoubtedly true, as he remarks:

> The marriage of Mary Tudor humbled and might have enslaved England; so were the freedom and greatness of England founded upon Elizabeth's refusal to marry; so that there was indeed a justification for those Britomarts and Belphoebes of Elizabethan poetry. As marriage in that age so often meant conquest, virginity naturally became a symbol of national independence, and a poet might feel that the virginity of Elizabeth was the virginity of England.

In Elizabeth's refusal to marry Philip, Prof. Seeley marks the turning point in the life of England. Other offers of marriage were made and declined, but in no other instance was the choice of Elizabeth made between single blessedness and wedded life so momentous as the one which made permanent the emancipation from the Habsburgs, who had come to England through the beneficence of Death. Death seemed to have England in his grim protection just about this time. Mary's taking off saved the country from the Habsburgs; only a few years later the death of the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, saved it from the possibility of becoming subject to a scion of the House of Valois.

But it must not be forgotten, Prof. Seeley points out, that there was an element of support for Elizabeth in the Valois attempt to secure control of Scotland and its prospective designs upon England. Out of this Valois movement sprang the first strong impulse, common to both the English and the Scots, toward union. "Substantially the first achievement of Elizabethan policy," Prof. Seeley remarks, "lay in this, that she called out a great Reformation party in England and Scotland at once, and thus laid the foundation, first, of the union of England and Scotland; second, of the resistance which in the seventeenth century was offered to the Stuarts."

Another phase of Elizabeth's policy concerning which Prof. Seeley makes some extremely interesting observations is the resoluteness with which she stuck to peace in the first quarter century of her reign. His view is that England owes a great deal to her virgin Queen for keeping the country out of war so long. He argues:

> There are emergencies in which a persistent abstinence from action, a kind of resolute irresolution, is the only sound policy. When a man finds himself on a narrow ledge of rock with a precipice above and below, and sees the ledge narrowing till it almost disappears, he may think that though action might conceivably save him, absolute inaction is the only policy which can be called safe. And in the case of Elizabeth, safety for herself meant also safety for her subjects. She could boast that for twenty-six years she had so picked her way that, in the very age of the Counter-Reformation, England itself, that is, the State which more than any other kept the Reformation alive, not only held her own, but had enjoyed a halcyon calm such as no other country knew, such as England herself had never known before. Such sluggish periods are often followed by a great catastrophe. Elizabeth, however, was not to give her name to any such catastrophe. We think of heroism, adventure, victory, and glory when we name the Elizabethan age. But in that sense the Elizabethan age begins in 1585.

Prof. Seeley goes on from this to show how in the time of peace England was prepared for war by increase of wealth, the expansion of her navy and merchant marine, and by the unification of her people and the development of a strong national spirit. Then came times when England could undertake, without running the risk of conquest, many things to undertake which in Elizabeth's early days would have been to invite grave peril.

In his summary of Elizabeth's reign Prof. Seeley takes into consideration both what she did and what she refrained from doing. His conclusion is:

> All the modern life and greatness of England can be traced to these forty-four years in which so many old thoughts were forgotten and so many new thoughts were conceived. This is Elizabeth's work. We do not ask here what was her character. That, too, is a most interesting question. But when we consider her, not in herself, but in relation to English history, we ask what was her work? And we answer that the greatness of it can scarcely be exaggerated so that if, in her own language, she was married to that generation of Englishmen, we may add that she is mother of all generations that have succeeded.

In the same manner that he treats the reign of Elizabeth, Prof. Seeley discusses the subsequent reigns of the period covered in his essay. He clothes events with new interest, and adds greatly to our knowledge of the period by regarding it from an international point of view.

GEOLOGY AND LYELL'S WORK

CHARLES LYELL AND MODERN GEOLOGY. By T. G. Bonney. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

It seems so facile for us to say to-day, not explanatory of the causes of natural phenomena, but for their effects, that "what happened before will happen again." And yet that was the simple and the grand idea which Charles Lyell promulgated some sixty-five years ago as the leading line of thought in his "Principles." "I am going to write in confirmation of ancient causes having been the same as modern, and to show that those plants and animals which we know are becoming preserved now are the same as were formerly."

Before Lyell, as Prof. Bonney explains it, the progress of geology had been "seriously impeded by the supposed necessity of making its results harmonize with the Mosaic cosmogony." Genesis had to be followed, and its words received in their strictest literal sense. To deny such geological acquaintance as was derived from the Scriptures was considered blasphemous. Amateur theologians explained either dogma or strata. Even to-day it is not uncommon for those having theological knowledge, scanty at times, or superficial, to consider themselves quite competent to lay down opinions on scientific subjects with which they have not the most distant acquaintance. Assuming infallibility, those who differ from them suffer anathema.

When Lyell first studied geology the deluge was the cheval de bataille of the catastrophists. You had to begin there or not at all. This catastrophic deluge opening is the argument which even during the last two or three years brought Huxley into the field for its more complete demolishment, though it is not quite positive whether the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone are yet quite convinced of their errors. It was paleontology then just beginning to be a science, which was of such great assistance to Lyell. As Professor Bonney sums up present conditions, they were first insisted upon by Lyell in this way:

> In the records of the rocks he finds no trace of a clean sweep of living creatures or of anything like a general clearance of the earth's surface, and no corroboration of the Mosaic cosmogony. He is bent on interpreting the work of nature in the past by the work of nature in the present, and not by the writing of the Fathers, or even by the words of Scripture itself.

Charles Lyell was born in Forfarshire in 1797, and he sprang from an educated and well-to-do family. Lyell's father was a naturalist, devoting himself particularly to the study of botany. Charles was the eldest of a family of ten. As a lad the future geologist showed a liking for mineralogy and entomology, and had the collective instinct. He went to good schools, showed literary ability, and in 1816 he matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford. While a lad at home he had been interested in Bakewell's Geology, and when at Oxford attended a course of Buckland's lectures. In his holiday time he was constantly on the look out in quarries for fossils and shells. He visited Staffa and Iona, and his first true study of geology then began. In 1818 he took a continental tour and visited France, Switzerland, and Italy. Everything he saw which might have a geological bearing he noted down, and through his life Lyell seems to have been a voluminous maker of notes.

Lyell was to have been educated for the bar, and when he had graduated in 1819 he came to London, and was entered at Lincoln's Inn. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society, and he joined the Linnean Society. His eyes failing him, complete rest was prescribed, and in 1820 he went to Italy. Returning to England, then his true studies in geology may be said to have begun. His first two papers sent to the Geological Society had for titles: "On the Limestone and Clay of the Ironsand of Sussex," and the larger topic, "On the Sections Presented by Some Forfarshire Rivers." Elected one of the Secretaries of the society, he retained the position till 1826. It is then evident that he had begun to make his mark.

It was Lyell's wont to see things for himself, and not to form conclusions in his study. He went again to Paris, and was well received by Cuvier and Humboldt, and attended lectures. Coming back to England he examined the geological condition of Cornwall, and, going to Scotland, was joined there by Prof. Buckland. It is worthy to comment on the inspiriting effects of an association with that remarkable man, Buckland. Now came Lyell's opportunity to study the parallel roads of Glenny, which allowed him to formulate the theory he afterward so successfully established. Geology now entirely engrossed his attention, though he was called to the bar in 1825.

Occasional articles on educational and scientific topics were written by him for the Quarterly Review, which led to a friendship with Lockhart and an introduction to Sir Walter Scott. It must have been in 1827 that "his ideas as to his future work appear to have begun to assume a definite form." Lyell had been reading Lamarck, and he wrote to a friend, "That the earth is quite as old as he (Lamarck) supposes, has long been my creed, and I will try before six months are over to convert the readers of The Quarterly Review to that heterodox opinion." By degrees the plan of his future book took a definite form, but there was a great deal to be seen of him, particularly in regard to volcanic action, before he would be satisfied as to his theory. Accompanied by Murchison, the Valley of the Allier, in France, was visited. "I never did so much real geology in so many days," Lyell wrote. The lesser geological phenomena in Scotland Lyell saw on a grander scale at Aurillac. Here were the lacustrine deposits under the lava streams. Then Lyell and Murchison went to the Riviera, thence to Milan, Padua, and finally to Naples and Sicily. It was the analogies in nature Lyell was looking for, and he was in the way to prove "the positive identity of the causes now operating with those of former times."

About this time came the first contest. Lyell, with Murchison, in their papers to the Geological Society, may be said to have thrown down the gauntlet. There was a warm debate. Opposed to the new idea were Buckland and Greenough; for it, Scrope, Sedwick, and Waburton. Lyell wrote amusingly about the contest. "Longman has paid down 500 guineas to a Mr. Ure of Dublin for a popular work on geology just coming out. It is to prove Hebrew cosmogony, and that we ought to be burnt at Smithfield."

Still continuing his geological travels, Lyell visited Mounts Vesuvius and Etna. His method was to find the analogies in nature, and he found them. On his coming back to England the real fight began. Buckland dubbed the new theorists "fluvialists," and the old school Lyell called the catastrophists, or deluvialists, and the latter had very much the worst of it. The advantage was on the side of Lyell, who told of what he had seen. First came the conquest of Sedgwick, who threw overboard the entire deluvial hypothesis.

Always bent on finding out analogies, Lyell wanted to go to Iceland and to Russia, but probably the preparation of his book, "The Principles," prevented it. Some time in June, 1830, the last sheet of the book was finished and sent to press.

Of the history of this book, which marks an epoch in geology, the first volume is of 1830, the second was published in 1832, and the third in 1833. In 1834 there was a new edition. The fourth edition followed a year afterward, a fifth in 1837, a seventh edition in 1847, and a ninth in 1853. There were modifications in these editions, Lyell keeping pace with the advance of science. The history and place in science of "The Principles of Geology" as Prof. Bonney writes it, is one of the notable chapters in this excellent volume. Before the publication of this work of Lyell's, the bulk, the force, of authorities, English, French, and German, were in opposition to him. What was supernatural or imaginative gave way to a man who presented facts, not those he alone saw, but which any one might verify. The book conquered public opinion because it was replete with clear, inductive reasoning, and not clouded with the dust of libraries. One sentence of Lyell's contains the gist of his thought, and it is that "past and present are bound together by a universal cord of life whose interlacing strands carry us back in orderly change from age to age."

In 1835 Lyell assumed the Presidency of the Geological Society. Visits were made to France, Germany, and Italy once more, and later on Lyell made geological trips to Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Lyell came to the United States and here opened a new geological horizon. A particular study was made of Niagara, and the gorge having been systematically examined, the conclusion arrived at was that the beginning of it dated back some 33,000 years, and in this most of the geologists of to-day concur. Several visits were paid by Lyell during the next few years to this country, the Mississippi and its delta being fraught with interest to him. "Travels in North America," was published in 1845. "The Antiquity of Man," published in 1863, was Lyell's last work. It is a composite work, and, as a critic has remarked, "it might be called a trilogy on the antiquity of man, ice, and Darwin." If at the beginning Lyell rather held aloof from Darwinism. In the "Antiquity of Man" he announces himself as a convert. The book went into many editions, not mere reprints, but with careful revisions and additions.

In 1848 Charles Lyell was knighted. In 1849 he was for a second time elected President of the Geological Society. In 1874 he received the degree of LL. D. from Cambridge, an honor the university had been strangely slow in conferring upon him. Perhaps it was because Lyell was by no means a warm Church of England man. In 1875 Sir Charles Lyell died, and his mortal remains were placed in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley said of Lyell that he was "fearless in correcting his mistakes," and, what is more, "Science and religion for him not only were not divorced, but were one and indivisible." This great praise is from Darwin: "The science of geology is enormously indebted to Lyell, more so, as I believe, than to any other man who ever lived." Truth was to Lyell the pearl of price, "worthy of the devotion, and, if need be, the sacrifice of life."

FICTION OF THE SEASON.

A Bengali Romance.

KRISHNA KANTA'S WILL. By Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Translated by Miriam S. Knight, with introduction, glossary, and notes by J. F. Blumhardt, M. A. New-York: Imported by G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Mr. Blumhardt tells us that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was the greatest novelist India ever produced. He raised the tone of Bengali literature. He began to write in 1865. Three of his novels besides this have been translated into English. Bankim Chandra was a moralist and religious reformer, and was a perfect master of both English and Sanskrit. One of his most famous works was a "Life of Krishna." He died May, 1894, aged fifty-seven.

Mrs. Knight, who translated this story, also gave an earlier novel, "The Poison Tree," its English form. Mr. Blumhardt praises her translation. We must take his word for it.

The story is very readable, and obviously expurgated. Admirers of Mr. Kipling's Hindu tales may read it with some profit and interest. Its hero is Gobind Lal, who loves two women at the same time, kills one of them to get rid of her, and indirectly causes the death of the other. The humor of the story is appreciable, but its pathos is scarcely felt by the Western reader.

The descriptive passages are clear and graphic. Doubtless in the original it is a powerful and elevating work, but folks to whom Krishna is only a name and Hindu life and customs are hardly understandable will respect it only as a curiosity in literature. Surely its translation supplies no recognizable want. We have much to learn, doubtless, but not from Bengalese philosophy. We must look at the Orient with our own eyes, from our own point of view. The imagination and observation of Kipling and other Western writers help us. In reading "Krishna Kanta's Will" one seems to be wandering in a strange land without guide or compass. There's no real danger, however, and some adventurous folks may find the journey pleasing.

Nothing in Life but Sawdust.

THE YEARS THAT THE LOCUST HATH EATEN. By Annie E. Holdsworth. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

The moral of this story is surely that people ought not to marry—or it may be that they ought not to be born at all. It amounts to the same thing. It is a very, very sad tale, for not only does beautiful Priscilla contract an unhappy marriage, lose her baby girl, and die young, but she is compelled to do the family washing. Priscilla is the well-bred daughter of a country clergyman, and she marries against her father's will. She is a literary girl, and she weds Dunstane Momerie, who is writing "The New Religion." He writes, writes, writes, and talks, and Priscilla works and supports him. They live in the heart of London, in "buildings." Poverty, meanness, and dirt are all around them. Dunstane ill treats his wife. Once she is on the point of leaving him with Malden, the artist, who loves her, but accident prevents her flight. So she lives it all out till the end.

It is all very pitiful and it is all very well told. The pathos of the story is not cheap and overwrought. The author has convictions and art and knows something—probably not much—of life. There are occasional gleams of humor, chiefly expressed in child life. But if the author has a message she has not expressed it in this work. We cannot recommend the book to any but young ladies who have no cares to speak of and are yearning for a "good cry." For them, here is a chance.

Short Stories About Idaho.

THE CUP OF TREMBLING AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary Hallock Foote. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mary Hallock Foote lays her scene in a land of fresh air and sunshine, but many of her stories view human nature in a gloomy way. There are four collected tales in this volume, all graphically written, and two of them, the best two, hopelessly sad. "The Cup of Trembling" is a story of sin, dishonor, and death up among the peaks of the Coeur d'Alêne. A snowslide brings about the catastrophe. The hero of "Maverick" was once in the hands of hostile Indians, who put their mark on him. He is not pretty to look at. To escape from him, the heroine loses herself in that terrible sea of lava where no man can pursue her, and she must soon drop dead in her tracks. The story of the youth who is going to be tried for murder and falls in love on the way with a pretty Quakeress is less tragic. In fact, it has the conventional happy ending. But there is a horrible grimness about it all. The last story concerns the love and fortunes of fickle Henniker, the cavalry trumpeter, who sinks lower and lower in life till he joins Cozey's army. This is tragic enough, too, but there are gleams of sunshine in it.

On the whole, however, Mrs. Foote persists in that sad view of humanity which seems to influence so many of our writers of fiction—why, who can tell? Surely their readers prefer cheerfulness.

A Novel By Odette Tyler.

BOSS. By Odette Tyler. 16mo. New-York: The Transatlantic Publishing Company.

Miss Odette Tyler, well known and highly esteemed on the dramatic stage, has written a novel, and here it is. It is quite as good as most novels that are printed. It is a story of Southern life. The Colonel—that everlasting Colonel, who is in every Southern novel or story—is here as large as life. He drinks mint julep, has no sense of humor, but has fine ideas of honor. Boss is his daughter. She has bossed everybody since she came on earth. She has white skin and gray eyes, shaded by dark thick lashes. She dances like a Frenchwoman, rides like an Indian, swims, and skates. Mammy and Uncle Ned, who nursed her and brought her up—they have new names, but are the same old darkies—adore her. So do two high-bred Southern gentlemen. To one of these she is betrothed by her father's imperious will. The other she loves.

Well, this other is accused of murder. Circumstantial evidence is all against him. He would be convicted and hanged if beautiful Boss did not intercede. She proves an alibi for him. In doing so she sacrifices her own honor—or thinks she does. Her sensitive nature compels her to commit suicide. Whereupon the Colonel kills himself, too, and the pale moonlight shines on two corpses.

Miss Tyler asserts in her preface that her story is true. She has written it with a great deal of vivacity and some freshness of description, and, as we have said, "Boss" is as good as most novels that are printed.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Suppose one did not believe in Sir John Mandeville and his "Marvellous Adventures"; it is true, nevertheless, that there will be many a book of travel written which will perish before this "Voiage and Travaile." There are hundreds of editions of Sir John in every known language, even in old Irish. As to the different manuscripts, these are innumerable. Let us accept, then, the "Bryd Men," whose "taylles" are "zelow and red," and all else. This handsomest of editions of "The Marvellous Adventures" is edited by John Cameron Grant, is profusely illustrated, and is published by the Messrs. Macmillan.

"Ekkehard: A Tale of the Tenth Century," by Joseph V. von Sheffel, translated by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, is in two handsome volumes, and published by the Messrs. Crowell. Think of a romance which has reached in Germany its one-hundred-and-thirty-eighth edition! The story is one of the Hun invasion, and is a perfect study of ecclesiastical conditions in the mediaeval period. It abounds in accurate descriptions of tenth-century manners and customs. The notes show the great erudition of the author. The illustrations are excellent.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company publishes a new edition of the large and handsomely illustrated volume with the title of "A Library of Religious Poetry." This is a collection of the best poems of all ages and tongues, with biographical and literary notes, and the editors are Philip Schaff and Arthur Gilman. In the list of authors may be found the names of all those who have sung the praises of God and showed man his relation to his Maker. Beginning with a portrait of Milton, the last is one of Tennyson.

"Essie" is a romance in rhyme by Laura Dayton Fessenden, and is published by Lee & Shepard. It is a story of an American girl living in England, where she mingles with great people, and the conclusion is that to be in the fashion Miss Bruce marries Lord Crighton, and my lord congratulates himself, for, though Essie may be "la belle sauvage," she is no squaw. The verses run most trippingly.

Elizabeth Westyn Timlow's "Cricket" is a book written specially for young people. The publishers are Messrs. Estes & Lauriat. Cricket is not the chirping insect, but is a nickname for Jean. The story is as pleasantly conceived as it is neatly written.

One hundred and sixteen riddles, not one less, and all in verse, may be found in book form under the title of "The Boston Charades." Herbert Ingalls has made them all, and the publishers are Lee & Shepard. The charades, the author states, are all legitimate words, to be found in any dictionary. The book is opportune, for, as Tennyson wrote it, "Charades and riddles, as at Christmas." At the back of the pretty volume are blank pages. If the solutions are found, they may be written there.

When Mr. John Lambert, an Englishman, about 1807, described Trinity churchyard, he seemed to wonder whether it would ever be peopled. He thought that the sight of graves on Broadway was depressing. But time has changed these ideas, for the graves there are the silent records of the past, and New-York rather cherishes the memories of those who sleep there. Mr. John Flavel Mines (Felix Oldboy) wrote "Walks in Our Churchyards," and in the volume, published by George Gottsberger Peck, may be found reminiscences associated with those who have gone before us.

Somehow we generally associate Brighton with the swell of swells, the Prince Regent, and call in mind the Pavilion and the silliness of three-quarters of a century ago. "Round About a Brighton Coachhouse," by Maude Egerton King, which is published by the Messrs. Macmillan, gives the reader a much more pleasant idea of this famous English sea resort. There are many neatly written stories in this volume, and old coaching times are cleverly shown in the illustrations.

In "Idyllists of the Country Side," by George H. Ellwanger, which is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., are six commentaries concerning some of those who have apostrophized the joys of the open air. You may know who furnish the themes. They are Walton, Gilbert White, Thomas Hardy, Jeffries, Thoreau, and, last and not least, Burroughs. You may then go to the Thatched House with the inimitable Izaak, or philosophize around the Concord marshland with Thoreau, or thread English lanes with Jeffries. The get-up of the little volume is charming.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Henry Norman's work on "The Near East" will be issued here by Charles Scribner's Sons early in the Spring.

—The Century Company will bring out a new edition of the late Prof. Francis Bowen's revision of the English text of De Tocqueville's "Notes on Democracy in America."

—The second volume in Macmillan & Co.'s Social England Series is "The King's Peace," by Mr. Inderwick. The first volume in the series, Rowbotham's "Troubadours and Courts of Love," has already given repute to the series.

—A new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" is ready in London. It begins with a sketch of Jonathan Pereira, the pharmacologist, and ends with one of Richard Pockrich, the inventor of the musical glasses. W. P. Courtney writes on James Perry, editor of The Morning Chronicle; Russell Barker on William Petty, (Lord Shelburne,) first Marquis of Lansdowne, and on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Joseph Knight on Samuel Phelps, the actor; Leslie Stephen on Ambrose Philips and Mrs. Piozzi; Sidney Lee on Edward and John Phillips, Milton's nephews.

—Commenting on the fact that Renan's library is now for sale in Paris, the Athenaeum says it contains upward of 3,000 works of Oriental and Biblical interest. Renan expressed a hope before he died that the collection, which he had been at some pains to make complete and representative, might be kept together, and his family would be glad if this could be done. In the absence of any contract for the purchase of the library as a whole, or of the part mentioned above, it will be necessary on Jan. 1 to publish the catalogue, with a view to sale by auction; but as the volumes referred to are of cosmopolitan origin, and practically combine the chief literary sources of Biblical criticism, it may be hoped that they will find a resting place in some public or private library.

—Marion Crawford's "A Cigarette Maker's Romance" will soon be dramatized.

—Macmillan & Co. report that Mr. Crockett's "Men of the Moss-Hags" has already gone to a third edition.

—The January number of The Cosmopolitan makes its appearance with a new cover, printed in colors. In many other ways this number gives evidence of the prosperity and interest of this magazine, the recent career of which is perhaps the most striking thing in the late history of magazine literature.

—The elaborate work on Greenwood Cemetery which William J. Bok is preparing will be called "The Quiet City." In part it will be Mr. Bok's aim to set forth the names of eminent men and women who lie buried in this famous burial ground, with personal sketches and views of tombstones and monuments. No cemetery in this country, perhaps none in the world, contains so large a number of graves of persons who possessed actual distinction during their lives. Better than any writer of the time can Mr. Bok do justice to so interesting a theme. He has long been familiar with it, has recently given it close and careful attention

FOR BUILDING GOOD ROADS

The Work of the Highway Commission of Connecticut.

GREAT AID FROM THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Some Suggestions by the Chairman of the Commission Regarding the Construction of Roads.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—In an address delivered by James H. Macdonald of this city, Chairman of the Highway Commission of Connecticut, before the Board of Trade of Norwich, recently, he made a statement which showed the progress in the construction of new roads by the State Commission, which statement has attracted wide notice in Connecticut and Massachusetts. This Highway Commission of Connecticut is the outcome of a law passed by the last General Assembly of Connecticut for the purpose of building good roads in every town in the State where the Selectmen of the town so vote, a small portion of the expense to be borne by the towns and the remainder by the State. The commission was named by Gov. Coffin and confirmed by the Legislature. Right after the adjournment of the Legislature early last July the commission began the work of interesting the 160-odd towns in the State in the scheme for a uniform system of new roads, and the work has continued up to the present date without interruption. During the Winter months all work will be stopped.

Mr. Macdonald stated that inquiry in 62 towns of Connecticut shows that there are 5,000 miles of roads in these towns. Of these about 1,600 miles are main roads, 113 miles are of stone, 800 of gravel, and 2,487 of common dirt. From this data it would be safe to say that Connecticut has from 12,000 to 15,000 miles of roads, or, to bring it down to a still nicer point, it would be safe to say that it would be necessary for the Highway Commission to take care of some 10,000 miles of common dirt roads the coming year.

The average cost of stone roads is about $6,000 per mile. He alluded to the difficulties which the poor towns of Connecticut have to face in even meeting the ordinary expenses of maintaining a town Government, to say nothing about making extra appropriations for what many of the towns might regard as a luxury—namely, stone roads. On this point he continued as follows:

In my judgment the proper way to assist such towns which need better highways, but are already suffering from a high tax rate, would be to have the State issue bonds maturing, say, in fifty years. These bonds could be placed at, perhaps, 3 per cent., and a premium given. These bonds would be a good investment, and would meet with a ready sale. A small annual tax could be placed on the towns, which could be laid away as a sinking fund, and on the maturity of the bonds, a sufficient amount would have been received or realized to have paid for the entire obligation of the town without any one thing felt any very large burden in increased taxation placed upon them. This would simplify, in a wonderful way, the serious obstacles that confront not only the commission, but also these towns.

This commission notices, with gratitude, the deep interest that is manifested on the part of the young people in the different villages in the State, which has culminated in the establishment all over Connecticut of village improvement societies. These societies have been very helpful in the making of parks, in the building of walks, and in the line—work that would not or could not otherwise have been accomplished. In Deep River such an organization or society was formed, and last Winter a series of entertainments was given in which the young ladies were so zealous to make the entertainments profitable that some of them used burnt cork and blackened their faces to take part in a minstrel show, that netted the village about $600. Another party of young folks got up a fair, the result of which was a profit of $400, making a total of $1,000 raised by these young people for village improvements.

The more of this heartiness to help, the self-denial, and hearty co-operation that we have in our State, the better for the community at large."

In the 140 days in which the Common Highway Commission has been in existence, he said, stone roads have been completed in 22 towns, and roads have been nearly finished in 14 more towns, a better result than this might have been reported were it not for the town elections and changes in the Boards of Selectmen, which delayed the making of contracts with Chairman Macdonald. He expressed the opinion that it was an unwise policy to change the Boards of Selectmen every year. He said that the commission had been particular to have only good roads built, as the expense of reparis must be borne by the towns. He added that a road built under specifications and inspection of the State Highway Commission could be kept in repair at an expense which would not exceed $10 a year per mile.

The plan of the commission for next year is to have all the contracts let before April 1, so that the entire season can be utilized for building the roads, and then there can be no excuse for not completing the work on them before Nov. 1, 1896.

SALERNO RAN INTO BAD WEATHER

Obliged to Sail to Bermuda to Get Coal and Make Repairs.

The English freight steamship Salerno, Capt. John Schamberg, that arrived yesterday from Rio and St. Lucia, partially laden with coffee, had such a tempestuous voyage that after getting off Hatteras Dec. 11 she was compelled to run for Bermuda for repairs and coal.

The ship left St. Lucia, Dec. 5, for New-York and when in latitude 34° longitude 72° ran into a northerly gale that soon became a hurricane and prevented her from being headed to such an extent that she could not be hove to.

The great gale continued during Dec. 12, 13, and 14, and the seas broke clear over her, smashing her bridge, port rail, and port rigging.

The ship rolled to such an extent while in the trough of the sea that her yards were shaken loose and carried away. The weather moderated Dec. 15, and the Salerno then ran before the storm to Bermuda, reaching there Dec. 16, where she dropped both anchors one mile off shore. She laid at Bermuda four days, coaled up there, and sailed again for New-York Dec. 21. She carries a crew of twenty-nine, all told.

THREW HIMSELF BEFORE A TRAIN

John F. Bauer, Ill with Grip, Leaves Home and Takes His Life.

John F. Bauer, crazed with the grip, threw himself yesterday morning before a New-York Central freight train at Thirty-third Street and Twelfth Avenue.

Bauer was sixty-five years old. He was a boxmaker and lived with his wife and an unmarried daughter on the third floor of 314 West Thirty-eighth Street.

He became ill about two weeks ago. His wife nursed him carefully. Yesterday morning, however, while she went outside the room Bauer left and walked quickly to the street.

Mrs. Bauer followed after him, but her husband was so far ahead that she lost sight of him after reaching the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.

He was hatless and collarless. Mrs. Bauer waited home, fearing the worst. Two hours after, the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station told her Bauer had been killed under a freight train. Mrs. Bauer is prostrated over her loss.

The Turnstile Defenses of Chicago.

From The Chicago News.

Even if British war vessels should get into lake waters, it does not follow that Detroit and the other points would be easy prey. Granting, however, that they would strike colors, it again does not follow that Chicago would do likewise.

Chicago is one of the best defended cities this side of Doomsday. On its lake front, from the river to Jackson Park, is the Illinois Central Railroad. Now, England has bumped against many a foe, worthy and unworthy, but she has never encountered the Illinois Central. When she does she will not only abandon all notions of capturing Chicago, but she will find a turnstile on every ship, and if she fools around here long enough she will lose the ships.

The Monroe doctrine is a stanch affair, but in comparison with the turnstile doctrine it is lame, wabbling, vacillating. If England wishes to retain her autonomy she will not monkey with Chicago.

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Statistics of Imports and Exports for the Last Five Years as Shown by the Treasury Returns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In response to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury this morning sent to the Senate a statement, showing, during each of the last five years, and for the whole period, the gross amount of the imports from ports of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies, together with the amount of exports to such ports.

The totals for the whole period of five years are as follows:

United Kingdom, imports, $800,340,150; exports, $2,184,048,634. Bermuda, imports, $2,222,463; exports, $3,620,675. British Honduras, imports, $902,554; exports, $2,055,769. Canada, including Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, &c., imports, $179,134,632; exports, $237,760,752. Newfoundland and Labrador, imports, $2,103,027; exports, $7,402,483. British West Indies, imports, $67,550,530; exports, $42,230,433. British Guiana, imports, $21,021,262; exports, $9,913,067. British India and East Indies, imports, $110,194,324; exports, $13,410,214. Hongkong, imports, $3,873,663; exports, $22,942,235. British Australia, imports, $30,635,980; exports, $49,471,244. British Africa, imports, $3,732,575; exports, $19,482,824. All other British possessions, including Aden, Falkland Islands, Malta, &c., imports, $9,319,582; exports, $2,804,060.

THEY BOTH GAVE NODS IN LIEU OF WORDS

How a Pair of Deaf-Mutes Were Married by a Chicago Justice.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

About noon a young man entered Justice Foster's courtroom, and close behind him came a blushing young woman. The visitor laid a marriage certificate before the Justice and stood awaiting developments. The Judge looked at him and smiled.

"You want to get married, do you?" he asked. The young man made no reply.

"Is this the young woman?" asked the Court.

There was no response from the young man, but he drew a pad of paper from his pocket and wrote: "We are deaf and dumb."

"Oh," said Justice Foster, "that is different." Then he began to wonder how he would perform the ceremony. The certificate from the County Clerk's office gave permission to Christian Larson and Allie Bathurst to wed, and all that was necessary was to learn whether they would promise to love, honor, and obey. At length the Court wrote on a piece of paper:

"Stand up and join your hands."

The couple arose when Christian had read the message, and each took the other's hand. Then the Court wrote out the traditional question:

"Christian Larson, do you take Allie Bathurst to be your lawful, wedded wife?"

When Christian read the paper he nodded his head energetically. Then it was Allie's turn, and she gave assent to her side of the bargain. After that Justice Foster copied the marriage service on a piece of paper and gave it to the couple to read while he repeated the words of the form. Both smiled and nodded when he finished, and thereupon the Court pronounced them married. Christian turned to Allie and kissed her heartily and then they went away.

"This is the only couple I ever married who I am sure will lead a quiet married life," said his Honor.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WAITRESSES

The Gentle Housewife Might Hail It as a Sweet Boon.

From The Hotel Mail.

The proposed training school for waitresses would doubtless have a powerful effect in attracting to domestic service young women of the class who now prefer semi-starvation behind a counter to comfort and plenty in another's home. For where a calling is elevated to the plane of an art the slovens and incapables are pushed down to lower levels and are replaced by people superior to them in the degree that the new requirements exceed the old. In the stately homes of England of late it has become quite a general fad to substitute in the dining room neat-handed Phyllises for the dining room sons of tradition. The maids are uniformed in becoming style, and sometimes even have powdered hair under their lace caps. It is claimed for them in this connection that if less massive and imposing than their male prototypes, they are quicker and more alert, and moreover can be uniformed in style and color to harmonize with any eccentricity in decoration.

Apart from any such consideration, however, a school of the right sort would at least provide waitresses trained in their business, something that would be alike novel and delightful to our American housewives. To train, or attempt to train, Mary Anne for table service is a task for which not all women are fitted, even where they themselves understand all its details, and successive failures have driven many a home-loving body in despair to the well-ordered peace of a hotel.

But how if Mary Anne retorts, after the manner of her kind, by claiming that the ignorance lies on the side of her mistress? It would be quite in keeping with her character, as handed down to us by the funny papers, to retaliate by proposing to establish a training school for mistresses.

A FUR MANUFACTURER DISAPPEARS

E. M. Cohen Said to Have Bought Goods Just Before Sailing for Europe.

E. M. Cohen, manufacturer of furs at 26 East Broadway, has disappeared from his place of business, leaving creditors unpaid. He is said to have sailed for Europe with his wife and children on Saturday.

Arthur Furber yesterday put in a replevin to Deputy Sheriff Williams to recover raw skins and seal pieces worth $850, which Mr. Cohen purchased from Nicholas F. Monjo and other merchants on Friday last. Mr. Furber said that Mr. Cohen on Friday purchased a lot of goods from four or five importers of furs, giving them checks on the State Bank, but when the checks were presented at the bank on Saturday there was not enough money to meet them.

H. Schmerl, of W. W. Hart & Co., said that he had discovered that Mr. Cohen had sailed for Europe on the steamship Campania on Saturday, but that a number of cases of goods, which he was to take with him, did not reach the steamer in time. These were found at the office of the express company.

Mr. Cohen had been in business in East Broadway only three months, and it was said in the neighborhood that last week he had purchased a great many goods, had packed them in cases, and sent them away.

Clean Records for Motormen.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 24.—One year ago the Steinway Trolley Company of this city posted a notice stating that any man running his car for one year without an accident would receive $25 as a Christmas present. To-day was the time for making the presents, and ninety-eight men received the full amount. There were ninety-four men who had not been in the employ of the company for a year, and they received amounts in proportion to their term of service. It took over $4,000 to make the presents, but the officers of the company feel fully repaid for their gifts to their employes.

Large Catches of Escallops.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Dec. 24.—From present indications there seems to be a prospect for improvement in the escallop industry here, which is the chief means of support of the large fleet of baymen at Greenport. Few escallops were caught last Summer, and the fleet gave up hopes of doing anything all Winter, but there now seems to be an increase in the number of the bivalves, and many large catches are reported. The entire fleet is preparing to embark and secure the high prices which, on account of the scarcity, are now offered for Long Island escallops.

College Graduates in Real Estate.

From The Boston Traveler.

It is becoming quite the fashion nowadays for a young man, when he leaves college, to go into the real estate business. For a bright man, the business offers more immediate rewards than law or medicine, and its final profits are quite as good. The number of college-bred men in the Boston Real Estate Exchange is exceptionally large, and it is to the presence of these gentlemen and many of the "swells" of society, that the real estate men in Boston owe their reputation for business courtesy and high "tone."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Inter-State Commerce Commission on the New Tariff Agreement.

NOT NECESSARY TO INTERFERE NOW

Mr. Morrison Informs the Senate that It Is Best to Wait Until the Railway Companies Do Something Unlawful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Senate to-day received from the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in response to a Senate resolution, a report on the joint traffic agreement recently entered into between the trunk lines operating between the Atlantic seaboard and the West. Chairman Morrison, in this report, says that, owing to the fact that the agreement is incomplete, the commission cannot determine whether the contract which may be finally perfected will be a violation of the law or not.

Mr. Morrison says it is competent for the commission, of its own motion, under the recent decisions of the courts, to begin proceedings in the case of any obstruction to inter-State commerce caused by such a combination as is contemplated in this agreement.

With regard to the feasibility of enforcing the penal provisions of the inter-State commerce law, Mr. Morrison calls attention to the fact that it is necessary to proceed through the courts to do this, and that it has so far in such cases been found very difficult to procure the necessary testimony. Under the present ruling of the courts, any inquiry may be arrested by the refusal of witnesses to testify on the plea of self-incrimination.

Mr. Morrison refers to the case of Theodore F. Brown now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the question involved is the power of the courts to compel railroad officials to answer questions concerning rules and rebates of their roads when they make this plea. He says the decision in this case will determine whether it is practicable to secure conviction under a prosecution for unlawful contracts and combinations. He says that the commission has satisfied itself by careful investigation that no increase of charges or lessening of facilities has occurred as the result of this contract, and adds:

"In view of the fact that any action by injunction or otherwise which might be used to prevent the complete consummation of a contract, agreement, or combination not yet made can be used to prevent its being carried into effect in the event of it being finally entered into, and in addition thereto the persons representing the corporations becoming liable for misdemeanor, the commission has believed, and still believes, that it best performs its duty by postponing any request to the United States District Attorney to institute suit until said railroad companies shall actually form a joint traffic association and enter into an agreement which shall be unlawful."

Earnings of the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Following is a statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, for November, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $311,906.26, and an increase in net earnings of $100,770.91. The eleven months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $3,497,079.13, an increase in expenses of $4,245,529.56, and an increase in net earnings of $1,191,549.57.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, for November, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $494,980.20, an increase in expenses of $219,442.90, and an increase in net earnings of $275,548.30. The eleven months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of $4,150,765.41, an increase in expenses of $1,605,125.28, and an increase in net earnings of $2,553,971.53.

Validity of a Lease to be Tested.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24.—Some months ago the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, which had been leased to the Richmond and Danville Railway for thirty years, leased it to the Southern Railway for ninety-nine years. Seven years of the former lease was unexpired. Yesterday there was an argument before the Attorney General by attorneys representing the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, to induce the Attorney General to bring suit to annul the lease to the Southern, and to revoke the charter of the North Carolina Railway, on the ground that its Directors had forfeited its charter by making a lease which was virtually equivalent to a sale. Attorney General Osborne this afternoon decided to make application to the Supreme Court for leave to prosecute. He says that while he is of opinion that the lease is valid, yet he considers it his duty to institute this proceeding.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley.

A meeting of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad bondholders was held in Baltimore last Monday for the purpose of considering the plan of reorganization prepared by the Baltimore and Ohio committee, of which John Gill is Chairman. The meeting was well attended and the Baltimore plan was defeated, receiving the support of only $886,000 out of a total of $1,500,000 of A bonds.

More than $860,000 of the A bonds are controlled by the New-York committee of bondholders, which includes C. Adolph Low, George F. Baker, and William E. Strong. This committee has a plan of its own, and it has withdrawn its holdings of bonds from the Baltimore committee. The New-York committee also controls nearly fifty per cent. of the B bonds and about forty per cent. of the C bonds. Practical measures will be taken to develop the New-York plan.

To Sell Milwaukee Street Lines.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 24.—Judge Jenkins yesterday signed a decree of sale in the foreclosure proceedings against the Milwaukee Street Railway Company. The plaintiffs to this action are the Central Trust Company, New-York; the North American Company, Nelson Robinson, and the Milwaukee Street Railway Company of New-Jersey. F. M. Hoyt is appointed special master to carry the decree into effect. The amount of the consolidated mortgage to be foreclosed is $8,906,000 with interest due, and on which default was made, $9,425,293.64, bringing the amount down to Dec. 19, 1895. The road must be sold to the highest bidder in the hall of the courthouse, the date and hour to be fixed by the master.

To Reorganize the South Jersey.

CAPE MAY, Dec. 24.—The South Jersey Railroad is to be reorganized. This line extends from Winslow to Cape May, a distance of sixty-nine miles, with a branch to Sea Isle City. It was built under legal difficulties, and went into the hands of a receiver about fourteen months ago. Since then the number of officers of the road has been reduced, and the receipts have exceeded expenditures. A new eight-mile branch is to be built from Richmond to Millville, a thriving centre of South Jersey, which now has but one outlet by mail. The South Jersey connects with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and the Reading Railroad at Winslow.

Long Island Earnings.

A statement of approximate earnings of the Long Island Railroad for the week ended Dec. 23, show as follows: Passenger, $24,585; freight, $22,502; express, $9,069; rapid transit, $1,878, and miscellaneous, $1,017; total earnings, $60,055, a decrease of $4,112 as compared with last year.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from Boston says: "C. Von Bose, who represents large German interests in China, and who is now in Boston, is authority for the statement that there is little doubt that America will get her full share of the railroad concessions which are likely soon to be made by the Chinese Government." Mr. Von Bose said: "The American syndicate which has interested itself in the railroad possibilities, has done great service for China, and China appreciates it."

—Thomas Pinckney, manager, and Jed B. Henry, New-York agent, of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line, the Cumberland Gap Despatch, and the Norfolk and Western Despatch, announce by circular that on and after Jan. 1 freight will be received and forwarded daily to Southern points over these lines. Six steamers will sail each week from Pier 26, North River.

—Recent guesses as to the prospective successor to President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad include the names of Samuel Spencer, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Alexander Shaw of Baltimore, and Second Vice President Thomas King.

—A statement of the earnings and expenses of the Southern Railway for the month of November shows an increase in gross earnings of $86,735, and an increase in net earnings of $30,987.

—President John Skelton Williams of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad is quoted to the effect that his company has $1,000,000 in cash ready to acquire or build an extension into Savannah.

—Nearly 700 miles of new railroad were constructed in the United States within the past twelve months.

STRANGE JOURNEY FOR A WOMAN

IT TAKES HER AMONG THE CANNIBAL TRIBE OF AFRICA.

She Has a Lot of Perilous Adventures, but Escapes Without Harm, and Gathers Valuable Specimens.

From The London Times.

Miss Kingsley, who has recently been traveling in the Cameroons, arrived in Liverpool on Saturday by the steamer Bakana. She left Liverpool last December for the second time to visit West Africa, chiefly for the purpose of collecting piscatorial specimens and of studying the "fetish" customs of the natives. Miss Kingsley's collection of fishes on her first visit was of a marine description, but the present collection, most of which is destined for the British Museum, is of fresh-water specimens.

After reaching Old Calabar, Miss Kingsley proceeded to the French settlement of the Gaboon, and made it known to the authorities that she wished to explore the gorilla country in the interior of the Gaboon territory, and also to go up the Ogowe River to N'Djole. N'Djole is 206 miles up the Ogowe, but safe navigation could not be guaranteed beyond Lambarene, which is 130 miles up.

After much difficulty, Miss Kingsley got together a canoe's crew of eight natives, and started for the rapids. The canoe journey was a long one, and nearly a dozen times the craft was upset and its occupants were thrown into the water. The current was strong, and Miss Kisgsley had several narrow escapes, being saved more than once by clutching the rocks in the rapids and by holding on to them until the natives righted the canoe. It was remarkable that none of the crew lost their lives, but once one man was missing for a few hours and was found perched on one of the pinnacled rocks in the rapids.

Miss Kingsley had the most remarkable adventures in the Fangwe country while traveling overland from the Ogowe River to the Rembwe. The Fangwes are cannibals of the most pronounced type, always at war with each other, and are one of the few tribes in Africa who eat their own dead. Miss Kingsley lived with her three "elephant men," or hunters, of the Fangwe tribe, and four Djuma men. As the little band approached each Fangwe town it was found to be in a state of defense, and the leader of the band very often fell down some trap which the inhabitants had laid outside the town for the enemy. As the expedition had no proper bandages, when one of the carriers was injured he had to have his wounds bound up with leaves.

When the journey was resumed, Miss Kingsley found the traps numerous and every kind of obstacle placed in the paths. At almost every town the Fangwes stopped the expedition and wanted to eat the three Fangwe elephant men as they were enemies. Miss Kingsley had persuaded the elephant men safety, so sometimes by persuasion, sometimes by threats of punishment, and sometimes by a little present the men were each time saved. Miss Kingsley did not come across one burial place in the Fangwe country, but she found that in most of the native mud huts pieces of human bodies were being kept just as civilized people keep eatables in their larders. On one occasion, when Miss Kingsley was turning out the contents of a sack to find out the origin of a sickening smell, hands, feet, eyes, and other human remains tumbled out on to the ground. The Adjumas, on the other hand, bury their dead in the forest. This was discovered by Miss Kingsley in a gruesome manner. While collecting some botanical specimens she came across several mounds composed of earth and sticks. Thinking they were a new form of anthill, she removed the upper layers with her stick, when the dead bodies of natives came to view.

Miss Kingsley refused to relate any gorilla stories, saying that too much doubt was cast upon all such accounts by the public. She saw many large gorillas, but these invariably made off on the approach of the band. One, however, persisted in an attempt to molest them, and was finally dispatched by the elephant men. He measured 5 feet 7 inches in height. Two of his teeth are now in Miss Kingsley's possession.

The natives at the back of the Gaboon colony spoke English, not French—of course, in broken style. Owing to malarial fighting, Miss Kingsley had to make a detour and came on the as yet unexplored Lake N'Covi. She crossed this lake and passed a night on one of the numerous islands in it. As far as Miss Kingsley could judge, Lake N'Covi was about 10 miles wide where she crossed, and about 15 in the other direction. She also crossed the little-known range of mountains called the Sierra del Crystal. These varied from 6,000 to about 8,000 feet in height. At the foot of each group was a mud swamp, in which the explorers sank nearly up to their necks.

Miss Kingsley returned to the Gaboon by way of the Rembwe, and when she informed the French authorities and traders of her travels, they were astonished that she had returned alive. Had they known of her intention beforehand they would probably have prevented the journey. She had been about two months in the interior. After this Miss Kingsley explored Corisco Island. From N'Djole there is a stretch of country unknown, for 500 miles, in the direction of Brazzaville. It is French, and French officials have several times gone up the Ogowe to keep up communication, but to this way many lives have been lost. Miss Kingsley's account of her subsequent ascent of the Cameroons Peak is very interesting, and her visit will be valuable as supplying much information hitherto unobtainable.

It took her party ten days to make the ascent and return. Her first desire was to cross from the Cameroons River to Old Calabar, but she was prevented doing this by the German Governor, who said her life would be too seriously imperilled. Miss Kingsley went, however, to Victoria, on the sea side of the peak, and began the ascent. She did not keep to this side, however, but went inland to explore the little-known Rumbi range of mountains. These mountains were inhabited up to about 7,000 feet, and Miss Kingsley found shelter in the native huts. At an altitude of 10,000 feet she came across the great crater. Altogether there are about seventy craters in the Cameroons Mountains, and from the largest of these the peak from the sea side shoots up almost perpendicularly. It is from the other side that the summit of the peak is reached. Having now no tent, Miss Kingsley had to sleep on the ground in the open air, and was frequently drenched by heavy rains. The peak is 13,700 feet high.

Nothwithstanding the hardships that she went through, Miss Kingsley enjoyed good health, and was never once attacked with fever. Her diaries were regularly kept, and ought to enable her to furnish a valuable and most interesting volume. Miss Kingsley expressed herself as most charmed with the reception and assistance she received from the French, German, and English officials, and also from the traders at all points of her travels. She intends to return to West Africa again in a few months to explore others parts. Miss Kingsley sent home a large number of specimens to Dr. Gunther in advance, and has also brought a large collection with her.

No Decision in the Nicholson Case.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday postponed decision in the case of Matthew Nicholson, who was arrested two weeks ago charged with having counterfeit money in his possession. Nicholson claims that he found the money in a package which he bought at Police Headquarters, supposing it contained poker chips. An application was made to dismiss the case on the ground that there was no evidence to show that he intended to pass the money.

Judgment Against Miss Coghlan.

A deficiency judgment for $5,529 was docketed yesterday against Rosamond Maria Sullivan, who is better known as Rose Coghlan, the actress, in favor of Judson Lawson.

The judgment grew out of the sale of her house at 47 West Ninety-sixth Street in October last, under foreclosure of a second mortgage, on which $11,147 was due. The first mortgage was $15,000. The property was bought in, it is said, by Mr. Lawson for $21,680.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Selling a West Side Dwelling in Advance of Its Building—To-morrow's Auction Offerings.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Thomas S. Ormiston to George C. Edgar's Sons & Co., the plot 48 by 102.2, on the south side of West Seventy-second Street, about 300 feet west of the Boulevard. They have also sold for the Messrs. Edgar to a Mr. Fisher a four-story dwelling, to be erected on twenty-three feet front of the plot. A twenty-five-feet-front dwelling will be erected on the remainder.

Messrs. Lalor & Beringer have sold for Gutwillig Brothers to Morris S. Wise the four-story brownstone dwelling 35 University Place, east side, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, 29.10½ by 100.6 by 37 by 100.3.

Mr. H. H. Bliss has sold for William Broadbelt to R. R. Laird, at $32,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 765 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 60 by 100.

All of yesterday's auction offerings at 111 Broadway, save one, were adjourned. In one instance, that of the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, the sale under foreclosure was adjourned without date because the defendant has obtained a loan more than covering the amount due on the judgment.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $4,000, to the plaintiff, Frederick Sexauer, the property on the west side of Stebbins Avenue, 145.31 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, extending to Prospect Avenue, 30 by 82.64 by 30 by 74.58.

The sales at auction set down for to-morrow at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 200 by 81.8½ by 200.1 1-3 by 88.6; also One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 100 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $37,150.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Stephen Lent, referee, lease of property bounded by Bronx Park, Fulton and Bleecker Streets, and Barker Avenue, 140 by 376 by 134 by 375. Due on judgment, $644.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, H. M. Alexander, Jr., referee, plot 125 by 109.10 on south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, extending to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 75 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, with frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $14,500.

By John T. Boyd, mechanic's lien, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 97 Perry Street, north side, 99.10 feet west of Bleecker Street, 25.2 by 95, five-story brick flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., assignee's sale, the right, title, and interest of Robert C. Watson to a farm of two acres, three roods, and four perches in the town of Westchester, and to a judgment for $46,504.61 against Hugh Moore.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 48 Pike Street, west side, 50 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 86, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,150; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of Eightieth Street, by Alfred Wagstaff and John E. and Eliza C. Barstow of 1,020 Union Avenue, for a one-story frame structure; A. Van Buren & Co., lessees; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, between Prospect and Union Avenues, by Kate Williams of 172 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for nine two-story and three-story frame flats and dwellings; cost, $42,750.

Park Avenue, east side, 250 feet west of Second Street, William's Bridge, by Frederick Weisenberger of 141 Park Avenue, for a one and one-half story frame stable; cost, $1,300.

Boston Avenue, east side, 146 feet south of Clover Street, by Martha E. Leonhauser of 2,040 Boston Avenue, for a two-story frame stable; cost, $500.

Second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport, by Johanna Ladley, on premises, for a one and one-half story frame stable; cost, $250.

Virginia Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Westchester Avenue, Unionport, by Jacob Sohl of the southwest corner of Westchester and Virginia Avenues, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $300.

No. 213 West Forty-second Street, (rear,) by Jules Weber of 213 West Forty-second Street, for a one-story brick workshop; cost, $1,000.

Forest Avenue, west side, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by George Trenberger of 612 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for two three-story brick tenements; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street north side, 95 feet east of Melrose Avenue, by Frederick and Marie Gamble of 667 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, alterations to one-story frame store and storage building; cost, $100.

No. 79 University Place and 40 East Fourteenth Street, by John Downey of 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, alterations to a five-story and basement brick factory; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 137 and 139 West Eighty-second Street, by Emily R. Marcus and Minna G. Loewenstein of 12 East Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to two five-story brick flats; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.

INTERIOR LOT, centre line of 69th Boom-ingdale Road, 85' e of 9th St, runs n 66.5x w 33.6x66.5x33.7; Deforest Hicks, by Charles W. Brown, guardian, to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church..

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 52 ft n of 148th St, old centre line, (closed,) 20x125; Dennis J. Dwyer and others to Harriet E. Mackenzie.....

147TH ST, s s, 249.8 ft w of 11th Av, 0.6x99.11; Mary Reimers to Erastus B. Treat.....

128TH ST, n s, 367 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; William H. Smith to John G. Seaman and wife.....

129TH ST, 108 West; s s of 7th St, w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Orleanor N. Stewart, individual by and as executrix, to Abraham Levi.....

128TH ST, n s, 367 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; John G. Seaman and wife to William H. Smith.....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, or Avenue, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x200; William F. Foster to Bertha M. Foster.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, at old centre line of 148th St, (closed,) 52x125; Francis E. Johnson and others, trustees, to Daniel D. Lawson.....

WADSWORTH AV and 179th St, 25x100; Mall Stichweh to William J. Willett.....

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 25x199.10; Delano C. Calvin, referee, to Rody McLaughlin.....

156TH ST, n s, Lot 720 and west part of 721, map of the South; Theodore Haussner and wife to Mayer Goldsmith.

WALTON AV and 149th St, n e corner, 76.11x78.4x—x91.10; Thomas S. Ormiston and wife to William Ormiston.....

119TH ST, 26 West, s s, 585 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Cora Landauer to Charles M. Rosenthal.....

133D ST, s s, 369 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and another to James H. Kellogg.....

111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 88.4x100.11; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Charles H. Bailey.....

107TH AV, e s, 41.5 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; John N. Bull to Therese C. Bull..

LOT 689, east ½ part, map of Melrose South; Robert H. Elton and wife to Martin Diehl.....

LOT 690, west ½ part; same to same.....

BUCHANAN PLACE, n e corner of Aqueduct Av, 25.4x116x25x120; John J. Bannan and others to F. E. Hewett.....

LOT 568, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Nellie Rice.....

CRESTON AV, e s, 102.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x106x28.7x100; John R. Tait and wife to Louisa T. Babcock.....

UNION AV, e s, 50 ft n of New-Haven Railroad Av, 101x97x57; Charlotte Hull to John Binns.....

LOT 90, map of estate of William Adee; John C. Pearson to R. Anna Purdy.....

72D ST, s s, 402 ft e of West End Av, 48x102.2; Thomas S. Ormiston and wife to John P. Duncan.....

80TH ST, 202 and 204, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Daniel D. Lawson and wife to Francis E. Johnson and others.....

COLUMBUS AV, 373, w s, 51.9 ft s of 76th St, 26x104x28x104.11; Mary E. Harris and another to Margaret A. Smith.....

58TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 100x100.5; Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to Martha W. Morgan and another.....

52D ST, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Charlotte Dittman to Charles Dittman..

62D ST, 215 East; Henrietta J. Stephenson to Henrietta J. L. Stephenson.....

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; William C. La Marsche and wife to William Weilsch.....

MADISON AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 119th St, 20x75; Edith J. Robinson to Charles M. Rosenthal.....

118TH ST, 26 West; s s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Edith J. Robinson.....

118TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Eugene Durnin, referee, to Elisa E. Madigan.....

109TH ST, 106 East; George Schaefer and wife to Louis H. Hambro.....

109TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of 2d Av, 17x68; Elias B. Nicholas to L. H. Bohmer.....

2D AV, e s, 20.6 ft n of 36th St, 19.9x52.10; V. E. N. Cook to Sophie Cook.....

36TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 26x94.9; James F. McCaffrey and wife to Mary E. Harris.....

21ST ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x94.9; William W. Gallagher to Isaac Gilsey and others.....

1

18T AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x75; Valentine E. N. Cook to Sophie Cook.....

10

BROADWAY, n w corner of 55th St, 28.2x94x25.5x100.4; Adelia C. Fitzpatrick to Mary Corner.....

10

69TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; William E. Diller and wife to Horace White.....

75,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 79th St, 50.10x100; Maria N. Anderson to Peter Wagner and another.....

33,000

11TH AV, w s, 99.10 ft s of 54th St, 257.10 ft to Hopper's Lane, —x— to 12th Av, x n — to 54th St x s e—; Henry M. Wheeler and wife to Louisa K. Uhler.....

1

65TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Henry Geie, executor, to Henrietta Mattson and another.....

1

SAME property; Minnie Martin to same..

1,500

70TH ST, s s, 404.6 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.5; Thomas S. Ormiston to Annie Ormiston.....

18,000

PEARL ST, 542, n s, 99.3 ft w of Elm St, 25.8x100.6; Max Barnett to Marx Ottinger.....

1

BOWERY, 35, e s, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 25x176x25x179; also Bayard St, 34, n s, 86.2 ft e of Bowery, 17.

FIGHTING RAPID TRANSIT

Still Trying to Convince the Court Commission.

MR. PARSONS AGAIN ON THE STAND

Opponents of the Project Seek to Demonstrate by Cross-Examination that It Is Impracticable.

The cross-examination of William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, was continued yesterday before the Supreme Court Rapid Transit Commission.

Chairman Coudert and Commissioners Sherman and Gelshenen were present. The Rapid Transit Commission was represented by Lewis L. Delafield, its Secretary, and its counsel, E. M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman.

J. Archibald Murray appeared on behalf of contesting and contending property holders, in place of George Zabriskie, who could not be present.

Mr. Murray served on the Commissioners and on the counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission notices of the appearance of Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill of 21 Broad Street, on behalf of more than 100 property owners on the line of the proposed rapid transit route, including the Hilton, Corbin, and Potter interests.

Lawson N. Fuller had looked eager from the moment he arrived, and as soon as Chairman Coudert could recognize him he gave him an opportunity to talk by saying:

"And now, Mr. Fuller?"

Mr. Fuller announced that Monday night he attended a meeting of a branch of the Taxpayers' Alliance, an organization representing 5,000 citizens, and that he had been authorized to say that the members would be glad if the Supreme Court commission would appoint a day for them to present themselves, as they would like to have a hearing.

"By way of argument?" Mr. Coudert inquired.

Mr. Shepard's suggestion that Mr. Fuller procure and send to the Commission the names of the 5,000 citizens was received as a humorous remark.

Mr. Coudert decided that until the cross-examination of Chief Engineer Parsons was concluded, dates could not be set to hear any argument or protest, but when this interrogatory was over, Mr. Fuller's friends could be accommodated.

Before Mr. Murray took up the cross-examination of Mr. Parsons, he was informed that Mr. Parsons's estimates, about which Mr. Zabriskie was so solicitous Monday, were ready, and copies were given to Mr. Murray, Chairman Coudert, and Messrs. Shepard and Boardman.

The cross-examination followed in the lines traced by Mr. Zabriskie, Mr. Murray admitting, as frankly as Mr. Zabriskie had done, that his questions were tentative to fortify the contention that the road would cost $100,000,000.

Interrogated in regard to Exhibit 3 of the "general plan," Mr. Parsons explained about the terminal roof, its height, dead load, columns, and walls. As to details, Mr. Parsons said he had made calculations, but could not give results from memory.

Mr. Shepard objected to questions which sought for details beyond the "general plan's" information. Counsel, in his opinion, should be content with a figure, and not require a series of engineering computations.

Mr. Shepard also objected when Mr. Murray asked the witness how he would construct the Broadway tunnel, because Mr. Zabriskie had questioned Mr. Parsons on this subject.

A question as to what Mr. Parsons would do as Chief Engineer in regard to the construction of the pipe gallery brought the objection from Mr. Shepard that as Chief Engineer he might be wrong.

Mr. Parsons told hypothetically how the pipe galleries might be constructed, but asked to be excused from giving details of changes in the plans, because much correspondence in regard to the galleries has not been laid before the Rapid Transit Commission.

Mr. Murray said if, for instance, the gallery should be planned to go four feet deeper, property holders should know it.

Chairman Coudert said Mr. Parsons was produced as a witness expert by the Rapid Transit Commission, and that counsel for property owners had a right to a thorough examination, while a witness in chief the evidence would not be valuable.

The examination continued on the suggestion of Mr. Parsons, that Mr. Murray assume that the gallery would be so many feet deep, and then he, Mr. Parsons, could, without entering into matters not within his jurisdiction, tell how it could be constructed. This appeared to rule the subsequent inquiries about Exhibit 3, which gave a typical cross section between Park Place and Thirty-fourth Street, with the pipe galleries under the sidewalks.

Mr. Parsons said the maximum depth of the galleries on this plan would be 19 feet, and the minimum 13 feet. Of the modern construction of buildings Mr. Parsons said they are almost exclusively erected on piers. Piers encroached upon would have to be underpinned. Each case, however, would have to be governed by circumstances.

Mr. Parsons said in regard to the Houston Street wheel pit of the cable road and the other pits at Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, that they presented no features that should occasion anxiety, and that the construction of the rapid transit road at these points would be entirely feasible.

The construction of the road at Canal Street would not be more costly than at Bowling Green, because of nearing high water mark.

As to the plan of disposing of pipes suggested in Exhibit 4, to put their galleries under the east and west tracks, and not under the sidewalks, Mr. Parsons said it might or might not be adopted for the entire road between Park Place and Thirty-fourth Street, while the plan was presented as an alternative. It might, however, be necessary to adopt such a plan at any point.

Mr. Murray was urgent in his endeavor to ascertain why there had been no determination in regard to the two schemes and the estimated cost of each, with the amount of concrete and brick and stone work.

Mr. Parsons said that so far as the estimate of cost was concerned, it would be about as he made it, but the sidewalk galleries system would be cheaper than the other. The final selection of the plan was due to the interests involved and the negotiations, either held or pending, but not definitely concluded. The witness had, because of his position, acquired much private information pertinent to the delay in the choice of plans, and this he did not consider proper to reveal.

Mr. Boardman opposed such questions as would tend to extract private information which Mr. Parsons had no right to reveal, and Chairman Coudert sustained the objection.

Mr. Murray finally asked Mr. Parsons if, supposing the plan of Exhibit 4 to be adopted, 90 per cent. of the buildings on Broadway would not require underpinning.

Mr. Parsons said he did not think so. Some buildings would require safeguards, others not.

The commission will sit again to-morrow afternoon.

FORGOT TO PUT IN HIS SALARY CLAIM

Special Meeting of Supervisors to Provide for Mr. Rogers.

FLUSHING, Dec. 24.—The Board of Auditors finished their work of auditing bills against the town, and turned them over to Town Supervisor George Pople, last night, and Village Tax Collector John F. Rogers, who is also town tax receiver, then remembered that he had forgotten to present his claim of $2,000 for salary as tax receiver. He sent it to William Rasquin, Jr., President of the Board of Auditors, and a special meeting of the board was called this morning to pass upon the bill.

They examined the claim, and then proceeded to look up the law which places the receiver's salary at that sum. After a fruitless search of two hours, the Auditors signed the claim, and it was given to Supervisor Pople with instructions to look up the law at Long Island City before presenting the bill to the Queens County Board of Town Supervisors at their next meeting at the Court House.

Meeting of Flushing Board of Health.

FLUSHING, Dec. 24.—At the first meeting of the newly appointed Village Board of Health, Dr. T. Rutledge Killilea, nephew of Police Captain Killilea of New-York City, was elected Health Officer, William Bunting President, and Edward Graff Plumbing Inspector and Secretary. The board advocated radical changes in the methods of the outgoing board, as to the transaction of business.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH GAS

Korb's Wife Found with Him, and She May Die from Effects of Gas and a Wound.

Arno E. Korb, twenty-seven years old, of 553 East Eighty-sixth Street, committed suicide at his home some time Monday night by inhaling illuminating gas, and his wife, Marie, thirty-seven years old, who attempted suicide with him or was his victim, is in the Presbyterian Hospital, and is likely to die from the effects of suffocation by gas and from a gash in her left wrist, inflicted with a pocket knife which was found beside her.

Korb had been engaged as a bookkeeper for a down-town firm for some time, and had lived in apparent harmony with his wife and stepson, Otto Langor, nine years old. The servant, Dora Steckler, knocked at Mr. and Mrs. Korb's room yesterday morning, and told them that the butcher was down stairs. Mrs. Korb responded in a feeble voice.

Later Mrs. Essenger, a music teacher, called to give young Otto a lesson. The servant told the teacher that Mr. and Mrs. Korb were not up yet, and went again to their room and knocked at the door. She received no answer. She noticed a strong odor of gas, and then, suspecting something was wrong, went to the house of Mrs. Bower, a friend of the family, who lives at 1,561 Avenue A, and summoned her to the house.

Mrs. Bower went to the house and forced the door of Mr. and Mrs. Korb's room. She found the room filled with gas. Mrs. Korb lay on the bed, unconscious, and on a lounge lay Mr. Korb. The gas was turned on at two burners in a drop light in the middle of the room.

A policeman was called, and he summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Surgeon Hart, who responded, found that Korb had been dead for some time. Mrs. Korb was taken to the hospital for treatment. A letter, written in German, was found on a table near Mrs. Korb's bedside. It was as follows:

To Mrs. Theresa Bower:

MY DEAR GOOD THERESA: I command you to let no one in the house to gaze curiously on us, except those whom you know and whom you know are friendly. Let us be buried from here. Again farewell. Be a good mother to Otto, but not too good, lest he become too frivolous. Sincerely yours.

MARIE THERESA.

Korb was the head bookkeeper for F. Vietor & Achelis, commission merchants, of 66 to 72 Leonard Street. He had been in the employ of the firm for a number of years. His salary was $2,500 a year. The members of the firm say that there were some small discrepancies in his accounts, but nothing that would cause him to kill himself.

THINK THE CONTRACTORS MAY YIELD

Tailors Look for a Big Break To-day to Reopen the Shops.

Some of the clothing contractors showed signs of weakening yesterday, and the tailors expect that a decided break will take place in the ranks of their opponents to-day, and that many will reopen their shops.

Contractor Weinstein of 62 Attorney Street and Contractor Meyer of 95 Broome Street took down the notices with the new rules in their shops yesterday and went to the headquarters of the strikers, where they asked for the return of their old men. One of the largest contractors in the city is expected to capitulate to-day.

The twenty-two contractors of the firm of Fechheimer, Fischel & Co. held a long conference with the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors, and it was said that they will remove the obnoxious cards from their shops to-day.

The Brotherhood of Tailors held a mass-meeting at Walhalla Hall, and received favorable reports from their pickets at the various shops. This gave the men great courage, and they cheered over and over again. Meyer Schoenfeld said: "I expect that before two days all will be over, and the contractors will back down. Their attempt at a concerted movement to break the agreement with us has been a miserable failure. They know that they cannot break it without forfeiting their bonds, and that we will never return to the task system.

"One of the leading contractors will send for his men to-morrow. Many of the other contractors are waiting to see if he yields, when they also will make a break. The contractors will spend most of Christmas Day in making preparations to take back their men.

The contractors met at 200 East Broadway, and all that they would say was to insist that all the contractors had the new cards up in their shops.

APPEAL FOR DEAF-MUTES' HOME

Mr. Gallaudet Would Raise the Mortgage and Increase the Endowment.

Thomas Gallaudet, general manager of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, situated some miles below Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, makes an appeal for charitable contributions, on which the home is dependent for its support.

At the anniversary services of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, held last Sunday at St. Agnes's Chapel, Mr. Gallaudet called attention to the fact that the institution had as yet received only $6,000 for its support, and that there was a mortgage of $7,500 on the property. This they hope to lift, and also to increase the endowment fund to $13,550.

Two dozen deaf-mutes, of whom three are deaf, dumb, and blind, are being cared for at the home now.

The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, which celebrated its twenty-third anniversary on Sunday, is in a somewhat better financial condition. Enough money has been received from contributions to pay the running expenses of the society, including salaries of the missionaries and a fund for the sick and needy, but with more funds the work could be greatly extended.

The St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes is worshiping temporarily in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Twelfth Street and Waverley Place. Sign services for deaf-mutes are held there every Sunday at 3 P. M. This society is now working in the Dioceses of New-York, Long Island, Newark, and in New-England.

THEY HAD FUN WITH BOND CLERK WILEY

The Usual Christmas Gifts and Greetings on the Exchanges.

Bond Clerk Charles Wiley was summoned to the rotunda of the Sub-Treasury yesterday, when the rush of business was over, where he found the other clerks awaiting him.

A company surrounded him, and Chief Bookkeeper Scovel stepped forward with a package. Mr. Scovel delivered a eulogy of Mr. Wiley, to whom he attributed all the good qualities his vocabulary could invent. He displayed the package as he spoke and quite overwhelmed Mr. Wiley with expressions of the regard in which his associates held him.

When he finished speaking he passed over the package. Mr. Wiley halted in his reply, but had just recovered himself and was beginning to say how much touched he was by this token from his friends, when the package was taken from him and opened, disclosing a comic sketch of a football game in Casey's Alley. Football is Mr. Wiley's hobby. His embarrassment vanished when he saw that a joke had been intended, and he joined with the crowd in laughing over it.

Antics usual at the Exchanges the day before Christmas were omitted yesterday, except for a little tame sport at the Cotton Exchange. Stock brokers raised $5,000 for 271 employes of the Exchange. They will receive it in sums of from $18 to $35, according to length of service.

Cotton brokers subscribed $800 for the employes at that Exchange.

The usual Christmas greetings passed over the cable between the Liverpool and New-York Exchanges.

Disputes Between Fruit Dealers.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday for $3,250 against Robert A. Tucker, wholesale dealer in fruits at 101 Park Place, in favor of the E. L. Goodsell Company, his next-door neighbor, on two accepted bills of exchange.

Mr. Tucker said, in explanation of the matter, that he is perfectly solvent; that he had let the bills of exchange go to protest to get a settlement with the company in a cross-fight.

Kneeland & Stewart gave notice for Thursday of a motion to vacate the attachment on the papers on the ground of the entire absence of any proof to substantiate the allegations. Later in the day an attachment was obtained against the Campion Goodsell Company, the London branch of the E. L. Goodsell Company, on a claim for $2,600 in favor of Mr. Tucker.

TRADE IN CHRISTMAS TOYS

Blonde Dolls the Leading Staple of the Market.

JAPAN HAS GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Effect on Novelties of Curbstone Peddling—No Fortunes in Inventions—Good Weather for Vendors.

"Dolls are the staple of the toy trade," J. W. Rhodes, a large middleman in the toy trade, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"It has been calculated that $2,000,000 is spent annually in this country for dolls, mainly, of course, for the Christmas trade.

"This would represent about 10,000,000 dolls of all shapes and sizes. There is the porcelain doll, the porcelain head and kid figure, the rag doll, the wax doll, the doll that squeaks, and the doll that shuts its eyes.

"I am sorry to have to say that American children are giving up the practice of dressing their own dolls. The demand for dressed dolls is increasing at the expense of those undressed. The children, too, are precocious, and demand that their dressed dolls shall be adorned according to the prevailing fashions. They have their ideas about color as well as style, and buy the shades which are most popular with grown-up persons.

"Most of the dolls which are handled in this country are made in Germany, as importers can have them made in that country, pay the duty, and get them here cheaper than they can be manufactured in the United States.

"It is a curious thing that blonde dolls have a much larger sale here than brunettes. I cannot give any explanation of this fact, but I understand that brunettes are more popular in England than blondes. It may be that children like contrasts with themselves and choose brunettes when they themselves are blondes, but, then, there are far more blondes in this country than brunettes."

Mr. Rhodes was asked where mechanical toys were made in this country.

"Real mechanical toys," he replied, "are nearly all made in Bridgeport, Conn., while those usually sold by street vendors are made in Brooklyn. A real mechanical toy is one which is operated by clock mechanism, and is often a wonderful display of Yankee ingenuity. The Brooklyn imitations are put into motion by a piece of india rubber.

"The great object of legitimate toy dealers is to keep their articles off the streets. When a new toy is invented, it either has some principle in it which can be patented or it has not. Suppose it can be patented; there is a constant fight to be made against infringements on the patent.

"Many of those who make cheap imitations of patented toys have no capital to pay in case suits for infringement are brought. This makes the fight a very disheartening one, and confines it to inventors who have plenty of capital.

"With the exception of dolls, all toys have their day, and the time to make money on them is while their novelty is still recognized. Take the climbing monkeys, for example. They cost originally 12½ cents each to make. There was a big rush to sell them in the toy stores, and for a year or so they had a great run. As soon as the point of surfeit was reached the demand fell off enormously. Then what still remained in stock was sold to men who supply the venders. These street vendors in turn are now disposing of them at 10 cents each, or less than they cost. Of course, every one made his profit off these chimbing monkeys if he handled them at the proper time.

"Dolls' houses have gone largely out of fashion, while pewter dolls' perambulators, with four wheels, plush-lined inside, and umbrella shades, have been one of the successes of the present season. These were originally made by one house, but now no less than five are turning out perambulators of this kind.

"Musical toys of all sorts keep up their popularity pretty steadily. You can have a grand, square, or upright piano for the modest sum of 10 cents. You can have a bugle with works on the old principle of a piece of paper and a comb. There is a clever Aeolian harp which is placed behind the door and which makes a pleasant musical jingle every time the door is opened or shut.

"The toy trade is not so good this year as it was last. General business conditions affect it. The mere fact that so many street vendors are selling toys this year at cut prices shows that sales have been comparatively slow. Nothing uses up a toy as a selling article so completely as a few days' exhibition in the streets.

"The most formidable competitors, not only of our own people, but of the peoples of Europe, in the manufacture of toys, promises to be the Japanese. A lead pencil sharpener, for example, which used to cost $7.50 a dozen, was actually made in Japan and delivered here duty paid at 45 cents. This shows what Japanese labor and ingenuity may do if they ever turn their attention to more serious articles of commerce.

"Japanese dolls and toys and other small articles are now being sold in this country at one-fourth or one-fifth of the prices they retailed for two or three years ago.

"The Bridgeport and German manufacturers of toys are now beginning to work at the toys for next Christmas. We have orders out already, and the goods will be delivered in July. From August until December they are bought by the retailers, and there is often a good deal of speculation.

"Thus cheap, blonde, dressed dolls were in such demand a few weeks ago that all the wholesale stocks of them were cleaned out, and we could not get nearly enough of them. Every retailer who had a large stock of these dolls rejoiced, and every one who was short of them grumbled. On the other hand, the black-haired dolls were a drug in the market, because the children would not take them.

"I am not inclined to believe the stories of the large fortunes which are said to have been made out of novelties in toys. The best thing I ever knew was the piece of elastic which brought a ball back to its cup. The inventor of this was a German who still lives in Brooklyn. He made some $50,000 out of it, which was a good round sum, but no fortune."

The street vendors were busy in the city yesterday, the weather being especially favorable to their business.

For 10 cents one could procure a bagatelle table, a dozen imitation Japanese roosters, or a mechanical man or beetle.

Every second man had a bundle in his hand yesterday afternoon on his way home. The surface cars were crowded throughout the day. The crossing at Broadway and Fourteenth Street was so blocked, between passengers and street cars, that several extra men wer put on watch by the Metropolitan Traction Company.

There were not so many private carriages to be seen yesterday as on Monday, when Broadway between Eighteenth and Twenty-third Streets was packed with them all the afternoon.

CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR PELHAMVILLE

Ground to be Broken in January—Plan of the New Building.

PELHAMVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—It has been decided to build a Catholic Church here. The church will stand on a lot near the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Blessed Redeemer.

The lot is the gift of Patrick Farrell. It is 100 feet square. Five hundred dollars have been contributed for the building. Crosses and seven stained glass windows have also been presented.

In order to build a church here, where the need of one has been felt a long time, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Rev. John Anthony Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, New-Rochelle, in whose parish Pelhamville is. The request for the church was granted by Father Kellner, after he had obtained the sanction of Archbishop Corrigan.

There are in this vicinity more than fifty representative Catholic families. The Rev. Father Kellner said to-day that the outlook for the new church was most promising, and it was certain to increase rapidly in strength. Considerable assistance is expected from New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon.

The church will be Gothic in style. It will have a seating capacity of 350 persons. The dimensions will be 35 feet by 76 feet. It will be a frame structure, with a bell tower over the sacristy. The basement will be of stone. Promise has been made by several persons of Pelhamville to construct the basement free of charge.

Ground will be broken for the foundation in January, and it is expected to have the building completed in June.

A NORMAL COLLEGE BURLESQUE

"Macbeth" Presented by the Young Women Students with Liberal Changes in Shakespeare's Text.

The alumnae, Faculty, and students of the Normal College were attendants at the annual Christmas play given yesterday morning in the college chapel. The affair was a great success and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The play was a burlesque of "Macbeth," arranged by Miss Florence Jeroloman of the senior class. The chapel stage was appropriately decorated and served the purposes of a stage admirably. The young women no longer had to make a "mountain" out of the immense statue of George Washington, as it has been taken from the chapel and placed at the head of the long hall.

In the burlesque of "Macbeth" Duncan was murdered by the indigestible Napoleon, not by the dagger; Macduff returned from his attempt to find King Duncan's room by wandering about the new fire-proof staircase; Macbeth and Lady Macbeth were terrified by hearing some one trying to call through the new speaking tubes. Malcolm and Macduff, on their return to Scotland, having with them the physician of King Edward the Confessor, held a consultation in the castle of Macbeth with the Scotch doctor, who had witnessed the sleep-walking scene. The English doctor announced that he was the specialist in hypnotism who had charge of the celebrated Mme. Trilby-Svengali case, and that he had been knighted for treating Sir Henry Irving in "The Bells." It was decided to hypnotize Macbeth and draw from him a confession of his many crimes. At a critical moment the soldiers rushed in, holding Christmas trees to represent the "Birnam Wood." Macbeth died of fright and Malcolm was crowned King.

The play closed with the chorus, "Long Live Our Brave King Malcolm."

The cast was as follows:

Duncan, King of Scotland	Miss Anna Weustink
Malcolm	Miss Linda Steinberg
Donalbain	Miss Amy de Varona
Macbeth	Miss Anna Bermingham
Banquo	Miss Carrie Levey
Macduff	Miss Flora Werner
Lenox	Miss Marie Donovan
Ross	Miss Marie Ackerman
Menteith	Miss Georgie Arrowsmith
Angus	Miss Hanna Hyman
Cathness	Miss Harriet Luchs
Fleance, Son of Banquo	Miss Minnie Bretzfelder
Siward, Earl of Northumberland	Miss Harriet Luchs
English Doctor	Miss Katharine Bradford
Scotch Doctor	Miss Josephine Chudoba
Attendant	Miss Rosella Bastin
Porter	Miss Georgie Wemyss
Lady Macbeth	Miss Ellen De Koster
First Witch	Miss Marie Grund
Second Witch	Miss Josephine Braun
Third Witch	Miss Georgietta Cohen
Nurse	Miss Margaret Stoddard

The burlesque was well acted, and the college glee club assisted in making the entertainment a most enjoyable one.

WANTS A FLOAT FOR TRAMPS

PRESIDENT FAURE WOULD PROVIDE BEDS AND BATHS.

Additional Employes Authorized by the Board of Estimate—Miss Dunphy's Salary Raised.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment resumed the consideration of the budget of the Department of Charities yesterday.

Warden Kerry of the Almshouse wanted a number of nurses, orderlies, and a deputy warden appointed. Controller Fitch opposed the application, but finally agreed, as a compromise, to the appointment of four nurses, four orderlies, and one under warden.

When Randall's Island was taken up, the Superintendent, Miss Dunphy, pleaded for 33 nurses to take care of the children.

President Jeroloman said he would vote for 20.

"I'll go you 13 better," the Controller said.

"You raise me?" Jeroloman inquired.

"Yes; do you wish to see me?"

"I'll call you both," the Mayor broke in a moment later.

Miss Dunphy secured an increase in her own salary of $500. Formerly she received $2,000.

Mayor Strong startled the board a few minutes later, when other increases were asked for, by saying: "I am not in favor of increasing salaries nor of creating new positions. This board started out with that idea and I am going to stick to it."

President Faure said he wished to establish a float alongside the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street as a tramps' lodging house. There he proposed to house all the tramps in the city, relieving the station houses.

The motto, he said, would be "No bath, no bed," and it would be compulsory on each lodger first to have a bath, then a bed.

The lodgers of the night before would be taken to the Island each day, where they would be kept three days, until their cases could be investigated. Then the regular vagrants would be sent to the workhouse and the deserving men sent to their friends.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell and a committee of women, representing the Committee on Charity Organizations Conference, were present to sanction President Faure's proposition, but the matter was laid over until Thursday, when the department's budget will be completed.

Justice Ingraham appeared for the Supreme Court, and secured $641,700, an excess of $200 over the appropriation asked for in the provisional estimate.

The board then adjourned.

BENT ON SEEING MAYOR STRONG.

A Crazy Alabama Negro Creates a Sensation in the City Hall.

As the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was about to take up the consideration of the final estimates yesterday morning a big Alabama negro, unkempt and wild-eyed, attempted to force his way into the Mayor's office.

He became so persistent and such a nuisance, refusing to leave the place and demanding that he be allowed to see Mayor Strong, that the two policemen detailed at the Mayor's office had to put him out.

The negro fought vigorously, scratching, biting, and kicking at the policemen, who finally had to lock him up.

He said that his name was Otis Waldron, that he came from Montgomery, Ala., where he was a bellboy in the Merchants' Hotel.

The man is evidently insane. He was taken to the Centre Street Court.

HE MUST RETURN THE FURNITURE

Barber Tucker Takes His Case Against A. W. Millard to Court.

Thomas Tucker, colored, a barber of 2,782 Eighth Avenue, borrowed $40 from A. W. Millard, a loan agent, whose office is in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Sept. 1 last, for which he gave a chattel mortgage on the furniture of his shop, drawn payable to one Edward E. Dougherty.

Millard gave Tucker a check for $56, accompanied him to the banking rooms, saw the check cashed, and gave Tucker $40, putting the remaining $16 in his pocket.

Tucker paid the mortgage in installments of $10, the last being made on Nov. 30, leaving the interest, which, at 6 per cent., amounted to eighty cents, unpaid.

According to Tucker's story, Millard called on him last Tuesday and demanded $16 in payment for his trouble in the transaction. Tucker refused to pay it, saying that he owed only the interest, which he agreed to pay this week. Millard last Friday sent a truckman to Tucker's shop, who removed six barbers' chairs, valued at $120.

Tucker protested and called Policeman Robinson of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, who took sides with the truckman and prevented Tucker from interfering. Tucker told his story to Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court, who issued a summons for Millard, and yesterday morning Millard appeared before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court.

After hearing Tucker's story, Magistrate Crane denounced Millard as a swindler and ordered him to return the seized furniture to Tucker's shop under pain of arrest for grand larceny.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among those who will sail for Europe today on the American Line steamship Paris are St. Clair O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Fellows, Col. W. D. Chipley, the Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Aked, E. L. Jenkins, G. W. Mable, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Messenger.

DINNERS FOR MANY GIRLS

How Mrs. Smith Came to Establish a Unique Restaurant.

CHRISTMAS FEASTS AND PRESENTS

Where Young Women Working in Offices Find Homelike Meals—No Sign to Make the Place Public.

"With best wishes to Mrs. Smith from forty-nine of the girls."

Those were the words on a card that accompanied one of the prettiest, softest, and fluffiest of black ostrich feather boas that ever came out of a New-York shop.

It was a Christmas present to Mrs. Smith from "her girls" on the occasion of her annual Christmas dinner to them.

Every one may not know Mrs. Smith, or even "the girls," but that is their misfortune. To meet the latter collectively would be something of a task, for there is a varying number of them, and not less than a hundred at a low estimate. They are as pretty girls as can be found anywhere in New-York, and they go to Mrs. Smith's every noon for dinner or luncheon, and her luncheons make very substantial dinners. Mrs. Smith's "girls" declare that she is the "very nicest of women that ever lived."

Mrs. Smith's husband was the janitor of a big down-town business building several years ago, and his family lived in the building. The mother of one of the young girls employed by a firm in the building was very careful about her daughter's health, and in her motherly fashion she went to Mrs. Smith with a request that she look after the young girl and give her a cup of hot tea at noon. After awhile another girl came for a cup of tea, and then another and another, and finally Mrs. Smith found herself serving the girls with a regular dinner, with tea and coffee.

Soon the people in the building began to wonder how it was that a great business establishment suddenly seemed to be turned into a girls' boarding school at noon. Even the most accommodating elevator and elevator man refused to pack away any more people. It looked as though the girls would have to walk to the top floor, or the people in the offices would have to remain at their desks at noon.

The people in the offices tried to compromise. If Mrs. Smith would reduce the number of her young women visitors everything would be well. But, of course, Mrs. Smith would not. She had a warm spot in her heart for every one of those girls, and she did not once consider the idea of giving any one of them up. She took steps promptly to arrange for them. She went down to one of the streets where rents are not exorbitant and hired a loft. Then she put in a cook stove and went to work.

Every one of her "girls" went with her, and took other girls in their train. Now there are from 100 to 115 girls for whom Mrs. Smith gets a nice, homelike dinner every day.

She has a cozy room up one flight of stairs, just around the corner from Dey Street. There, from 11 o'clock until after 1, every day, the girls come and go, meet their friends, and enjoy themselves thoroughly.

It would not do, perhaps, to tell how many dinners Mrs. Smith gives for $1, but the girls keep tally, and pay up square and fair every time.

Had the annual Christmas dinner! It was established not long after Mrs. Smith went into the dinner business. She was bound that her girls should have at least one Christmas dinner, with everything that the name implies. This dinner comes now as regularly as Christmas, on the Monday before that holiday. Last year, of course, the girls say the feast is "the very best Christmas dinner that ever was eaten."

This is what Mrs. Smith prepared for her girls on Monday: Turkey, mashed potatoes and other vegetables, celery, cranberries, bread and biscuit, honey, cheese, plum pudding, mince pie, pumpkin pie, grapes, oranges and bananas, candy, nuts, and raisins and wine.

There is always wine for the Christmas dinner. No one need drink who has any scruples on the subject, but there is nothing dangerous about Mrs. Smith's wine.

"It won't go to your head," she tells the girls.

This wine and all the prepared dishes and fruits are home-made. The wine is a nice, sweet grape wine which Mrs. Smith makes herself.

Mrs. Smith's girls give her a present each Christmas. The custom came about in the same way as the Christmas dinner. Mrs. Smith prepares the dinner to please the girls, and the girls give the present because they wish to do something to please Mrs. Smith. Sometimes the present is a piece of jewelry, and sometimes it is one thing and sometimes another. Like the dinner, the last present is always the best.

The rank and file of the girls change somewhat from year to year, and there is not always a chance to tell the new ones about the present. It always comes, however, whether every one knows about it or not.

There is more than one present, for the girls who wait on the tables also come in for a share. The girls who sit at certain tables remember the girls who wait on them. Two girls had pretty pins for presents on Monday, one a nice lace collar, another something else in the line of wearing apparel, and there probably are more presents to be heard from during the week.

There is not a slot to show where Mrs. Smith and her dinners are to be found every day, but the place is not difficult to locate just about noon, for the girls swarm to the place like bees about a well-kept hive.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR FLUSHING POOR

Many Needy People of the Town Systematically Provided For.

FLUSHING, Dec. 24.—The Public Library Building in this village presented a scene of animation and unusual activity this forenoon. The occasion was the annual distribution of Christmas dinners to the poor. The committee in charge consisted of Dr. Goodridge, L. H. Bullard, E. E. Sprague, E. F. Harris, William F. Youngs, C. H. Eglee, J. J. Chickering, and W. T. James. Valuable assistance was rendered by Mrs. C. H. Eglee, Mrs. E. A. Wood, Mrs. Goodridge, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. William Bunting, and Miss Henrietta Sprague. Secretary Thorne of the Young Men's Christian Association also helped.

The contributions were larger than in any previous year, but they did not keep pace with the increased demand for dinners. One hundred and twenty dinners were prepared and distributed in 1894. Over 130 were sent out to-day, and the committee found it impossible to supply a number of late applicants. The donations were much of the same order as in former years—dressed chickens, potatoes, turnips, squash, celery, canned goods, bread, pastry, fruit, &c.

The distribution was systematically arranged. Each dinner was prepared, placed by itself, marked with the name and address of the recipient, and then put in the delivery wagon. Each wagon was accompanied by a member of the committee, who had a list of the applicants and checked each name as a dinner was delivered.

To Consider Police Indictments.

Lawyers Austin G. Fox and Daniel G. Rollins, special counsel in the prosecution of the indicted police who were tried last Spring, held a conference yesterday with District Attorney Fellows in regard to what action is best to be taken in reference to the pending indictments against some of the police.

The disposition of those cases will be made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer next Thursday, before Judge Ingraham. It was reported yesterday that all of the indictments, except possibly two, would be dismissed.

New Good Government Club.

A Good Government Club, to be known as the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, is being organized. The organizing is under the direction of a committee consisting of Percival Knauth, Chairman; J. M. Brice, Secretary; Frank H. Dodd, President of Club C.; John C. Coleman, Arthur H. Ely, John H. C. Nevius, President of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs; P. J. Mosenthal, A. W. Watson, and Andrew Shiland, Jr.

FALSELY ACCUSED HER STEPFATHER

A Convict in the New-Jersey Penitentiary May Be Freed on the Statement of the Girl Who Had Him Convicted.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Mamie Miller, nineteen years old, to-day made a confession which may result in liberating from prison her stepfather, Charles Atkinson.

The Board of Pardons Thursday received a request that Charles Atkinson of Camden, now a prisoner in the State prison here, should be released, as he was guiltless of the crime for which he was sentenced. Atkinson has served seventeen months of his ten-year term.

Atkinson was convicted in the Camden County courts in July, 1894, of criminal assault. The charge against him was made by his stepdaughter, Mamie Miller. The girl was then eighteen years old. She was a wild girl, and was and still is an inmate of the Industrial School for Girls in this city.

The girl was sent to the school several years ago. She was one of the best-behaved girls in the institution, and her conduct was such that she became entitled to go free on her parents' application and her own promise not to return to her former ways. She was well behaved for a time after leaving the school, but gradually relapsed into her old habits, and her stepfather found it necessary to have her sent back to the home. Before she was taken back she made the charge of assault against him. Atkinson was convicted on the girl's testimony and was sentenced. When this was done the girl was taken back to the home.

Atkinson recently wrote a letter from the prison to the girl telling her of his life as a convict and asking her to tell the truth and set him free. The girl pondered over the letter for a long time. Finally she told one of the women teachers that the charge she had made against her stepfather had been unfounded. E. R. Cook, one of the managers of the institution, and the Rev. George C. Maddock were called in, and the girl repeated to them the story she told the teacher.

She said she liked to go to the races at Gloucester and went to that city almost every day during the time the race track was in operation. She became so infatuated with that place that she could not remain away from it a day, and for this reason her stepfather determined to send her back to the school. Then she concocted the story of the assault, out of revenge partly and partly because she hoped she might not be sent back to the home. Since then she had realized the harm and injustice she had done her stepfather.

This statement was laid before the Board of Pardons. The board did not want to act hastily, and Governor Werts and Judge Tallman were named a committee to hear the girl's story from her own lips and report to the other members of the board.

The girl was to-day conducted from the school to the Capitol, and taken to the Governor's Room. She there told them the story as she had previously related it. A stenographer took notes, and the girl signed them. The story was told in a straightforward manner, and without reservation.

It is probable that Atkinson will be released as soon as possible.

BERNARD FORD APPEARS IN COURT

The Former Superintendent of the New-Jersey State House Pleads Not Guilty to All the Indictments Against Him.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Bernard J. Ford, ex-Superintendent of the State House, indicted in this county for frauds and conspiracy as a consequence of the revelations made last Spring by the Senate Investigating Committee, and a fugitive since last February, surrendered to-day.

He appeared precisely at 12 o'clock at the County Court House door. Beside him stood his counsel, Joseph Coult and ex-Senator Michael T. Barrett of Newark, and behind him was William S. Keighn, a Trenton contractor, who had agreed to become his bondsman.

Judge Woodruff was on the bench and a criminal trial was in progress. Ford walked falteringly to a seat within the bar inclosure. He was pale and trembling, and his features were drawn, giving the appearance of one who had suffered a severe illness. The trial in progress was suspended at the request of Prosecutor Stockton, and Ford was at once arraigned.

There are eight indictments against him, four for false pretenses, two for official misconduct, and two for conspiracy to defraud the State. Through Counsel Barrett, Ford pleaded not guilty to all the indictments and his trial was set down for Feb. 10 next. The bail required was only $1,000, which Contractor Keighn gave. The formalities were over in a few moments, and Ford was again at liberty; new, however.

Counsel Barrett said that, notwithstanding the report some months ago that Ford had visited his home in Newark by stealth, it was a fact that he had not stepped foot on Jersey soil since his departure for Florida last Winter. He came direct to the Court House from New-York to-day. Counsel Barrett added that Ford had been part of the time in an institution, seeking to recover his health.

The indictments against Ford for false pretenses grow out of the evidence given before the Senate committee, involving him in the transactions between Alexander T. Reilly and the State, and the conspiracy indictments grow out of Ford's alleged relations with John Mullins, who supplied great quantities of furniture to the State. The official misconduct indictments are general allegations.

All the other parties indicted for the State House frauds have escaped conviction, and it is believed that Ford will also be acquitted.

TICKET OFFICE ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT

Thieves Entered While Mrs. Hewes Was Busy in Another Office.

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